22 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 1. 1-12

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 28 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH. | J. M. HIGH.

The School Gong Will Soon Ring.



Vacation is almost over. Teachers and scholars are preparing for the new term.

Thanks to the spirit of the times, we have a public opinion on the subject of education. No one can deny it is one of the strongest forces of our land. Education is a cheap defense of nations—a silent, unarmed, universal police that preserves the order and security of society. Men and women of ripe, extensive, thorough scholarship; of refined, elegant tastes and high, commanding intellects; men and women with personal power, profound impulses and overflowing with vital, transmissive influences are stirring the depths, touching the spring of the faculties and rousing the ambition of our boys and girls. They perform their tasks, bear burdens, meet sacrifices, discharge duties, by the motives and for the glory of humanity. The preacher and the teacher are the chief agents in the intellectual, moral and social advancement of the world—both should be substantially sustained.

We've been thinking of the children, too, and their school-dress needs. The result is matchless displays of merchandise at matchless prices—Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Gloves, Shoes, Underwear, Dress Goods and scores of other things you want for their practical wardrobe.

Remnants Dress Goods Half Price.

20c for 40c goods
25c for 50c goods
35c for 75c goods
50c for 98c goods

Just what you want for children's school dresses. Over a thousand remnants of all-wool fabrics, including newest weaves, patterns and colors. It's an opportunity meriting quick grasping.

Scotch homespuns, English cheviots, tailor suitings, whipcords, serges, diagonals, boucle plaids, poplins, mozambiques, covert cloth, bourette fancies, crepon, epingles and bayadere novelties.

The original prices were extraordinarily low. They've been reduced 50 per cent.

Great Shoe Bargains. .

It is easy enough for judges to see the value in these Shoes. But it is not so easy to describe it. Plain truths and simple facts are often the hardest to put into types. Generalities will not suffice. The public demands that our advertising be specific. We have a style of our own—a mode of perceiving, stating and applying the stirring news of the store that never violates sincerity and inspires unwavering interest. There is a distinctness and exclusiveness about the following quotations that appeal to the facile mind of the frugal:



Misses' and Women's bright Dongola Kid Shoes; patent leather tipped toes, cloth and kid tops, lace or button, every pair warranted handsewed, small sizes only, worth $3.00 to $5.00; choice at 75c

Women's tan, oxblood red, chocolate and black Vici Kid Oxfords, plain and patent leather toes, worth up to $2.25; choice at 98c

Women's tan and oxblood red Dongola Kid Sandals and Oxfords, regular standard and spring heels, broken sizes, worth up to $1.75; choice at..... 67c

Misses' and Children's tan and black Dongola Kid Strapped Sandals, not all sizes, worth up to $1.50; choice at 48c

Misses' Dongola Kid Spring Heel Lace Shoes, patent leather tipped toes, full and complete range of sizes and widths, worth up to $1.75; choice at..... 75c

First Boom In Autumn Silks.

Fifty pieces Fancy Taffeta Silks, representing handsome effects in plaids, checks and stripes, attractive color combinations. The silks are heavy, lustrous, fine; meant to retail at $1.35; our price 50c

Linens and White Goods.

We've given you astounding values in these lines before, but what we now offer will astonish you more than ever. We remember nothing in the whole past of our superb retailing that could approach to appended items:

Double Satin Table Damask, 72 in. wide, exquisite designs, worth $1.25; our price..... 75c

Double Satin Table Damask, 72 in. wide, extra heavy, worth $1.50; our price 99c

Satin Damask Towels, knotted fringed and colored borders, worth 30c; our price..... 19c

Satin Damask Towels, knotted fringed, good towel for ordinary use, worth 20c; our price..... 10c

Three hundred pieces Stamped Linen Art Squares and Sofa Pillow Covers, worth $1.00; our price..... 25c

Two hundred Hemstitched Squares and Scarfs, worth up to $1.25; our price..... 48c

One hundred bolts English Nainsook for Underwear, 36 in. wide, 12 yards in each bolt, worth $2.50; our price..... $1.50

Women's Men-Tailored Suits.



Every one of them at half price. The exact weights for early autumn wear. Look through the stock. Several racks full of garments. Materials, colors, styles to charm the fancy and gratify the taste. We could deluge these columns with an enormous mass of descriptions. What's the use? Just a few true words will prove effectual.

They are all faultless in fashion, fabric, fit and finish. The fabrics are covert cloth, broadcloth, wale cheviot, meltonette, kersey, homespun, worsted, melanges and diagonals. Colors—black, navy, brown, gray, tan, green and helio. Russian blouse, reefer, tight-fitting and fly-front coats; flounced, novelty, braided, plain and paquin skirts. Most of them lined throughout with rich taffeta silk.

$10 for $20 Suits
$12 for $25 Suits
$15 for $30 Suits
$18 for $35 Suits
$20 for $40 Suits
$25 for $50 Suits

None of the "cheap sort," but the best that money, skill and integrity can make.

J. M. HIGH.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

We Must Have Room

OUR buyers have returned after spending eight weeks in the eastern markets. They have bought $40,000 worth more goods than we ever had in our house; so we are absolutely compelled to have room for this immense stock of new Fall Goods, that have already begun to arrive. The remaining part of our summer stock we will offer to you at astonishing low prices.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

500 pieces Lawn sold for 10c, 15c and 19c, to go, per yard, at **2c**

100 10-4 Bed Spreads, worth $1.00, each to go at only **15c**

25 pcs. Fine Linen for making skirts to go, per yd., at only **7 1/2c**

Five Cases Fruit-of-Loom Bleaching, worth double this price, per yard, only **5c**

Three Cases of Lonsdale Cambric, the greatest value in the city, per yard, at **5c**

SCHOOL SOON BEGINS.

Children's School Handkerchiefs. 1c
Girl's Stockings, regular 25c quality, per pair, only 10c
Scratch Books, worth 10c each. . 3c

BELDING BROTHERS'

New Colorings in Embroidery Silk, per dozen skeins, only 25c
Belding Bros.' Spool Silk, colors and black 6c

NOTIONS! Talcum Powder 5c; Jar Vaseline 3c; Side Combs 5c; Needles 1c paper; Spool Silk 1c; Good Thimbles 2c; Best Kid Curlers 3c

Special! Just received 100 dozen new, up-to-date Shirt Waists, bought a little late, so will sell them all, each, at only .. **49 Cts**

SOME ARE WORTH $2.50, CHEAPEST WORTH $1

100 pcs. New Calicoes, only **2 7/8c**

10 cases Plaid Ginghams ... **2 7/8c**

5 cases A. C. A. Bed Ticking .. **8 1/2c**

N. B.== We wish to call particular attention to our new Black Dress Goods, Silks and Linings. A more magnificent stock will never be seen and at prices much lower than can be had at any other store in the city.

THREE SPECIALS---READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

100 All-wool Striped and Figured Mohair Skirts, formerly sold for $3.98, now to go at only **1.98**

50 Fine Black Figured, All-wool Skirts, worth $4.98; a handsome value. Special **2.48**

75 Figured, Black and Stripe All-silk Skirts; will cost you $9 at other stores. Special **4.98**

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

NEW MAIL ORDER DEPT.



Orders Filled Promptly.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

RETAIL STORES

37 Whitehall---30 S. Broad Sts.

WHOLESALE

34 South Pryor St.

NEW MAIL ORDER DEPT.



Orders Filled Promptly.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

GALPHIN'S

Special Bargains Monday.

Two Dollar Shoes. Seven hundred pairs Men's Calf or Vici Kid hand-sewed Shoes, black or tan, latest shapes. Think of the best $3.50 Shoes you ever owned and come expecting to see Shoes like them. You will not be disappointed..... **$2.00 a pair**

Forty-Six Cents Shirts. One hundred and thirty-nine dozen Men's finest Percale and Madras Negligee Shirts, the entire balance of a manufacturer's stock—75c, $1 and $1.25 kinds, all sizes. The $1.25 kind are mostly 16, 16½ and 17. All extra good, for.. **46c each**

Twenty-five Cents Dress Goods. Thirty pieces Brocaded Brilliantines, full 40 inches wide, black, navy or brown, full 50c values, for Monday..... **25c a yard**

Fifteen Cents Silks. Six hundred yards Changeable or Brocaded Silks, 20 inches wide—39c kind—Monday ..... **15c a yard**

Five Cents a Yard. One counter full of Percales, Dimities, Ginghams, Batiste and Printed Piques, worth 10 to 25c a yard. It's the balance of our stock of Summer Wash Goods. Your choice now **5c a yard**

Domestics, Denims, Ticks. Fine, smooth Sea Island, 40 inches wide, 5c a yard; Trion Drills 5c a yard; 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 15c a yard; E. C. A. Ticking, 9 7/8c a yard; extra heavy blue Denims, 10c a yard; best Calicoes, new Fall styles, 5c a yard; good Calicoes, dark and medium colors..... **2 7/8c a yard**

That Corset Department. We are proud of it, and we never tire telling you about it. Come in and let the Corset Chief prove to you that it's the best place in the South to buy Corsets. She will fit you properly and save you something too. Some extra nice styles on sale just now at..... **46c a pair**

GALPHIN'S, 18 West Mitchell Street



Boys' School Clothes...

Our stock is peerless. When you are ready to buy, come here. We'll give you nobbiness, neatness, firmness and not charge much.

Boys' Suits, Hats and Furnishing Goods—Excellent styles, incomparable qualities and you'll say the prices are low.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES —IN— **Cut Glass and Sterling Silver** ALWAYS ON HAND.

Watches, Clocks, Diamonds.

Every thing in the Jewelers' Art at

STILSON'S.

Reliable goods, fair dealing and bottom prices.

SECOND CALL!

RED TRADING STAMPS

Must be presented for redemption at once.

FORREST HIGH,

HIGH'S BASEMENT.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Aug. 14, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	8 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	9 40 a m	5 20 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 22 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 30 a m	7 37 p m	4 33 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	.....
Arrive Montgomery	10 21 a m	9 20 p m	7 38 p m
Arrive Selma	.....	11 30 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	6 30 p m
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	9 15 p m
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	10 15 p m
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	11 30 p m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston	8 20 a m	.....	.....
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m	.....	.....
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	.....	.....
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m	.....	.....
Leave Selma	.....	8 40 a m	.....
Leave Montgomery	6 20 am	12 01 p m	7 28 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 55 a m
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	12 25 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	2 30 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	6 30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	.....

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr. JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

AT

JOHNSTON'S PLAN PROVES SUCCESS

Tax Commission Law Has Wiped Out Alabama's Deficiency.

TREASURY NOW IN GOOD SHAPE

Governor Was Put on Notice That He Must Be Respensible.

PREVENTED INCREASE IN TAX RATE

Under the New Regime Nothing Escapes Paying Its Part of the State's Expenses and the Law Is Now Proving a Success.

Montgomery, Ala., August 27.—(Special.) The experience of two years has shown that the most useful, most equitable and most popular low that has been enacted by the Alabama legislature in a great many years is the tax commission law, about which the last legislature had such a squabble. It is Governor Johnston's law and he was put on notice at the time of its passage that he must be responsible for its results. He agreed to this and the legislature, with many misgivings, put the law on the statute books.

During the period from 1889 to 1897 the industrial and mining district of Alabama enjoyed a tremendous boom, a period of development and prosperity that has never been approached by any other section in the south. Old fields that had been assessed at $5 per acre were selling at $5,000 per acre, or fifty foot lots. A dozen counties in that section which had contributed trifling sums to the treasury of the state now send in enormous amounts. Jefferson, for instance, which, a few years before, had been one of the poorest counties in the state, became by great odds the richest, paying about one-fifth of the taxes that come into the state treasury. During the last term of Governor Seay in 1888 it became apparent that more money was being collected from the people than was necessary to pay the expenses of the state government, and, as there was no indebtedness, save the state's bonded obligations, Governor Seay, who always had the interests of the people close at heart, recommended and secured a reduction of the tax rate.

Forerunner of Cleveland Panic.

The first year or two the new rate brought in sufficient revenue. Then came the period of depression, the forerunner of the Cleveland panic of 1893. The industries in the mineral district, which had been developed chiefly with borrowed capital and confidence, commenced to fail and shut down. Values all over the district fell and the state's revenue was thereby greatly reduced in this section as well as, although to a less degree, in all others. This was during Governor Jones's administration. During that executive's two terms, although through no fault of his, the deficit in the state treasury ran up to something like $600,000.

One of the first acts of Governor Oates's administration was to cause to be introduced into the house a bill to, by a small fraction, increase the rate of taxation, which bill was readily passed. He also caused to be enacted a law providing for the appointment of a board of tax equalizers in each county, who should be paid for their services by the state and counties. The latter law proved not to be effective and the state's deficiency would have continued to increase, excepting for the increase in the tax rate.

Johnston Suggests His Plan.

When Governor Johnston was inaugurated he delivered an address, as is the custom in Alabama, in which, among other things, he asserted that the treasury deficiency was due not to the fact that the rate of taxation was too small, but because so much property in the state escaped taxation entirely or was assessed at such a small proportion of its value. He stated in his address that at the proper time he would cause to be introduced into the legislature a measure intended to remedy this inequality. When the legislature met the bill was introduced, which, with a few amendments, was enacted. The hard fight which was made against the passage of the bill will be recalled by the readers of The Constitution. It was attacked from every standpoint. It was charged with being a species of espionage, a patronage agency which would earn fat fees for a few of the governor's friends and visit hardships and impositions on the people of the state.

The governor and his co-supporters of the measure explained that the proposed law was only intended to reconcile inequalities and put property on the tax books which was escaping its proportion of the public burden. A strong lobby fought the bill and once or twice it appeared to be on the brink of the precipice of defeat, but it was finally passed and became a law. One of Governor Johnston's best friends in the legislature said to me on the day of its passage that he would have done almost anything for Joe Johnston, but he could not get his consent to help him on that bill.

Why the Bill Was Approved.

"I declined to vote for the measure on Johnston's account, as well as my own. I do not believe in tax commissioners and smelling committees being sent to investigate peoples' private affairs. I consider the retroactive feature of the bill to be villainous. It will forever ruin Joe Johnston politically. Mark my prediction."

That was nearly two years ago. I met the member again last week. We were discussing the tremendously increased democratic majority in the state election a few weeks ago. I asked him to what he ascribed the great increase?

"To the return of the democratic party to free silver, and to Joe Johnston's tax commission law," he said.

It was objected at the beginning that the tax commission bill made new subjects of taxation. When it was known that it did not do this, but only provided assistants for the assessors, and only made more effective the machinery for assessment and collection, much of the clamor subsided. It was well known that the defect in our tax laws was in the assessment; it was understood that many of the states provided a larger number of assessors than Alabama. In fact, as the people read and understood the tax law it commenced to receive their approval. And when taxable values increased the first year to the amount of $10,000,000, they commenced to regard it as the best law that had been put on the books for years.

The Results Were Good.

The net results for the first year's operation of the law were to bring into the state and county treasuries in round numbers $200,000. The great result, however, has been in arresting the decline in the valuation of property and gradually bringing the tax value and the real value nearer together.

Nearly every state in the union has been confronted with steady declines in the values of property, and especially that class known as the invisible—the bonds, stocks and mortgages, merchandise, jewelry, etc. It is this class of tax payers and corporations that have felt most keenly the operation of the law, and have kicked against being put on equality with the owners of the farms and mules. The experience in Alabama and elsewhere has been that the more property a man accumulates the less relative tax he pays. It was a bold measure to move against these classes of dodgers and evaders, who do much to manipulate politics, but the result of such courageous action has shown that the people will stand behind any official who dares to do right and be just.

The law has to date only been partially enforced. It requires time for commissioners to understand their duties and exercise their powers. Information now coming to the capitol shows that the returns this year will show a substantial increase over last and it must be borne in mind that no one yet has answered the challenge of Governor Johnston on the stump, when the campaign opened, to show where one citizen had under the law paid a single dollar that was not lawfully due and had been improperly withheld.

Mitchell Championed the Bill.

The bill, which was very properly entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient assessment and collection of taxes in the state of Alabama," was introduced into the house and championed there by Hon. J. J. Mitchell, of Lauderdale, one of the most influential members and perhaps the next speaker. It provides, in brief, as follows:

For the appointment by the governor of a state tax commissioner and for the appointment by the state tax commissioner, with the approval of the governor, of one commissioner for each of the sixty-six counties of the state, all of said commissioners to serve for four years, subject to removal by the governor for inefficiency or malfeasance in office. No salaries or fees are allowed to be paid out of the state treasury to any of the commissioners, but their profits accrue from fees or penalties assessed against the delinquent taxpayer, in addition to his tax. The state tax commissioner is required to work under the supervision of the state auditor, as all other tax officers are required to do.

The special duty of the commissioners under the terms of the act is to aid the revenue officers of the state, in the collection of escaped, delinquent back taxes and licenses, in discovering and prosecuting by civil and criminal penalties and costs, all evasions or violations of the revenue laws of the state, and in the perfecting of all tax titles made under the laws of this state; the intent and purpose of this act being that these officers are to be the direct and special agents and attorneys of the state and counties, in the enforcement of revenue laws.

Also that the commissioner shall scrutinize the records and stubs kept in the office of the judge of probate, and if it shall be reported to any commissioner or come to his knowledge, that any person, persons, firms or corporations have failed or refused to take out licenses as required by law, the commissioner is required to report the same to the judge of probate, who is instructed to forthwith cite such delinquent to appear before him and take out such license. If the delinquent still fails and refuses to take out license the commissioner is required to institute criminal proceedings against him. For performing this duty, the commissioner, in each case brought before the probate judge is entitled to 10 per cent of the amount of the license so collected, to be paid out of the delinquent's portion in the case.

Commissioners Have Help.

The judge of probate, the sheriff and his deputies, justices of the peace, tax collectors and tax assessors are required to co-operate with the tax commissioners and to allow them full access to all of their books and records. The county tax commissioner is required to inspect the assessment lists and books of the tax assessors, and to call the attention of the assessors to any errors of description of form or substance which might affect the title to property sold for taxes, and the tax assessor must correct all misdescriptions and errors in the lists and books pointed out to him by the tax commissioner. If the tax commissioner should fail to satisfy the court or board that the taxpayer insufficiently described or misdescribed any taxable property, the tax commissioner shall be taxed with all costs in the proceedings, including pay for the taxpayer, same per diem and mileage as is now allowed by the general law for witnesses attending circuit court to be deducted from any money due the tax commissioner, and if it appears to the court or board that such insufficient or misdescription was the fault of the tax assessor, then the tax assessor must be taxed with such cost.

After the first Monday in May it is the duty and the right of the tax commissioner to make any assessments for their current year, which the tax assessor may have failed to assess prior to said date and it is made the duty of the tax assessor to enter such supplemental assessments so made by the tax commissioner, with the penalties, in his regular book of assessments, under the heading, to be made by him, of "Assessments by Tax Commissioner," which assessments so made in the original book shall be returned by the tax assessor with other assessments, and follow and conform with the due course of law prescribed for them. The tax commissioner is paid a fee of 10 per cent on all taxes which may be collected upon the assessments made by him to be added to his assessment as a penalty.

If the commissioner finds that any person or property has been assessed at what he considers an under-valuation, it is his duty to make an additional assessment against such person or property, and to return the same to the court of county commissioners at the next succeeding term, which court shall hear the tax commissioner upon the under-valuation, and if they are reasonably satisfied that such under-valuation exists, then they shall give notice, try and dispose of such assessments as in other cases of under-valuation, although no taxpayer can be required to have the value of his assessed property passed upon by the court or board more than one time during one year. Tax commissioners receive 10 per cent of the tax arising from such additional assessments.

It is the especial duty of the tax commissioner to cause escaped taxes to be assessed and collected, and he shall have all the powers for the purpose of making assessments now given to the assessors and collectors. Whenever he shall discover or it shall come to his knowledge that any person or property, or firm or corporation, has not been assessed with the tax or taxes lawfully chargeable to such person, property, firm or corporation for the current year, or for any preceding year not more than five years before that time, he shall notify the assessor, if the assessor has not delivered his assessment books and lists to the probate judge, and the assessor is required to assess the property, as directed by the commissioner.

Never Too Late To Collect.

If the assessment books have been turned over the commissioner must notify the tax collector, who must assess and collect the escapes noted, with 10 per cent fees for the tax commissioner. This penalty, however, is not made to apply to persons or property which escaped assessment prior to the passage of the law, but the commissioner is paid his commissions out of the taxes assessed. In every case of assessment the owner of the property must be given due notice.

In case of appeal, either in equalization or delinquent proceedings, the tax commissioner is required to assist the state's attorney in every way in his power.

The county tax commissioners are entitled to receive the fees provided by this act from the tax collector and the judge of probate, giving duplicate receipts therefor, one of which must be forwarded to the auditor. And the state commissioner, as a compensation for the duties provided herein and for organizing and continuing in practical working order the efficient enforcement of the revenue laws as provided receives from the county commissioners appointed by him a certain portion of the fees accruing to them to be agreed on, with reference to the amounts received by them, between the state commissioner and the county commissioners. The state commissioner receives 10 per cent of the fees of the county commissioners in counties which, according to the census of the United States then last preceding, do not exceed 10,000 population; and in counties of over 10,000 population and not exceeding 20,000 population he receives not exceeding 15 per cent of the fees; in counties of over 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000, 20 per cent; over 30,000 and not exceeding 40,000, 25 per cent; and not exceeding 50,000, 30 per cent; over 50,000 and not exceeding 60,000, 35 per cent; over 60,000 and not exceeding 70,000, 40 per cent; over 70,000 and not exceeding 80,000, 45 per cent; and over 80,000, 50 per cent of the fees.

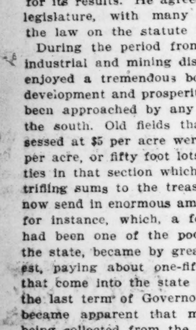
All of the commissioners pay the expenses of their own offices, and the county commissioners give bonds for the payment to the state commissioner of his part of the fees.

The law expressly enjoins on the state tax commissioner the duty to recommend to the general assembly such changes, amendments and remedies to the tax laws of the state as experience and observation cause him to consider desirable. Judge Wood, the state commissioner, is now in communication with his county commissioners and will make some practical recommendations to the assembly when it meets next November.

It is made the duty of the county tax commissioner to appear before the court of county commissioners at all sessions held by them for the correction or equalization of taxes, where he must represent the state and county in respect to all assessments made or procured by him.

Any of the commissioners may assist in the assessment and collection of revenue for any municipality of the state at the request of the mayor, and when so requested shall have all the powers conferred upon the officers of the municipality for the assessment and collection of taxes and licenses.

ROBERT McDAVID.



What a man attains to seems for a little time to be the highest rung in the ladder, and during that brief period he may be content, but when he discovers that there are other rungs, still higher up, ambition gives birth to discontent, and he begins once more to climb. To climb is really man's chief end. It isn't in attainment, but in work, that man finds his real happiness, consequently it is not strange that we find men working until they break down when there is no real necessity for it.

If men only knew it, they could work to almost any extent on through middle life and into old age, if they would only take a little common sense care of their health. The trouble is that they do not take the little stitches here and there that are necessary to preserve health. They pay no attention to the signs of on-coming ill-health. A little biliousness, a little indigestion, a little loss of sleep and appetite, a little nervousness, a little headache, a little shakiness in the morning, and a little dullness all day, a little this and a little that—all these little things they neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the great liver invigorator and nerve tonic. It fits a man to work and work and work. Medicine dealers sell it and have nothing else "just as good."

"I was a sufferer five or six years from indigestion," writes B. F. Holmes, of Gaffney, Spartanburg Co., S. C., "also from sore stomach and constant headache. I then used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' which in a few days gave me permanent relief."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them.

POPULISTS AND REPUBLICANS FUSE

Action Taken by the Populists in Georgia Show This

MASS MEETING AT VALDOSTA

Resolutions Passed Indorsing Republican Congressional Candidate.

SAME ACTION AT SIMON'S ISLAND

Where the Populists of the Eleventh District Had a Conference—Meeting of the Forlorn Hope in Webster County on Friday Last.

Valdosta, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—The populists had their mass meeting in the county courthouse today. Frank Arnold was elected permanent chairman and E. M. Ashley secretary. A committee was appointed to name candidates for various offices, and after a few minutes spent in the ante-room, the committee reported John Hagan as the nominee for representative, but made no other nominations.

Resolutions were introduced indorsing the candidates who stood for protection of southern raw materials, which means the republican candidate, Colonel Wilkinson, of this city. Mr. Hagan is the strongest man the populists have in this county and the race between him and the democratic candidate—unknown as yet, but to be named next Wednesday—will be a hard fought contest.

The democrats are getting in line for the fall campaign and expect to keep the county in line in spite of the peculiar local conditions they have to contend against.

The Meeting on St. Simon's.

Brunswick, Ga., August 27.—The populists of the eleventh district met in convention at St. Simon's island today and indorsed J. M. Wilkinson, republican candidate for congress. A new committee was elected with E. W. Moorecook, of Dublin, chairman, and D. W. Gasking, of Coffee, secretary. Captain Ben Milliken, of Wayne, candidate for comptroller general, was present and largely directed the convention's action.

THAT MEETING AT PRESTON.

Boys Were Rather Skittish in Accepting the Nomination.

Preston, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—There was a rather unique gathering at the courthouse of Webster county, at Preston, yesterday afternoon, the occasion being a convention of the populists of the county to nominate candidates for various offices.

It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the convention was called to order. There were present thirteen populists. Mr. John Cantrell presided. The proceedings were characterized by an utter lack of enthusiasm and an air of resignation to the inevitable conditions that seem so prevalent throughout the populist camps just now. The populists know that the men they would nominate would not stand the slightest chance of getting elected. The nominees knew it, too, and some of them kicked vigorously. The one aim and desire of the meeting was to get men to fill out the ticket. It proved to be a hard job. Nearly every man whom it was proposed to sacrifice had some excuse. One populist said that they would have to swear out possessory warrants to corral the candidates after they were nominated.

The Nominees.

After much discussion the following ticket was got out:

For senator from the senatorial district composed of Webster, Stewart and Quitman counties, John Cantrell.

For representative from Webster county, J. P. P. Harrold.

For clerk, no candidate.

For sheriff, Hush Perry was nominated, but he said that "self-preservation was the first law of nature;" that he didn't have any time to devote to politics, and that he must decline. D. H. Heath was then nominated.

For tax receiver, Robert Harrold. Mr. Harrold did not want the nomination, as he is contemplating leaving the county, but was finally prevailed upon to take it. The chairman said that he supposed that it was proper to nominate a receiver before a collector, as the receiver was the first man who went around during the year.

For tax collector, M. H. Perry was nominated, but refused to accept. The office was left blank. The offices of treasurer, coroner and surveyor were also left blank. This action on the part of the populists shows their utter lack of hope in the approaching contest—if contest it may be called.

Campbell's Primary.

Fairburn, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—After the most exciting race in the history of the county, the following ticket was nominated in the democratic primary today: Representative, J. H. Longino; sheriff, J. C. Aderhold; clerk, J. W. Varner; tax collector, D. C. Posey; tax receiver, W. McMillan; treasurer, J. J. Jaillett.

Starr Was Elected Commodore.

Savannah, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—Savannah club circles have been much stirred up for two weeks past over an event which took place today—the election of a commodore of the Savannah Yacht Club, to fill the unexpired term of Major A. S. Bacon, resigned. The two candidates, Messrs. W. W. Starr and F. P. Jones, are both well known and popular. Their friends insisted on bringing in personal issues into the fight, while many members of the club did everything possible to keep them out. Mr. Starr was elected commodore by a good majority at this afternoon's meeting and Mr. J. A. G. Carson was made vice commodore.

President Reaches Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 27.—President McKinley and party reached Harrisburg at 12:35 o'clock today and were met at the station by Attorney General McCormick and Secretary of the Commonwealth Marine, who had been requested by Governor Hastings to welcome the president. The greeting between the gentlemen was very cordial and the Pennsylvanians were then presented to Mrs. McKinley. There was a crowd of over a thousand people at the station and for ten minutes the president held an impromptu reception, the rush to shake hands with him being so great that some of the people were almost caught by the car wheels. The party left at 12:45 o'clock for Camp Meade. The president's car will pass through here about 10:40 en route west.

NEBRASKAN AFTER GRAND OFFICERS

Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias Is Still at Work.

THE UNIFORM RANK DEPARTS

Resolutions Introduced Require a More Careful Expenditure of Money.

EXTRAVAGANCE IS OPENLY CHARGED

Representative Scism Aims a Number of New Laws at Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 27.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, is about all that remains of the biennial encampment. All of the uniform rank and subordinate lodge companies have left the city, and Camp Colgrove is deserted. The Rathbone Sisters and Knights of Khorassan held their final session today. The investigating committee appointed by the supreme lodge is still holding meetings, but will probably not report at this meeting. The supreme lodge has much business to consider yet, and may be in session a week longer.

Representative W. L. Scism, of Nebraska, who has been fighting the officers of the supreme lodge vigorously for several months, and is reported to have made charges of excessive expense accounts, has introduced a number of resolutions and documents at this session, all having a tendency to restrict the officers.

One resolution, aimed at the supreme keeper of records and seal, says that he shall keep an accurate account showing the exact financial condition of the supreme lodge at all times; keep the accounts of the grand lodges and of the deputy supreme chancellors, and shall not draw any orders on the supreme keeper of the exchequer until the bill for the particular service shall have been approved by the committee on finance.

Another resolution, directed at the supreme exchequer, states that he shall keep an account in detailed form of all receipts and disbursements, and shall, each quarter, prepare a detailed report showing the date of each remittance from the supreme keeper of records and seal, the amounts of money paid out, together with the name of the payee. These reports are to be sent to the supreme and grand lodge officers and to the Pythian papers.

In another document Representative Scism asked that the supreme master of the exchequer attend every meeting of the supreme lodge and come prepared to turn over all funds to his successor, also bring with him an itemized report showing the expenditures and receipts during the two years.

A fourth resolution asks that the chairman of the committee on printing be instructed to advertise for bids on all printing in at least one daily paper in not less than three of the leading cities of the country, and in all Pythian papers, the daily journal of the supreme lodge and secret work being omitted. It provides that the committee is also to invite bids from the leading printers throughout the country.

Sealed bids are to be received and not opened unless the chairman of the committee and at least three members are present.

BAGLEY WAS BOUND OVER.

He Admits He Struck Adams After He Was Shot.

Columbus, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—As a result of his preliminary trial W. H. Bagley, the alleged slayed of T. M. Adams, was this afternoon bound over at Cusseta on the charge of murder.

In his statement Bagley denied that he had shot Adams and the general line of the defense was to try to show that some person other than he fired the fatal shot. He admitted hitting the dead man over the head with a stick, which blow made a very ugly wound. He said that he and Adams were clinched when the shots were fired. He supposed that the shooting was done by some person just to the rear of himself.

The lawyers for the state are rather surprised, they state, that this should be the defense. One of them said this evening that he had supposed that the defense would admit the shooting, but would claim self-defense.

The state introduced evidence to show that the person shooting Adams must have been standing close to him, as his clothing was burned by the discharge of the pistol. One of the defendant's witnesses swore that he saw a shot fired about fifteen feet from Adams by some one other than Bagley.

The verdict of the three justices of the peace who sat upon the case was announced at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. The counsels are considerably excited over the verdict.

Bagley was brought to Columbus late this afternoon and placed in the Muscogee jail. This was at his request, it is stated. Colonel Thornton, of the defense, stated to The Constitution correspondent today that while two of the justices were for binding over his client, one was for releasing him. He said that he had proven by one of his witnesses that Bagley did not fire the shot.

BLOODY ENCOUNTER AT CORDELE

S. Powell and J. E. Kelley Grapple and Use Their Pistols.

Cordele, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—An encounter between S. Powell and J. E. Kelley last night resulted in the serious wounding of both parties. Mr. Powell, who runs a bicycle establishment on Eleventh avenue, was drunk and the police had him in charge, preparatory to locking him up, when Mr. Kelley, who runs a billiard and pool room on Eighth street and is a cousin of Mr. Powell's, offered to take him home if the police would turn him loose.

This was done, but instead of allowing Mr. Kelley to take him home, he went into his place of business and began resisting the friendly efforts of his cousin to take care of him. In the tussle Mr. Powell threw Mr. Kelley to the floor and beat him over the head with his revolver. Kelley called for help and Messrs. M. L. Doughty and A. H. Carrico responded. Powell, however, threatened to shoot both of them if they interfered, so they retired and went for a policeman.

In the meantime Kelley got up from beneath Powell and pulled his pistol. Both men began firing and both pistols were emptied. Mr. Kelley was struck twice, one ball entering the lower bowels and the other going through the fleshy portion of his left leg above the knee. His condition is not considered so serious as that of Mr. Powell, who was struck three times. One ball went into his forehead, but fortunately glanced and did not enter the brain, another penetrated his stomach and a third shot went through the left wrist.

Both men have the best medical attention, but the chances are that either or both may die.

POP MEETING LOST IN WOODS

Was Advertised to Be Held in or Near East Atlanta.

LAST HEARD OF NEAR DECATUR

Chased by Mr. Hogan and His Fellow Candidates

BUT THEY NEVER FOUND IT

Had He Located an Audience Mr. Hogan Would Have Given His Explanation of Hardeman Story.

The populist meeting which was advertised to take place at East Atlanta yesterday got lost in the woods, and so did the speakers and the audience and the newspaper reporters and the musicians. Mr. J. H. Hogan, the populist nominee for governor, accompanied by Messrs. Berry M. Zettler and Felix N. Cobb, candidates for school commissioner and attorney general respectively, with State Chairman Carter, Mr. Austin Holcomb, editor of The People's Party aPper; Judge J. K. Hines and others as honorary escort, started for East Atlanta very early in the morning via the Decatur blue line, and then transferred to the Soldiers' Home vestibule limited. When they were notified that they had reached their destination they left the car and struck out hopefully through the woods, expecting momentarily that the sound of violent cheers would apprise them of the exact location of the audience they were to talk to.

But they encountered no violence of any sort. On the contrary the woods grew denser and the aspect more alarming.

"Mebbe there's Spaniards here," said Mr. Holcomb, whose editorial duties prevent his taking many sylvan strolls in Atlanta suburbs. The party came to a dead stop.

"Nary a Spaniard," replied Judge Hines rubbing his forehead briskly with his handkerchief, "and it looks a darned sight like there were no populists, either."

Mr. Hogan sat down on a fallen tree and fanned himself with his speech.

"Where is the meeting to be held?" he asked cheerfully.

Chairman Carter said that he had not been furnished with the exact latitude and longitude, but that it was somewhere in East Atlanta near the Decatur county line.

"According to my reckoning," said Mr. Hogan, "we are now somewhere near the Coweta county line—but that don't make any difference. Who made the arrangements?"

A Mix-Up All Around.

"Chairman Marbut, of the Decatur county executive committee," answered Chairman Carter.

"And where's he?"

"At the meeting, I reckon."

"And where's—but never mind. Let's try to locate the north star, so as to get our bearings and then we'll steer for the nearest settlement. The trees are too frequent here to suit me."

The candidate arose with unruffled good nature and the party turned their faces again toward the depth of the forest. In a few minutes they came upon General W. M. Phillips, another populist speaker, who had set out to locate the meeting on his own account. He had harvested a couple of natives and had pressed them into service as guides.

"They know where the meeting is," the general said to Mr. Hogan. "It's in Decatur county at a place called Brown's pavilion."

"Dry county," commented one of the musicians to another.

But the line was reformed and with all present or accounted for marched in good order over to Mr. Julius Brown's beautiful country place, where in a beautiful grove of trees five men with whiskers sat on benches, intently watching a speaker's stand as if they expected momentarily to see it turn a handspring.

"Where's the populist meeting?" asked Chairman Carter.

"We are it," said the five men with whiskers.

"Where's Chairman Marbut?"

"Gone to Decatur to meet Mr. Hogan," chirruped the quintet.

Chairman Carter turned an unhappy countenance toward Mr. Hogan, but the candidate looked as serene as an oyster in August.

"Can any of you gentlemen tell me," inquired Mr. Hogan, "if there is any nearer way to Atlanta than through East Atlanta? I have an engagement for Monday."

There was a nearer way and he took it.

Hardeman Story a Mistake.

When he reached the city again Mr. Hogan furnished to the newspapers that portion of his written speech in which he replied to Colonel Candler's denial of the Hardeman story. It will be remembered that Mr. Hogan charged recently that the late R. U. Hardeman, while state treasurer, had borrowed $10,000 for the use of the democratic state executive committee and that the money had to be paid by his widow out of his estate. Colonel Candler denied the charge in his speech at Milledgeville and it has since developed that there was a misunderstanding of the information on which Mr. Hogan based his statement. The latter made the following statement to the press yesterday afternoon.

"I will now repeat what I have said on every occasion about the Hardeman matter. I have never told this in connection in any way with Colonel Candler, but have always used it in talking about the corruption of some of the democratic leaders. What I said was this: Mr. Ulla Hardeman, the son of Colonel R. U. Hardeman, was my author. He told me on the front steps of the state capitol that two years ago Mr. Clay persuaded Colonel R. U. Hardeman to borrow $10,000 for the campaign fund, and he said: 'If Colonel Hardeman had lived he would have compelled Mr. Clay to have refunded this money, but as Colonel Hardeman died, Mr. Clay refused to pay the money and Colonel aHrdeman's widow had to use $7,000 of her insurance money to pay back this campaign fund.' This gentleman, with his eyes sparkling like fire, then said: 'Hogan, I am done with the damn gang.'

Mr. Hogan's Statement.

"This is just as I have reported it on every occasion. The first time I stated this was at Monroe, Walton county. After the speech Mr. Murrell, of Jasper county, came up to me and said: 'Hogan, where did you get this?' I replied: 'It is perfectly reliable, but I don't care to give away my author.' Mr. Murrell said: 'Colone Hardeman's wife is my sister, and she has said to me often since his death that she could not imagine what had gone with her money; that they kept coming in with bills or accounts against Colonel Hardeman until they had just about swept everything she had. I said: "Sister, why didn't you make these gentlemen swear to their accounts and collect them according to law?" She remarked that no claim should stand against Bob Hardeman unpaid while she had a cent in her possession.' Mr. Murrell then said: 'This is my sister, but tell this everywhere you go.'

"In justice to my friend Candler and Mr. Clay I will say that they both deny the truthfulness of the statement made to me on the capitol steps. My authority for it is a prominent democrat, and close enough to the Hardeman family to know what he is talking about. As to Mr. Clay's denial, I will state that two years ago Mr. Clay bitterly denied any knowledge of the rape circular, saying that it did not go out from his headquarters, and they succeeded in getting my friend Judge Turner to shoulder the entire business, but this last spring Mr. Renfroe, who opposed Judge Turner for pension commissioner, brought that matter up again, and the judge had to explain. He said through the newspapers that Mr. Clay and the campaign committee did know of this rape circular and did get it out. Now, gentlemen, I leave the matter of veracity in the statement by Mr. Clay for you to decide.

"Since seeing Mr. Hardeman today I will state in justice to him that he says now the idea he intended to convey while talking to me was that this money was used in different campaigns and that Colonel R. U. Hardeman borrowed this money on his own responsibility. As to this part I do not know, but I can easily understand how $10,000 could be used in a state campaign from what experience I have had."

Mr. Ulla Hardeman's Version.

Mr. Ulla Hardeman had an interview with Mr. Hogan yesterday afternoon and stated that he had been misunderstood. They went over the conversation on the capitol steps, and after hearing Mr. Hogan's recollection of it, Mr. Hardeman said that he could understand how his remarks could have been unintentionally misunderstood. Mr. Hardeman stated that he had never intended to convey the impression that Senator Clay was responsible for his father's obligations. Colonel Hardeman had charge of the work of raising funds for various campaigns. Campaign funds are generally raised by subscriptions. After Colonel Hardeman's death a paper was found containing a list of subscribers to previous campaign funds. Some of these subscriptions had never been paid, but the widow of Colonel Hardeman destroyed the paper inadvertently. If it had been preserved most of the subscriptions no doubt could have been collected. In an interview with a Constitution reporter, Mr. Hardeman said:

"I heard that Mr. Hogan had stated that he had received his information from a gentleman closely connected with the Hardeman family and I remembered that I had had a conversation with him in which I had spoken very freely to him about my father's affairs, and I wished to correct any impression (if he was quoting me) that would reflect upon Hon. A. S. Clay or any other chairman of the various democratic committees as to the amount and cause of my father's indebtedness.

"I saw Mr. Hogan and he said he understood me to say exactly what he put in The Evening Journal. Knowing Mr. Hogan as I do through his friendship for my father, who always spoke of him as an honorable and honest man, I do not think he would do me an injustice, and that this is his recollection of our conversation. It was not my intention nor my motive to bring any charge against Mr. Clay or any one of the committee. The facts in this whole case are that when my father was very low, two days before his death, he was talking to me about his affairs and told me he owed between $7,000 and $8,000. I said to him: 'Dad, how in the world did you get in debt so?' He stated that he had borrowed the most of the money to help run the different campaigns. He never stated how much nor for what campaign nor how expended.

"The day I met Mr. Hogan on the capitol steps I had just received a letter from mother concerning a note of my father's which was worrying her and me, too. I had started out to see the holder of the note. Mr. Hogan and I shook hands and we began to talk about my father. He stated to me that he loved and honored 'Honest Bob Hardeman' as few men did. I had heard my father say hundreds of times that Mr. Hogan was his friend. Going over memories of old days together, I told him my father died a poor man, leaving his family nothing but an honest record and about $10,000 life insurance. I remarked that it would take nearly all that to pay his debts. He said he was surprised to know that. I told him my father told me that most of it was spent in the campaigns. He had been persuaded several years ago to go upon the ways and means committee and that whenever the chairman of the committee called for money for the campaign father would go and borrow it on his own personal account, trusting to raise it from friends. Father said to me: 'If I can get well, son, I can settle the whole matter and get it paid up soon.' Then, as I turned to go away, I remarked: 'Hogan, this political business is a mean thing. You spend your money, get cursed, lose your life, and I am going to quit the damnable thing.'

"I wish to say that neither I nor my mother or family claim one thing from Mr. Clay nor any chairman of past committees. What my father did was of his own free will and accord and we cannot blame him, as he was heart and soul for his friends and party.

"I wish to say that Mr. Clay and Mr. duBignon have both stated to me that at the end of the last campaign my father made a written statement of how much he had against the committee and the amount was something over $300, which was paid.

"Mr. Clay was my father's personal friend; stood on his bond for years, and I could not help but love him. I will give, if necessary, a sworn statement that he never, even as the chairman of the committee or personally, caused my father to borrow one cent.

"As to my saying 'I have quit the damned gang,' I never had, nor have I now, any reason to quit the 'gang' that my father loved and whom I love and admire as honest, upright men. These men helped to make my father what he was to the people of Georgia.

"I make this lengthy explanation in justice to myself, Mr. Hogan and Mr. Clay.

"I regret the necessity of bringing my father's name and his indebtedness before the public, but to do justice to Mr. Clay I have no other honorable course."

Ohio Town Has a Big Fire.

Columbus, O., August 27.—A fire, presumably of incendiary origin, started at 1:30 o'clock this morning at Pataskala, eighteen miles from here, and burned steadily for three hours, the business blocks and stores on Depot street from Main to Wood, in the center of the town, being entirely destroyed, together with nearly all their contents, entailing a loss of $25,000; insurance $18,000.

Wins Confidence

One Medicine That Cures When All Other Preparations Fail.

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the intrinsic merit of the medicine, which has been demonstrated by thousands of wonderful cures. The most severe cases of scrofula, hip disease, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh, salt rheum, etc., have been permanently cured by its use after other medicines have failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, is exactly adapted to the needs of the system when debilitated and run down by overwork, impoverished blood, or the poisoning and enervating effects of serious illness. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WANTS LADRONERS TO GO TO MANILA

Spain Asks United States to Allow the Islanders to Move.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Maren, Who Commanded the Colon, is to Be Courtmartialed.

MORE MONEY VOTED BY GOVERNMENT

Cipher Dispatch Comes to Sagasta Describing the Capitulation of the Philippine Capital and Describing the Condition of the Islands.

Madrid, August 27.—Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrone islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrones is extremely critical.

Great preparations are being made at Vigo and Pontevedra for the repatriated soldiers who are expected to arrive there shortly. All possible sanitary cautions are being taken.

Commandante Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the criuser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-government campaign in the cortes of Spain. It is pointed out, however, that he, as well as all the other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a courtmartial before any is done. As soon as the commandante arrives the government will ask the cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a deputy and this authorization is necessary.

A semi-official denial is made of the statement that Admiral Cervera has written a letter, published in the American press, praising the American navy. His authorship is repudiated.

El Liberal and El Imparcial think it will be impossible to maintain the suspension of constitutional rights and to continue the press censorship after the cortes has assembled.

The troops at Burgos, 130 miles north of this city, are all in readiness in case of necessity to commence operations in case of an outbreak in Basque province and Logrono.

The council today discussed the subject of the repatriation of the troops and adopted a credit of 500,000 pesetas to be used in the work of sanitation and another of 2,000 pesetas to establish a hospital at Santiago in the captain generalcy of Galicia.

Senor Sagasta declared today to a number of journalists that the bands of carlists do not exist in Spain.

The government has received a cipher dispatch from Manila giving full details of the capitulation and of the condition of the island.

Governor Rios, governor of the Visayas islands, reports fights between the rebels and Spanish troops at Iloia. A flotilla has been organized to protect these islands from rebels sent from Luzon by Aguinaldo. General Rios has armed several battalions of militia.

Telegrams from Cuba report continued fighting in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santa Clara between the Spaniards and rebels. The Canary squadron is now at Ferrol.

STARVED IN NEW YORK CITY.

Niece of the Queen Regent of Spain Dies from Want of Food.

New York, August 27.—Wanda von Speno Bodenback, claiming to be the niece of Christina, queen regent of Spain, the baroness and viscountess of Spierenbergh, Austria, and possible heir to the throne and sole heir to a fortune of 20,000,000 francs, is dead in New York.

Baron P. de Lange, of Austria, is authority for this statement. He visited the Thirty-seventh street police station and exhibited a certificate signed by Dr. R. McGregor to the effect that Wanda von Speno Bodenback had died of heart disease Saturday morning. The baron explained to the police that two days ago he accidentally met with Wanda von Speno starving on the streets of New York. The story he told was to the effect that the parents of the girl, who was eighteen years of age, betrothed her from infancy to an old man. She ran away with a handsome young man, a member of one of the royal families of Russia. In this city her lover deserted her. Not understanding English and unable to make a living, she slowly starved to death. The Baron de Lange says the girl died of a broken heart. She had been so weakened by her terrible experience that she could not stand the ordeal of meeting her old friend.

ALLEVIATING CAMP SUFFERING.

War Department Makes a Showing of Some Work Done.

Washington, August 27.—Some statements made at the war department today indicate that efforts are making to alleviate the suffering in the camps. The surgeon general reports that up to the 8th day of August there had been sent to Chickamauga camp 3,428 cots and bedsteads, 6,536 gray blankets, 7,299 cotton sheets and 3,250 mosquito bars.

Another statement shows the number of nurses which have been provided for the different camps where hospitals are established, as follows:

Fort Myer, Virginia, 63; Fort McPherson, Georgia (ten en route), 46; Fort Thomas, Kentucky (five en route), 13; Fort Monroe, Virginia, 38; hospital ship Relief, 6; hospital ship Hudson, 2; hospital ship Missouri, 10; hospital train, 3; at large, 1; Key West, Fla. (three ordered to Huntsville, Ala.), 1; Santiago de Cuba, 179; Leiter, Chickamauga Park, Ga. (five en route), 38; hospitals at Chickamauga Park, Ga., other than Leiter, en route or on duty, 219; Sherman Point, Va., 2; Fernandina, Fla. (en route or on duty), 20; Camp Alger, Virginia, 10; Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y. (en route or on duty), 88; Tampa, Fla. (en route or on duty), 59; Porto Rico, 6. Total, 878.

In addition to the above list there are over 6,000 members of the hospital corps whose services are available as nurses.

SCHLEY IS GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME

Admiral Received at the Navy Department with Great Glee.

DEMONSTRATION WAS SINCERE

Crowds Thronged Around the Great Fighter to Shake His Hand.

PRETTY LADIES CLAIMED A KISS

Hero of Santiago's Naval Battle Was the Recipient of Marked Attention Wherever He Appeared on the Streets in Washington.

Washington, August 27.—Admiral Schley received a great demonstration at the navy department today. He came to the department quite early and after a call upon Acting Secretary Allen, he emerged from the main door of the secretary's office. His presence in the building had become known and as soon as he was seen cheers rent the air from the clerks, who had assembled to catch a glimpse of the hero of Santiago.

The officers and clerks from the navy department crowded the corridors leading up to the navy department until it was impossible to pass through. They crowded around the admiral, eagerly reaching forward to shake his hand. The lady clerks were even more demonstrative, and the admiral was kissed by old and young without discrimination.

It was finally necessary to form a line and pass the crowd around through the large rooms of the secretary's office in order to give them a chance to shake hands with Admiral Schley. Many prominent army officers took part in the demonstration.

The admiral finally escaped into Captain Crowinshield's office. Admiral Schley left here at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon for Annapolis, Md., where he will remain overnight and then proceed to Westport, Conn., by way of Baltimore and New York.

Whenever the admiral appeared on the streets during his stay here he has been the recipient of most marked attention. Enthusiastic cheers greeted him at every point.

The Porto Rican military commission, of which Admiral Schley is a member, will sail next Wednesday on the transport Seneca. On arrival at Porto Rico Admiral Schley will transfer his flag to the New Orleans, which will remain in port during the progress of the work of the commission.

Schley at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., August 27.—Admiral Schley arrived here from Washington this evening and went to the home of his sisters-in-law, the Misses Franklin. A large crowd that filled the streets adjacent to the station applauded him and many shook his hand. The admiral was tendered a reception this evening by the Annapolis Club.

HOBSON A NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Board Pays Alabamian a Compliment and Recommends Promotion.

Washington, August 27.—Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, was to have been examined for promotion last week, but owing to his duties he could not go before the board. It was ordered that his record be examined to see if that would entitle him to the highest rank. The board says:

"The board joins with all the world in admiring the skill, courage and gallant conduct of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson in connection with the Merrimac as set forth in the letter of the commanding officer of the north Atlantic squadron."

The report then refers to the various papers submitted in connection with Mr. Hobson's record and closes with a recommendation that he be promoted to naval consfructor.

REGIMENTS TO LEAVE SERVICE.

Orders Are Issued Mustering Out Certain Volunteers.

Washington, August 27.—The following volunteer regiments were today ordered mustered out of the service:

The First and Fifth Missouri, now at Chickamauga, and the Third Missouri, now at Middletown, Pa., will go to Jefferson barracks, Missouri. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, now ot Middletown, will go to Indianapolis. The Eighth New York, now at Chickamauga, will go to Hempstead, L. I.

THE COMAL REACHES HAVANA.

Miss Barton Has Trouble in Landing Supplies at Cuban Capital.

Havana, August 27.—The steamer Comal arrived here this morning. She carries a million rations. The steamer Macedonia, with a general cargo and twenty-five passengers, also arrived today.

The exports from Havana yesterday were 894 bales of tobacco and 2,000,000 cigars. The municipal authorities demand that cattle be allowed to be imported free of duty, but the Marquis de Montero, the colonial financial secretary, objects. The present duty on cattle is $6 per head, and meat is selling at 60 cents a pound. The Marquis de Montero has authorized the withdrawal of goods from the customs house.

PREPARING TO MUSTER OUT.

Georgia Artillerymen Give Up Their Pistols and Cartridges.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 27.—(Special.)—Both batteries A and B, Georgia artillery, will probably leave for Atlanta or Griffin on Tuesday next to be mustered out. The batteries received orders today to turn over their pistols and cartridge boxes to an ordnance officer. Battery A has the best health record of any command in camp, having only two men in the hospital, and battery A has only four. Captain Bradley, of battery A, has not returned from New York.

Alger Returns to Washington.

Washington, August 27.—Secretary Alger returned here today from his visit of inspection to the camp at Montauk Point.

DEATH RATE IN SANTIAGO HEAVY

Senor Bravo, the Colombian Consul, Among Victims of Fever.

EIGHTY DIE EVERY DAY

Spanish Soldiers' Condition Is Described as Decidedly Pitiful.

THIRTY PER CENT WILL NOT RETURN

The American Postal System Will Soon Be in Thorough Operation in the City, While English Will Be Taught in the Public Schools.

Santiago de Cuba, August 27.—The American postal system is soon to be introduced here and house-to-house deliveries and letter boxes are to be established. The merchants are much pleased and the desire is general for the establishment of American business systems.

The modification of the administration of the provincial governments by Generals Lawton and Wood meets with the approbation of intelligent citizens and co-operation in the movement is increasing. The schools will open on September 1st. English will be taught in all the grades for the purpose of its Americanizing effect. The employees of the civil government are now paid with checks only, owing to the scarcity of small change.

Impressive funeral services were held today over the remains of the Colombian consul, Senor Bravo, who died from fever. Many flags were flying at half mast.

The death rate among citizens and troops is increasing. The deaths in the city daily number about eighty. The mortality among the soldiers is small, however. Patients who are convalescent after an attack of dysentery and yellow fever gain strength slowly, owing to the enervating effects of the climate. Two hundred immunes are now in the hospital.

The steamer left early this morning with 108 sick soldiers of all regiments and the Roumania will leave will leave tomorrow with 425 sick from all regiments, leaving 500 for the Olivette, which is expected on Wednesday to take all the sick save the critical cases.

Eight thousand rations were dispatched today to Guantanamo bay for two companies of Ray's immunes. The transports San Augustine, eLonora and San Francisco will go for 6,000 Spaniards at Guantanamo bay.

The Cheeribon, a hospital ship, left today with 1,000 sick Spaniards. The condition of all the Spanish soldiers who have left or are about to leave, is pitiful. Physicians say that 30 per cent of them will die before reaching Spain. Three thousand remain here.

MATTHEWS' CONDITION CRITICAL

Ex-Governor of Indiana May Die Now at Any Moment.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 27.—A correspondent who spent the day at the Meharry home, at Crawfordsville, where ex-Governor Matthews lies ill, says tonight that although there were some indications of improvement in the patient's condition early in the day, they were dispelled as the day progressed.

At a late hour tonight all favorable symptoms have disappeared and his friends are anticipating the worst. Death may now be looked for at any moment.

Bayard Holds His Own.

Dedham, Mass., August 27.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard passed a comfortable night and today continued to hold his own. Dr. Cabot, of Boston, his medical attendant, is highly pleased with the progress his patient is making.

WHEELER SENDS IN A REPORT.

Commanding General at Camp Wikoff Wires the Department.

Washington, August 27.—The following report from General Wheeler at Montauk was made public after midnight:

"Camp Wikoff, August 27.—Adjutant General, Washington.—No transports arrived today. The following troops have disembarked: 484 aggregate Seventh infantry, from Yucatan; 514 aggregate Second and Third battalions First District of Columbia, from Hudson. All troops from Prairie landed last night. The following transports still to be unloaded: H, H. Miller, with First infantry, except company F; Santiago, with Thirty-fourth Michigan; Catania, with 410 aggregating various commands.

"Sergeant Newton Harvey Ferree, First District of Columbia, died tonight, General health of command improving. Morning reports show 4,163 officers and men in camp; 1,133 sick, besides the sick in detention camp. WHEELER, Commanding."

INVESTIGATION IS SUGGESTED.

Surgeon General Sternberg May Have Asked for One.

Washington, August 27.—A report was in circulation today that Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, of the army, had asked Secretary Alger to order a general investigation of the medical department of the army. Secretary Alger said tonight, however, that such a request had not reached him and Surgeon General Sternberg refused to say whether he had asked or intended to ask for a general investigation. He called attention to the fact, however, that he had asked for an investigation of the conditions of Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga.

PRAISE MODERATION SHOWN BY AMERICA

German Papers Are Still Discussing the Peace Conditions.

DIFFICULTIES ARE PREDICTED

Press Declares That Philippine Question Will Cause Trouble.

KAISER BUILDING MORE WAR SHIPS

Military Display Next Month Will Be Under Direct Command of Emperor William.

Berlin, August 27.—The press continues to discuss the peace conditions from various view points, a majority of the papers according to the United States high praise for the moderation the American government has displayed. Most of them seem to expect that difficulties will arise over the ultimate disposition and control of the Philippines, but as a rule, the arguments advanced are threadbare.

The Knolesche Zeitung's editorial may be worth quoting, as there is the best reason for believing that it was inspired. It says:

"Before a definite peace is concluded considerable time must elapse. Meanwhile the international situation in the Philippines and the far-east generally may have changed materially. It is not likely that Spain and the United States will agree to a definite settlement of the Philippine question without taking the advice of the powers interested, particularly Russia and France."

The foreign office maintains absolute reticence as to the present attitude of the government on the subject.

Emperor Given New Support.

The most important events of the week in domestic politics have been the national convention at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, and the attitude adopted by the socialist party toward the coming diet elections. The Crefeld convention for the first time took a distinctly friendly tone toward the government. Bishop Schmitz, of Cologne, eloquently expressed strictly loyal sentiments. A telegram sent to Emperor William assuring him of the "loyalty of seven thousand delegates of the German Catholics assembled" and his reply to it, were the notable features of the occasion.

Another noticeable departure was a resolution adopted by the convention to establish Catholic peasant socities everywhere in Germany. This was a strategic move designed to compete with the peasant federation of Bavaria. It was also significant that the death of Prince Bismarck, the author of the Kulturkampf, instead of being used as a basis for hostile comment, drew out a few semi-laudatory remarks, one speaker contending that if Bismarck were alive and chancellor, he would have signed ere now a bill to recall the Jesuits.

The various socialist election committees have decided upon their course of action with regard to the diet election. In Berlin an overwhelming majority has resolved not to participate, as under the three class election system, the socialists have no chance of electing their candidates.

On the other hand Breslau, Erfurt, Frankfurt, Lebus, Schleusingen, Bleisfeld, Elmbeick, Brandenburg and other towns have decided to run their own candidates or to support Freisisingle candidates. In a number of other districts, the socialists have concluded to participate openly in the elections which may mean the ruin of many socialists.

Looking Over Bismarck's Memoirs.

Prince Bismarck's memoirs are now in Berlin, Privy Councilor Kroner received a special hint from the government and bought the bulky manuscript, which is now undergoing examination. There is, however, a duplicate manuscript at Friedrichsruhe, and as the text was dictated by Bismarck personally, the family will not submit to any considerable changes or abbreviations.

At Wilhelmshohe on Wednesday consternation was caused by the discovery that one of the chimneys was afire. The palace was soon filled with smoke and the members of the imperial family were driven into the open air. Emperor William, however, promptly took control of the firemen and the flames were soon extinguished.

There is unusual activity in the ship yards at Kiel, Stettin, Elbing and Hamburg. The government has placed a number of orders, among them including commissions for six big torpedo boat destroyers, of thirty-three knots speed, to be ready for service early next year. In addition are orders from Russia, Spain, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. It is a curious fact that the government has ordered the Vulcan Shipbuilding Works to pay a duty of 261,000 marks on the floating dock built in England, although the company cites against the ruling the German tariff law which declares that vessels are free from duty.

It is announced that the navy department has secured for "important technical purposes" 1,500 photographs of the new cruiser Hertha, when traveling at a speed of nineteen knots. The photographs were taken by a new instrument, the cormograph.

Emperor Will Command.

The big army maneuvers to commence on September 3d will be under the personal direction of Emperor William. They will include, it is reported, interesting and comprehensive experiments with pigeons, bicycles and airships. Among the airships will be one of an absolutely new type. During a certain stage of the maneuvers the emperor will assume personally the chief command. His military suite will include General Von Hahnke, General Von Plessig and General Von Scholl.

Miss Lillian Russell is appearing before crowded houses. The newspaper comments upon her work are favorable. Her manager is negotiating for a series of performances in Madrid.

United States Senator Hernando de Soto Money has been here for several days consulting a famous oculist.

Much interest is displayed in the outcome of the far-eastern contest. The opinions of the renowned Austrian orientalist, M. Vambery, in a Vienna magazine meet with some support. He believes that all the advantages Russia has gained in China can only benefit her in the remote future when Russian industry and commerce become able to compete with British.

"Such despotically governed people," he says, "cannot develop rapidly, while on the other hand, the Chinese are awakening and their Anglo-American schooling is creating a desire for development. Should England join her interests to those of America and Japan, she would gain her ends despite Port Arthur, Russian railways and Russian banks."

MITCHELL IS OUT OF THE RACE.

Senator from Wisconsin Will Not Ask for Re-Election.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 27.—A letter received from United States Senator John L. Mitchell today, by his private secretary, announces that Mr. Mitchell is not and never dreamed of being a candidate for re-election to the United States senate.

FIVE PERSONS ARE INSTANTLY KILLED

Fast Train Runs Into a Wagon Containing a Pleasure Party.

ONE IS FATALLY INJURED

Four Other Persons Are More or Less Seriously Hurt in Accident.

ENGINE STRUCK VEHICLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE

Horses and Wagon Were Torn to Pieces While the People Were Horribly Mangled.

Ware, Mass., August 27.—Five persons were killed this evening at Whitings crossing, on the Boston and Maine railroad, by a collision between a train and a wagon containing a pleasure party of eleven persons. The dead are:

George Whiting, aged fifty.
Mrs. Whiting.
Jesse Whiting, their daughter, aged eighteen.
Sadie Whiting, another daughter, aged twenty.
A boy who flagged the crossing, name unknown.

The injured:
George Whiting, Jr., fatally.
Herold Rich, aged thirteen.
John Scott, aged six.
Mildred Scott, aged four.
Mrs. Houghton, both legs broken.

The first intimation of the terrible affair was brought by the train, due here at 6:30 o'clock, which had the victims on board.

The bodies of the dead were left in the baggage car of the train awaiting the medical examiner, and the wounded were taken to the town hall, where the surgeons worked over them.

The pleasure party was made up of the Whiting family and some of their immediate friends, of Bondville, and they were going from their home in Bondville to Forest Lake in a covered wagon drawn by four horses. On one side of the crossing there is quite a steep hill running down to the tracks. As the wagon came over the crest of the hill and started down toward the railroad track, the flag boy at the foot of the hill was seen to come out of his station to flag an approaching train.

The momentum of the vehicle on the steep grade was so great that it went by the flag boy and out upon the tracks just as the Northampton and Ware accommodation train came along. The engine struck the wagon about in the middle, tossing the occupants on all sides, killing the horses and demolishing the vehicle. The train was stopped. Five bodies were picked up in a terribly mangled condition, one, that of the boy, being decapitated. The latter was the substitute crossing tender, the regular flagman having been called away, and put the boy on to flag this train.

The Whiting boy, the most seriously injured, is not expected to survive the night. Mrs. Houghton had both legs broken, and is internally hurt. The others are badly cut and bruised.

GEN. CLAY SUES FOR DIVORCE.

KENTUCKIAN DECIDES TO GIVE UP HIS CHILD WIFE.

Petition for Legal Separation Has Been Filed by General's Attorney, but the Contents Are Unknown.

Richmond, Ky., August 27.—(Special.)—General Cassius M. Clay, the distinguished veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, whose sensational marriage with Dora Richardson Clay, several years ago, is still fresh in the minds of the people of Kentucky, today filed suit against his "child wife" for absolute divorce. This step on the part of General Clay came as a profound surprise to his friends, many of whom he had often told in most eloquent language of his great love for her.

Action for divorce was brought in the circuit court of Madison county late this afternoon through Jerry M. Sullivan, the general's attorney, but this suit was not filed until General Clay had deeded to his "child wife" a comfortable home on the Nicholasville pike, in one of the prettiest sections of Kentucky.

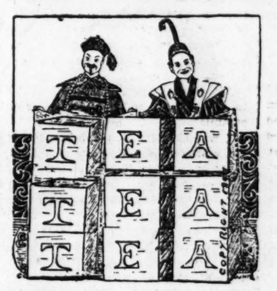
The story of the unhappy domestic relations of General Clay and his youthful wife is none the less interesting for its romance. General Clay idolized the child, and to his more intimate friends he has raved and prated over her as a child would over a toy. His eyes have flashed fire and his sinews have drawn taut when he would be talking about the manner in which he had killed a foe, while one minute later, when his thoughts and words would revert to Dora, his great orbs would grow dim and hazy and his figure would bend in humiliation and reverence. He looked upon the girl as an object of divine nature, and old as he is, he is said never to have mentioned her name without becoming poetic.

Just before General Clay married Dora Richardson, a plain country girl of fourteen summers, there was the greatest sort of opposition on the part of the members of his family and his friends used every influence to prevent the union. The general, however, would listen to none of these appeals and has become estranged from all the members of his household, settling them off and retaining for himself a fine estate, embracing the old homestead in Madison, one of the most fertile counties in Kentucky, where he lived with his child wife until she left him to reside with some friends or relatives.

After this General Clay became a perfect recluse. Not many times since then has he been off his place. Not even General Clay's most intimate friends had any idea that he contemplated bringing suit for divorce. The girl has been living for some time on a farm belonging to General Clay near Pinkard, Woodford county, Kentucky.

The petition in the divorce case is quite short, and it is in the hands of General Clay's lawyer, who declined tonight to allow it to be seen or to disclose its contents. A gentleman who saw it, however, says that it simply charges abandonment. It is not known or surmised what in-

OUR BARGAINS IN SUMMER SHOES
CONTINUED FOR A FEW DAYS.
SPECIAL TO THE LADIES.
We have had such a remarkable sale on Spring Heel Slippers and Tan Oxfords at 50c and $1.00 per pair, worth $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 that we will continue the sale for a few days longer to close out the lot.
SOME BARGAINS FOR MEN.
We also offer a few Specials in Men's Summer Shoes to close out quickly.
Tan Shoes formerly worth $5 and $6 for... $3.50
Patent Leather Shoes formerly worth $5.00 and $6.00 for $3.00
Men's Low Shoes formerly worth $3.50 and $5.00 for $2.50
R.C. BLACK
Sign Brass Tracks---35 Whitehall St.



China and Japan Combine
In friendly competition to send their choicest products and first pickings to these shoes, and we have secured the finest quality of oolong, gunpowder, hyson, English breakfast and flowery orange pe koe that is obtainable for our patrons in first crop teas of exquisite flavor and excellence. We also have teas from Ceylon, India and Formosa that will make a beverage fit for a queen.
A. W. FARLINGER,
321-323 Peachtree St.



People. . . . .
Know what they want, and are quick to recognize the best. MURRAY HILL CLUB WHISKEY is sold by reputable dealers everywhere. Beware of imitations and refilled bottles. See that corks are branded MURRAY HILL CLUB, and that our trade mark is on the label. . . . . .
JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
TRADE MARK
Magnus

ences, if any, were brought to bear upon General Clay to induce him to sue for divorce or what the cause of his sudden determination to sever his marital vows with his child wife, whom he has so thoroughly idolized.

INDORSE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Silver Republicans of California Hold State Convention.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 27.—The first state convention of the silver republican party in California convened here today. Three hundred delegates, representing thirty-five counties, were present.

Major James McGuire was nominated for governor by acclamation and the fusion ticket was indorsed.

The platform adopted reaffirms fealty to the principles of the republican party as enunciated by Abraham Lincoln and James G. Blaine; reaffirms that plank in the platform of the democratic party in 1896 declaring in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Dingley law is condemned, as is also the action of the administration in issuing bonds for carrying on the war, but the declaration of the war with Spain is indorsed as necessary for the freedom of Cuba. The construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States is indorsed.

THEY WANT CHICAGO PLATFORM

Silver Democrats of New York Will Hold a Convention.

Albany, N. Y., August 27.—A conference of silver democrats, held in this city today, resolved to fight for the recognition of free silver by the democratic state convention at Syracuse in September and to advocate the nomination of candidates at that convention who were known to be free silver men in 1896.

The conference resolved to hold a convention in Syracuse on September 27th, the day preceding the meeting of the democratic state convention. It will be composed of three delegates from each assembly district.

The memorial adopted resolves that the convention shall support the candidates publicly known to be supporters of the platform and candidates of the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896. It demands that the convention reaffirm the platform of the state convention held in Buffalo in 1896, and desires that the following plank be placed in its platform:

"The democratic party, true to the traditions of its past and loyal to the will of a majority of its regularly chosen delegates, when convened in national convention, hereby declares that it is the duty of every loyal democrat to stand by and upon the Chicago platform of 1896, which we recognize as a fundamental law not to be altered until the national convention of 1900 should adopt another."

POPULISTS WILL NAME TICKET.

Republicans and Democrats in Idaho Agree on Silver.

Boise, Idaho, August 27.—After four days' labor, the efforts to bring about a fusion of all silver parties failed. The populists could not get their factions together and the democrats and silver republicans at 4 o'clock this afternoon declared all negotiations with them off.

The conference committee of democrats and silver republicans are now arranging a basis for fusion and nomination will be made at once.

The middle-of-the-road populists will put a straight populist ticket in the field.

BROOKE AWAITS COMMISSION.

Troops in Porto Rico Will Soon Leave for Home.

Guayama, Porto Rico, August 27.—General Brooke has not yet received his instructions and credentials as a member of the Porto Rican commission, which he will await before proceeding to San Juan. A troop of the Sixth cavalry will escort him overland to San Juan unless objection is offered by Governor General Macias, in which case he will proceed by sea.

Milwaukee Gets a Letter from Dewey.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 27.—Secretary W. J. Langson, of the chamber of commerce, received a letter today from Rear Admiral George Dewey in which he thanks the chamber of commerce for the resolutions passed by that body on the brilliant naval victory of the United States fleet on May 1st.

FOR 10 DAYS
We Will Make This Special Offer:
Your name, or the name of your firm, something similar to this sample, or any other style desired:
King Hardware Co
63-65 PEACHTREE ST.
As follows—3 columns $1.25
Duplicates 65c
2 columns $1.00
Duplicates 45c
1 column 90c
Duplicates 25c
Or will make one each, one, two and three columns for $2.00. This offer at this price is only good for 10 days and cash must accompany the order.
We make anything you can possibly need in the way of a cut, and will be pleased to give samples and estimates at any time.
GATE CITY ENGRAVING CO.,
CONSTITUTION BUILDING,
ATLANTA, GA. - - - - - GEORGIA.

DRANK TO THEIR HEALTH IN HIS DYING MOMENTS

Story of the Life and Death of a Man Remarkable in Many Ways.

WHO HAD NO FEAR OF THE GRIM MONSTER

The Good Work Done by Rev. A. G. P. Dodge—His Funeral At Frederica Carried Out According to His Instructions.

Brunswick, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—Wrapped in a winding sheet and inclosed in a plain pine coffin, all that remained of Rev. Anson Green Phelps Dodge, Jr., philanthropist, son of fortune, and man of God, was laid to rest last Thursday in the historic old burying ground at Frederica, St. Simon's island, Georgia. The grave was dug under the shadow of Wesley Oak, where John Wesley first expounded Methodism in this country, after his arrival from England. Beside him, likewise prepared for burial, was laid the body of his first wife, which for fifteen years he has carefully preserved to at last have laid to rest by his side.

Of this body there is much that is remarkable to tell of, while of the man "remarkable" is a word that but dimly suggests his life work and character. Fifteen years ago his wife died in India, and at her death bed her devoted husband gave his promise that no burying ground should claim her until both were laid under the sod to return to the earth from which they came. Believing that to the dust from which they came their bodies should return as quick as life departed, the injunction was long ago given that nothing but a sheet and pine coffin should inclose them when they died, and that they should be laid side by side to dissolve together from earthly surroundings. It was his wish that no covering but the winding sheet be used, but in deference to his friends' wishes, Mr. Dodge finally consented to allow plain coffins for their burial.

Anson Green Phelps Dodge, Jr., was one of the most remarkable of men. The wife of General Fitzhugh Lee is his first cousin, and he is closely related to the Stokes, Phelps and Dodge, and other families who are noted in the history of America. He was a grandson of William E. Dodge, the philanthropist, of New York, and great temperance man. By inheritance possessed of an immense fortune, he lived thirty-nine years, the greater part of which was devoted to doing good. By the death of his first wife he inherited over $200,000, none of which he used for other than church work and memorial purposes. This, with his private fortune of a large amount together with various trust funds given to his care for charitable purposes, made the plain, unassuming man of Frederica the possessor of over one-half million dollars, none of which he spent for himself or family other than as necessity demanded. Possessed of rare good taste and excellent judgment and education he lived a life as frugal and as studious as Tolstoi, yet all the time he was endowing and building schools, churches, orphans' homes and aiding indigent students in their struggles for betterment. Of his life and work Rev. D. Watson Winn, the associate rector of St. Simons, says:

Sketch of Mr. Dodge.

"Rev. A. G. P. Dodge, Jr., was the grandson of the noted William E. Dodge. He married his first cousin, the daughter of Rev. D. Stewart Dodge, of New York, the well-known Presbyterian clergyman. His mother, Mrs. Rebecca Dodge, was born in Alexandria, Va., which she calls her home. She was the daughter of William Dangerfield who was known all over the state as one of its most distinguished citizens. Mr. Dodge was thirty-nine years old at the time of his death. He attended the Episcopal High school at Alexandria, but graduated with honors from the general Theological seminary at New York. While his father had interests in lumber mills on St. Simon's he visited him and became interested in the old defunct parish which had been the second oldest in the Georgia diocese. As lay reader, appointed by Bishop Beckwith, he did what he could to keep up the interest in the church, beginning here to study for the ministry. After being ordained deacon by Bishop Beckwith he was put in charge of this parish and made rector in 1884, when he was ordained priest. He has had no other charge, preferring to remain with the parish of Christ church, Frederica, which he had revived and rehabilitated, to accept any other call. Of these calls he had received many, some of them most tempting to a man of his extraordinary mental capacity. He devoted the estate of his late wife to charitable memorials and church extensions, giving a large sum to establish a memorial church in Allahabad, India, where she died, and erecting church buildings and schoolhouses in many parts of southeast Georgia. He endowed in part the parish of Christ church, Frederica, and gave $40,000, I believe, to a part of the missionary district of the diocese of Georgia. He spent some thousands of dollars annually in paying stipends of missionaries, teachers and lay readers in that district (the convocation of Savannah). He has been most prominent in the aid of both the late Bishop Beckwith and the present Bishop Nelson, of the diocese of Georgia, in all matters of finance where he was consulted, and they were many. He also at various times contributed liberally to the special funds of the diocese, and always when they were in need. His place will be hard to fill on the board of missions, and on some of the other important committees. It would be almost impossible for me to tell of all his endowments and charities, but among the churches he has built are the following:

"On St. Simon's Island, Christ church, Frederica; Church of the Transfiguration, East Beach; St. Ignatius and St. Perpetua, chapels for the use of the colored people.

"In Brunswick, St. Judes and St. Athanasius.

"In Camden county, St. Clements, Church of the Messiah.

"Among those who helped are Grace church Waycross; Christ church, Valdosta.

"In addition to these there are many schoolhouses in various places. The Anson Dodge memorial home, at Frederica, was endowed by his present wife, Miss Anna Gould, of St. Simons island, in memory of their son, who was killed in a runaway. He was devoted to the orphans in that charge, some fifteen of which are now being cared for."

Buried with His First Wife.

When this first wife died in India Mr. Dodge had her body embalmed by one of the most noted embalmers in that country. It was inclosed in a metallic coffin and then placed in an ebony casket. This was carried across two continents to its last resting place on St. Simons. At Frederica the memorial church stands, one of the most expensive of the smaller churches in this section. On the wall to the right of



Rev. A. G. P. Dodge and His Church at Frederica.

the altar this inscription is engraved on a marble tablet;

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Ellen Ada Phelps Dodge, beloved wife of Rev. A. G. P. Dodge, Jr. Born February 28th, 1862; died November 29, 1883, at Allahabad, India. To her under God is due the rebuilding and endowing of this church. May she rest in peace."

Underneath the altar of this church a vault was built and lead lined. Into it the casket was placed, and there it has been lying with its glass inclosed top in position for the body to be seen when it was taken out. For years the casket has held the remains that would be buried only when Mr. Dodge died. For years also, instructions have been in writing and given out by the deceased for final disposition of his own and the bodies of his family. These directions read that when he died his former wife's remains were to be taken from their ebony casket and placed in a pine coffin like his own. The two were then to be placed side by side, and in his burying ground at Frederica. Over them the marble slab from off his former wife's vault was to be placed. A space was to be left between his coffin and his boy's grave, and in this space his present wife was to be buried when she died. His friends, Messrs. William Taylor, George and John T. Stevens, were to take his wife's body from the vault and casket. No one was to look at it. His body was to be frozen until the burial day. No embalming fluid must be used or other medicine that would prevent his body from returning to dust quickly. Rev. Henry E. Lucas, rector of St. Mark's church, Brunswick, was to conduct the burial services. In event of his being prevented Rev. H. B. Stewart-Martin was to act, or in his stead Rev. D. Watson Winn. Material for the two pine coffins was in his workshop, and his friends named above were to construct them. No undertaker was to be present, and the utmost simplicity must be observed in all things pertaining to the interment of the two bodies.

The Funeral Services.

The funeral services were conducted in accordance with Mr. Dodge's request, all the clergymen named by him being included, assisted by Rev. Mr. Cassels, of Camden county. His body was kept on ice six days to await the arrival of his mother from Canada, and other relatives who had to come from a distance. The services were conducted in the presence of an immense concourse of people. He was one of the most beloved men in Georgia, and infidel and Christian alike came from miles around to weep at his grave in all sincerity for one whom they had loved and who had been kind and good to them. Many men and women from all over St. Simon's island worked for days clearing miles of road and sweeping the church yard for his funeral, and the lame, the halt and the blind were there to tell of their benefactor whose body was being laid away. The wealth of the universe could not have bought the devotion and respect for any human that was so voluntarily and so generously laid at Mr. Dodge's grave, and those present as spectators were moved as if by one vast spirit to the emotions of those who loved him.

The moss-covered trees of Frederica seemingly bowed lower before the grief and anguish pictured beneath them, and the soughing of the pines gave the echo to the distress of almost countless humans who had gathered with but the grandest of purpose.

But preceding all this there is something which occurred that in describing but illustrates the noble character of the man. It relates to the scene at his deathbed, which was equally as remarkable as his life had been and clearly demonstrated what a contempt he felt for his physical self. Dr. C. H. Meldrim, his attending physician, describes the death as one of the most natural and unusual ever witnessed by any one. The utter absence of fear at dying made Mr. Dodge a strong man in the face of death. He had requested Dr. Meldrim to inform him frankly when the end was near. The afternoon of the night he died Dr. Meldrim informed him he could not recover. The shades of night were darkening the room and the shadows of the moving beings near by crossed the dying minister's bedside as his physician bent over and uttered the words that told him his life on this earth would be for but a few moments longer. An expression of ineffable joy brightened his features when the sentence was finished and he sank back with a look of supremest contentment in his eyes. Calling those around him to his bedside, he said.

"Doctor, examine me and see if I am strong enough to write my name, and if my brain is working clearly. Nahette (to his wife), please see that a table and a good, strong light are placed near the bed. Then, please, get me some paper, a good pen and some ink. Now, I wish to dictate a codicil to my will."

Drank Health of Friends.

"This codicil," states Dr. Meldrim, "was long, covering over two pages of foolscap paper. Mr. Dodge dictated every word with punctilious exactness as to the legal form and phrases. When it was finished he directed that I sign as a witness, and calling for George and John L. Stevens, he directed that they also sign. Having finished dictating, he asked for the pen and paper. Holding it before him with a good, strong grasp, and the palm of one hand for a desk, he signed his name as legibly as in the days of his vigorous young manhood. He then called for his wife and two of the little girls who were part of the household. They came to him and he began to counsel them for the future. We withdrew from the room while he delivered to them a sermon, together with an admonition as to their lives for the future. The sermon and admonition over Mrs. Dodge read the Episcopal prayer for the dying, while he met the responses in clear, firm tones, concluding with an outburst of hymnal song that was grandly eloquent in its Christian simplicity. At its conclusion he blessed them all and in doing so delivered a benediction upon their heads as noble and as glorious as human mind can conceive of. Calling me back in the room I bent over him and he asked: 'Doctor, how long?' I did not answer and he spoke again: 'Fifteen minutes?' To this I said: 'No, perhaps not that soon.' 'Then thirty?' he said, and I replied: 'Perhaps.' 'Place the clock on the table beside me, doctor,' was his next request, and we did so. He lay there suffering and watching the minutes go by. As the hands of the clock reached 10 he looked at me with those intense black eyes gleaming reproachfully and said: 'Now, doctor, you told me at 10.' I turned away. Such absolute fearlessness in the face of death seemed incomprehensible. I thought of him in connection with that expression 'Would to God that every infidel could see this Christian die.' The minutes passed on and he tossed restlessly, breaking out in snatches of song to relieve his suffering. We asked if we could do anything to please him. With that spirit which characterized his thoughtfulness of others he replied: 'It is hardly of use to put you to trouble now, but if you would like to please me go to my closet and get one bottle of sweet and one bottle of dry wine and bring both here.' We did so and he gave directions for each to take a small glass and fill about one-third full. Giving him one also and holding ours before us, we listened while he raised his hand and said: 'Here is wishing you life and health and God's blessings all the days allotted to each of you on this earth and a spiritual life in the great beyond.'

"We drank the toast and benediction in silence, while the hand of the dying man did not tremble as he returned his glass.

"The minutes sped on and Dr. Hugh Burford, from Brunswick, entered the room. He had just arrived on a special boat and driven across country several miles. As he walked over to where Mr. Dodge was lying he was met with an apology from the patient for having been called over on what he styled such a 'useless errand.' 'It will not be long, doctor, before I am away and beyond this earthly distress. If you gentlement will excuse the delay, I will not keep you waiting many minutes. It is, perhaps, well that I should go. My life was given to the service of my Lord and Master, and if He sees fit to call me it will be one grand, sweet privilege to rest forever under his protecting care.'

"The grasp of his hand grew weaker, his head inclined slightly aside in a languishing way, and the breath that had kept him alive ceased, as he murmured 'Glory to God, hallelujah!' giving him that long, sweet rest for which his soul so earnestly craved.

"At 10:54 o'clock he crossed his hands and looked down into the upturned face of one of God's most devoted servants, who had died as he lived, loving Him to the end, with no regret at suffering or leaving the world in which his physical body had lived and had its being."

The codicil to Mr. Dodge's will was his last act of philanthropy. It seems that in it he provided for little Ellen and James Callahan, whom he had adopted some time previous. The latest instrument also cited that some years ago a good man in Brunswick borrowed some money from him and gave a mortgage on his home to secure same. He had paid part, but misfortune had come, and as he could not pay it all without causing his family distress, Mr. Dodge ordered that the mortgage be cancelled and returned to the man with his love and God's blessing. There was also other provisions in the codicil of a more private nature, but all of which served to illustrate the magnanimity of the man.

In business affairs, Mr. Dodge was as keen and as successful as the best trained men in actual business life. He was partly educated for business, and his relatives had great hopes of his engaging in business pusuits. He was at an early age made secretary and treasurer of the Dodge-Meigs lumber concern's immense business, with headquarters in this country and big branches in Canada, but the work did not suit him and he dropped it. He preferred the peaceful life of the ministry and regarded it as his duty to follow it. In conducting the work, however, he never failed to apply business principles to all investments and disbursements, and due partly to that earlier education, all of the church and other trust funds handled by him prospered and increased wonderfully. In his home life Mr. Dodge was simplicity and frugality itself. On the principle that all his wealth belonged to the Lord, he spent money for only what he thought was absolutely necessary at home, and yet he distributed annually thousands of dollars for the various charities he fostered, of both a public and private character. With his own money he gave freely, but with that entrusted to him for endowment purposes he rigidly adhered to the conditions allowed and never varied from them one iota. As an illustration of this feature, it is cited that he held a mortgage on a Georgia church for a large sum loaned out of a trust fund. When the money became due and payment defaulted he came down on them and was about to sell the church, yet the same week he gave almost as large an amount out of his personal fortune to aid a Christian institution. This entire section is replete with truthful stories of the doings of this remarkable man, and he is regarded as having been the benefactor of more individuals and institutions than any ten men in the state.

The work on St. Simon's will now be taken in hand by Rev. D. Watson Winn, as Mr. Dodge requested before his death.

C. W. DEMING.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

3 Car Loads of the Celebrated

Braumuller Pianos

On sale at 74 North Broad Street.

These are the most elegant and renowned Pianos ever offered on this market.

A sheet of 50c Music given to every lady calling.

THE NE WCITY DIRECTORY.

What It Is Doing and How It Is Doing It.

Probably no public enterprise has ever been launched in Atlanta that met so cordial a reception and such solid support as the new city directory being published by Foote & Davies.

Already the subscription list is much larger than they expected it would be at the finish and there yet remain eighteen working weeks.

This is explained by the many practical improvements shown on the new book and the remarkably low cost—$2.50.

Foote & Davies aim to make their directory something more than a mere compilation of names; they propose to incorporate in it information of a statistical and general character that will make it invaluable to every man who does business with his fellow man.

As a reference volume of the city of Atlanta, they will make it the most accurate ever published; in order to do that they will not start to obtain their information until late in the fall, probably in November, and they have made arrangements to note all changes up to December 15th. Thus their patrons will get during the first part of January fresh and accurate information.

The choice advertising spaces in the work are being sold rapidly and those desiring representation should apply quickly, as it will be one of the best and cheapest advertising mediums obtainable; for the coming prosperity that will reach full tide in 1899 will most directly affect the buyers and readers of this work.

The future is uncertain, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

Tate Spring, Tenn.

The company here continues large and the enthusiasm for germans and other amusements is unabated. This has been characterised as one of the most brilliant seasons Tate has ever enjoyed; and the prospects are flattering for a fine company through September and October, which, by the way, are delightfully pleasant months at this attractive spot in the midst of the great hills. The arrivals in the past few days are as follows: Joe Robinson and wife, J. S. Pinckard, Mrs. John C. Winter, L. O. Teague, N. B. Holt and wife, C. P. Gunter, Miss Gunter, Judge John Haralson, Miss Haralson, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Anna Beard, Miss Olive Hooper, Miss Edith Hooper, Ed A. Nell and wife, Miss M. E. Safford, Selma, Ala.; W. B. Safford, University of Alabama; F. P. Kern and wife, W. M. Leary, J. F. Welssinger, George Westmoreland, Atlanta; Lucile and Lilie Trotter, Mrs. S. J. Trotter, Dalton, Ga.; Judge O. R. Temple, Miss Temple, A. X. Shields, G. H. Pepper, Harry L. Ingles, B. B. Strong, Knoxville; J. W. Garth and wife, Miss Mary Garth, Miss Groesbeck, Columbus, Miss.; Rev. F. M. Peterson, Greensboro, Ala.; W. E. Gaut, Washington city; W. C. Sturdevant, Carrollton, Ga.; Mrs. Wall, baby and nurse, Benjamin G. Wall, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Hooper, Alabama; A. B. Palmare, Tyler, Tex.; A. J. Goodwin, W. C. Tumstall, Jr., Anniston, Ala.; W. S. Wingfield, Greenwood, Miss.; John M. Cutler, Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pleasants, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. L. Faulk, Union Springs, Ala.; C. W. Metcalf, Miss Mary Metcalf, D. W. McLemore, Mr. and Mrs. George Randolph, Memphis; James W. Young, Eagle Bend, Tenn.; Mrs. M. T. Mosby, Cloverdale, Miss.; C. C. Cox, College Park, Ga.; E. W. Phifer, Charlotte, N. C.; Louis E. Cross, Savannah, Ga.; F. W. Pettway, W. M. Woodruff, Jr., J. T. Carter, Knoxville; Miss Maze E. Scott, W. B. Campbell, St. Louis; Miss Mamie Harrison, Opelika, Ala.; F. M. Cory, Cincinnati, O.; C. N. Woodworth, wife and child, Chattanooga; A. B. Cannon, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Frank E. Patterson, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; J. F. Goodson, Morristown; H. L. Cunder, New Orleans; J. H. Holt, North Carolina; W. H. Blackburn, Marion, Ala.; Mrs. F. Y. Drouet and nurse, Mrs. P. Marshall and nurse, Dr. S. F. Murfee, Louisiana; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Lithonia, Ga.

MAYOR ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

Proclaims Labor Day a Legal Holiday and Requests All Places of Business To Close.

Mayor Collier yesterday issued a proclamation naming September 5th, labor day, as a legal holiday in the city of Atlanta. The proclamation recommends that all places of business, especially manufacturers and machine shops, close and give the employees an opportunity to join in the exercises to be held by the federation of trades.

The proclamation is as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., August 27, 1898.-Mayor's proclamation.—In accordance with the state laws, Monday, September 5, 1898, is hereby declared a legal holiday, the same being Labor Day.

"All business houses and especially manufacturers and machine shops, are requested, as far as possible, to close business on that day, and give their employees an opportunity to join in the exercises to be held under the auspices of the Atlanta Federation of Trades. The city hall offices will be closed during the day.

"This August 27, 1898.

"C. A. COLLIER, Mayor."

"A life on the ocean wave" and a quart of Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry, is the acme of happiness.

MISS JEANIE BENSON AND HER WORK ON THE VIOLIN

She Is the Daughter of Mr. Berry Benson, of Augusta—Now an Artist of Note.

Augusta, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—There is a young woman in Augusta just now, on a visit to her home, whom the people of this state will some day be proud to claim as a Georgian. She is a rare artist, and will in due time rival her artistic and distinguished friend and model, Maud Powell.

Miss Jeanie Benson is the daughter of Mr. Berry Benson, whose "Outlines," in the Century, have blazed a new pathway in literature, and of Mrs. Jeanie Oliver Benson, whose poetical contributions to The New Orleans Times-Democrat and other newspapers display rich poetic feeling and exquisite art. Miss Jeanie Benson inherits the facile pen from both her parents, and has made some charming contributions to the press, but it is in music that her artistic temperament finds happiness, and the violin is her chosen instrument. As one listens to her playing it is easy to recognize the touch of the artist. It is not simply the correct fingering and exact manipulation of the bow that might be achieved by a perfectly constructed machine, but the soul of the artist is in her work, and the compositions of the great masters are interpreted by her with a depth of feeling, an exquisite tenderness and a masterful power that stirs the spirit of the listener. As one listens to the trills and tender notes that are called forth from the finer strings, so delicate that they seem almost to melt away in the air, he says that is her best work, but the next moment when with steady sweep of the bow she calls forth the deep organ tones of the bass, that swell and resound with melody and power, he exclaims that is her forte; but the truth is that she is an artist and a master of the whole instrument, and as she plays, she is putting her soul into the interpretation of the composer's rhapsodies.

A Unique Personality.

Miss Benson is unique. She is unconventional, brainy, interesting and womanly. Maud Powell, who has taken a deep interest in her since she first went to New York to study, declares she is the pluckiest girl she ever knew.

"Maud Powell has been a kind friend to me," said Miss Benson as we talked together. "I have a great pile of letters from her, and several pictures of herself she has given me. These I treasure greatly. She lent me a splendid fiddle to use for about a year."

I was obliged to make a mental note here of the fact that she said fiddle instead of violin. No other artist would have done it. It was like Jeanie Benson, and in her unconventionality is a great charm.

"Now I am using another fine instrument belonging to a dealer in New York, a 'Lorenzo Guadagnini,' which I may keep as long as I wish. The bow I use is a recent acquisition of which I am very proud. Possibly all bows look alike to you, but there is almost as much difference in bows as in violins. Mine is a 'Tourte,' and cost $100."

Though Miss Benson has the artistic temperament, her skill is the fruit of earnest and conscientious toil. Though this is her tenth year of unremitting study she has been practicing seven hours a day all the past season. "When I first began to study the violin I did not like it much, for my first violin was a common one, and my ear was very sensitive to bad tones—they made me shudder; but I persevered and soon began to give all my time to it. My first four years were under Professor John Wiegand, of Augusta, whose compositions are popular, and who is a sterling teacher. I begged for two years before I was allowed to go north, and was a happy girl the day papa finally gave his consent. I didn't know anybody in New York, but a boarding place was arranged for me, and I had no trouble.

She Meets Miss Maud Powell.

"I went to see Maud Powell the day after I got there. She met me frankly and cordially and talked a long time to me, giving me advice about my studies. She has been very kind in criticising my playing. She says I have talent, and especially I have what is called 'absolute pitch;' but that does not mean Egyptian darkness.

"For three years I studied with Richard Arnold, concert master of the Philharmonic orchestra, at the Scharwenka conservatory, and during that time played at many students' concerts, and also taught at the school and outside. I was a favorite pupil with Mr. Arnold, and I hated to leave him; but for a change of ideas I went to Leopold Lichtenberg, the greatest genius the violin world has known. He was a pupil of the great Wienlawski, lived in his house for many years, astonished the world with his playing, and suddenly retired into a shell, and won't come out. I remained with him two seasons. He taught me to be careful, to use my bow freely, to play in time, and to get a big tone. He is a magnificent teacher in many ways, and is one of the most honest men I ever knew. He is a very great artist—none greater—very reserved; lives all to himself, and cares for few people.

"The past ten months I have devoted to very hard study under George Lehman, and to some concert work. He is a pupil of Wilhelmj, Joachim and Sarasate, a fine tactician and a perfectly wonderful teacher. I can never be glad enough that I went to him. He promptly tells a pupil whether he has anything in him. He has a peculiar but simple system of technical study that he has originated himself that is the greatest possible help to the pupil. His mind grasps the needs of the pupil, and he knows just what studies to give, and to help to the utmost to develop what is in you. He knows how to make an artist of you. Nothing is allowed to be played inartistically—even the dryest etudes he makes musical by means of phrasing. If there were more teachers like him there would be considerable more good fiddling in the world."

Likes the Concert Stage.

In answer to my question how she liked playing in public, Miss Benson answered promptly, "I have always wanted to go on the concert stage, and have worked to that end all along. I like nothing better than playing before the public. A great audience excites and stimulates me—then I play my best. I intend to play in concert always—have no love for teaching. It makes me nervous because I throw myself into the work so. I hope to study some more with Mr. Lehman next summer. That will be my life—to play in concert in winter and study in summer."

Europe, for the Name of It.

"I expect to go to Europe—to Brussels—for a year or two before long—mostly for the name of the thing. There are quite as good teachers in America as in Europe, if all we hear can be believed, but we Americans have not yet gained confidence in ourselves artistically. Art is old in Europe, and a European reputation helps a great deal in the artistic world on this side of the water. Maud Powell, the greatest woman violinist in the world, born and bred in America, studied here for several years then went abroad for four years, came back and has developed in this country. She is practically an American violinist, and the world acknowledges that she is truly great. But she has just gone abroad again for the purpose of study and concertizing. I was among the fortunate little company invited to see her off at the steamer in April. I don't know that I can become as great as she, but I will try very hard."



MISS JEAINE BENSON, OF AUGUSTA.
Young Lady Who Has Developed Great Musical Talent.

The Metropolitan Concert Company.

And now a word about your concert company?

"Oh, yes; our concert company is a good one, well balanced and artistic. Our prima donna soprana, Miss Julie Vallette, is especially fine. Beauty, personal magnetism, charming manner and a pure soprano voice of wide range make her a charming entertainer. Mr. Carl Rieck, our tenor, is an artist of experience and ability, and has sung in opera, in church choirs and in concert with great acceptability. Our pianist and accompanist, Mr. Walter Normandie, hs had wide experience both in this country and abroad and is a popular and accomplished performer. Our manager, Mr. Henry Cameron, is a public reader and humorist who has had experience both as a profession actor in comedy and legitimate drama, and as a reader and delineator of character. I complete the quintet with my fiddle, and altogether we make up an interesting and popular entertainment. Our first engagements are in Texas. We have a great deal of Lyceum work to do, and between times will give concerts on our own account. I hope our company will get all over the south. It is the country of my heart and I hope that it may some day be as proud of i... as I am of it."

I have known Jeanie ... son since she was a little girl, and have watched her career with deep interest. She is a charming representative of one of the most interesting and accomplished families I know. A younger sister, Miss Olive Benson, plays upon the piano and is Miss Jeanie's accompanist in the delightful musicales that are apart of her home coming. Miss Olive has the more patient temperament and a rare faculty for imparting to others what she knows, and she elects the quieter field of the teacher of music. A braver soldier than Berry Benson never followed the confederate flag, and now a son, Charles H. Benson, is enlisted under the stars and stripes of our reunited country, and is at the front with the Second Georgia. With the courage and sacrifice of the soldier and the soulful consecration of the artist Jeanie Benson has fought her way for ten years, and next month she enters upon her career upon the concert stage, which I predict shall not only bring profit and honor to her, but shall make us all proud of her as a southern girl and a Georgian.

EDWARD B. HOOK.

Get the Best.

The best is none too good for the eye. Hawkes's crystalized lenses have stood the test for over a quarter of a century, and are being sold in over 11,000 cities and towns in the United States. 12 Whitehall street is headquarters for these famous glasses.

RECEIVER FOR THE FOUNDRY.

Judge Lumpkin Appoints Mr. T. J. Day To Manage Star Foundry and Machine Works.

The case of J. Van Raden and others against the Star Foundry and Machine Works came up before Judge Lumpkin yesterday. This case was a petition for a receiver. Judge Lumpkin appointed Mr. Thomas J. Day receiver and ordered that he continue the business of the company until further orders, and that he finish all contracts on hand.

The Star foundry is located at the corner of Johns and Marietta streets, and has been in operation for about six months. The business was started by Mr. W. H. Camp and Mr. H. P. Moorrees, and has been operated until the present troubles originated.

The bill for receiver was filed by Messrs. Arnold & Arnold, representing creditors. Mr. Moorrees was represented by Harrison & Bryan and Mr. Camp by Lumpkin & Colquitt. The bill alleges that over $8,000 had been invested in the plant and machinery and that on account of the differences between the partners and complications which had arisen, it was impossible for the business to continue longer.

ED. COOK IN THE RACE.—Mr. Edgar W. Cook has announced as a candidate for city sexton. He has appeared in the race to win, he says, and will make a warm race. Mr. Cook is well known in the city, and has a large number of friends who wish him well.

In noting that it is the purpose of the navy department in the construction of the new ships to minimize the woodwork, The Boston Transcript suggests that a trifle less woodwork in the war department might also be tried with good results.

DOCTORS WHO CURE

If in need of medical attention you want the best, especially when you can get the best at a moderate cost.

You want a physician who will make good his promise to cure you. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. legally guarantee a perfect cure of every case they undertake.

You want a physician of deep learning. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. possess diplomas from the best medical colleges in the world, and have twenty-two years' experience in specialty practice.

You want a physician well equipped with scientific appliances. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. have every apparatus, instrument and device essential to the most modern methods of medicine and surgery.

You want, also, a physician who will deal honestly with you. DR. HATHAWAY & CO. will refer you to the best bankers, merchants and business men of the south, who will cheerfully vouch for their absolute personal integrity, as well as for their high professional ability.

WEAK MEN AND SUFFERING WOMEN.

You will do well to talk with DR. HATHAWAY & CO. before going elsewhere. They offer you the best, most skillful, scientific and successful treatment the medical profession affords. Consultation free and strictly private. Call upon these great specialists or write to them this day, if afflicted with any of the following or similar troubles:

Varicocele
Hydrocele
Weak Organs
Nervousness
Emissions
Impotency
Lost Manhood
Gonorrhœa
Gleet
Stricture and Syphilitic Blood Poison



Rupture
Rheumatism
Piles
Blood and Skin
Heart
Lung
Liver
Stomach
Kidney
Bladder and Urinary Diseases

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

22½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., Room 33 and 35, Inman Building.

WHITE SUPREMACY THE ISSUE IN NORTH CAROLINA'S CAMPAIGN

Honest Government and Protection of the Family Is the Battle Cry in the Fierce Struggle.

STATE DEBAUCHED BY FUSION RULE

DEMOCRACY THE PEOPLE'S HOPE

A Crusade in Progress To Rescue the Administration from Unclean Hands—Scandals Without Number Have Disgraced Russell's Administration.

Raliegh, N. C., August 25.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Public sentiment in this state is deeply inflamed. The respectable white people are getting together, irrespective of party lines, and a crusade is on to restore Anglo-Saxon supremacy and decent government.

So demoralizing has been the regime of the fusionists, that a horrible condition of affairs has resulted.

Negro leaders on the platform and in their newspapers are daring the whites to make the race issue and encouraging their men to committ atrocious crimes. This week has seen the bent-up indignation of an outraged people burst into a flame which is sweeping the state with the fury of a forest fire.

The issue of white supremacy and protection for the family has been made up, and on that line the decent white people declare that they will rescue their fair state from the fusion politicians.

Four years ago the republicans and populists captured the legislature, and from that day to this life has been a burden to the whites throughout a large part of the state. Ignorant, incompetent, vicious and corrupt men of both races obtained public office, and their scandalous conduct has had no parallel in any state since the days of carpet baggery. Unmentionable crimes have been perpetrated by officials in high places. Political power has been freely prostituted to persecute personal enemies. The domination of the black race over the white has been as complete as it was in the dark days of the early seventies.

By special act of the general assembly, cities with a white majority are given over to the rule of negro aldermen who elect the mayor and other officials; negro committeemen examine white teachers and direct white schools; negro magistrates (as many as forty in one county) issue legal processes which are served by negro deputy sheriffs and negro constables on white men and women, who must answer before negro justices; negro police patrol the streets; negro commissioners conduct county affairs; negro clerks register voters; negro judges preside at elections, and, until recently, a negro politician was the controlling director on the board of the asylum for the blind white people.

White Women Slandered.

The climax came this week when a negro paper at Wilmington, the commercial metropolis of the state, published a villainous slander on the wives and daughters of white men, declaring that poor white women on the farms and "white girls of culture and refinement" are not averse to falling in love with and illicitly meeting negro men.

The police have been guarding that newspaper office ever since Governor Dan Russell and all the other white republican office holders and candidates were prompt to denounce the incendiary editorial, knowing very well that they would be held morally responsible for it.

In the coming contest for control of the general assembly every white man will have to walk up and openly take a stand. He must say whether he is with his own race and blood or against them. It is expected that the white republican office holders and some of the populist office holders and candidates will go with the negroes, but the masses, certainly the masses of the third party, will line up on the other side.

Fusion Is Doomed.

The rank and file of the populists are breaking away from the unnatural alliance which they made in 1894 with the republicans. For the past year they have been realizing more and more forcibly every day that fusion with the republicans had restored radical rule ann was operating to defeat the bed rock principles upon which populism was founded. Populism in the south drew its strength from the democratic party. Thousands of sincere men left the old organization in 1892 and the two succeeding years because they believed it could not redress the evils which afflicted the country. In North Carolina, the populists were strictly a third party in 1892, but in 1894, under the leadership of Marion Butler, they fused with the republicans and gained control of the state legislature. The fusionists had a great victory at every point and in 1896 they repeated their success and elected their candidate for governor. For the past two years they have been in full control of legislature and to capture the county offices.

The governor and statehouse officers are not elected this year, their terms running four years. In the trade of 1896 the republicans took the governor and attorney general, and the populists got a large share of the other places.

Unbearable Conditions.

North Carolina's nearest neighbors have only a vague conception of the manner in which public affairs here have been administered, and how the better class of people have been disgusted and outraged by the republican and populist regime. Things have been so unbearable that even republicans have resigned positions of honor and trust with the public statement that they could not hold office and maintain their self-respect.

Think of a white blind asylum being in charge of a negro managing director! Jim Young, a notorious negro politician, was appointed a director of the white blind asylum by Governor Dan L. Russell and he was chairman of the committee on education for that institution. Whatever Jim said was law and one of the republican directors resigned because the management was so disgraceful. Russell has been forced by public indignation to remove Young from the board of directors, but the administration is trying to keep the negroes down in the eastern part of the state from finding it out. In the middle and western part of the state, where there



HON. F. M. SIMMONS,
Democratic Chairman, Who Is Leading the Fight for Decent Government in the Old North State.

are not many blacks, the fusionists are denying that Young is on the board. Dr. Cy Thompson, populist secretary of state, declared in a speech last Saturday at Clinton that Jim Young is not even a director of the asylum. They are telling the whites that Young is not a director and they are leading the blacks to believe that he is. Young is a fertilizer inspector, colonel of a negro regiment and one of Governor Russell's pets, so he is not kicking about his removal as a director of the asylum, which probably has a string tied to it. The governor will not say that he has removed Young or that he is still on the board, but Jim has probably been let out temporarily.

all departments of the state administration.

This should have a special interest to Georgia democrats and populists for the reason that a similar fusion scheme has been arranged by the republican and populist politicians in the eleventh congressional district.

Thousands of North Carolina populists, sending greeting to their brothers in Georgia, warn them to "beware the Greeks bearing gifts."

What has been the result in this Old North State?

Aided Their Enemies.

Aside from the negro domination, if that were not enough, the populists here see that they have helped to send to the United States senate a republican goldbug who stands with Mark Hanna on every high tariff, trust and monopolistic proposition that comes up in congress. Senator Pritchard, twice elected to the senate by populist votes, kills every vote which Senator Butler casts for the principles dear to the populist heart. The same is true of the republican representatives elected to congress from this state by the aid of populist ballots.

Recognizing the inconsistency of this course, the populists are abandoning the republicans. Senator Butler is for keeping in the middle of the road, though his party's state convention offered in May to fuse with the democrats. Thousands of the honest, conscientious third party men are coming straight back into the democratic party just as their brothers are doing in Georgia and Tennessee. White supremacy as the campaign issue will finish the business for the fusion regime.

The democrats are fighting for principles, honor and good government, while their opponents are confessedly after the offices. Hal T. Ayer, state auditor and one of the leading populist politicians, admitted this in a conversation I had with him a day or so ago.

"The only principle involved is to beat the democrats," he said.

In other words, the fusion politicians are after what they call the "pie," and they hope to induce enough populists to vote with them to again elect a fusion

In the Black Belt.

In the eastern counties the negroes give two or three of the best offices to white republicans and populists and take everything else for themselves. In one county there are forty negro magistrates. The deputy sheriffs, deputy clerks, magistrates, policemen, constables and aldermen are mostly black. The extent to which this trading and negro domination have been carried has not been fully realized outside the black belt, but it is forcing itself on the popular mind now under the present agitation. Up in the middle and western parts of the state the populists have been told that there was no danger of negro domination. Read what ex-Governor Jarvis and Captain Ashe say in reply to this:

"It is useless for your leaders to tell the people of Greenville that there is no danger of negro domination, for it is there already. You had just as well tell the American soldier who has been pierced through and through by Spanish bullets that there is no danger in war, as to tell the people of Greenville that there is no danger of negro domination. They had just as well tell the fever stricken patient who lies parched with thirst and dying with the black vomit that there is no danger of yellow fever. They see it, know it, and feel it every day of their lives, and have done so since May, 1897.

"It is useless to tell the people of Wilmington that there is no danger of negro domination, when they see the negro policemen every day parading the streets in uniform and swinging the 'billy,' ready to let it fall upon the head of white and black alike.

Arresting White Women.

"It is useless to tell the people of Newbern and the people of Craven county that there is no danger of negro rule, when they have seen a negro magistrate issue his warrant for the arrest of a white woman, put it in the hands of a negro constable, have her arrested and brought before him, and then when her attorneys asked to have her case sent for trial before some other justice of the peace, sent it before another negro magistrate, with a negro lawyer there to prosecute her. All this they have seen, and may see again any day.

"It is useless to tell the white people of Wilson and of Goldsboro that there is no danger of negro rule, when they remember how they had to send delegation after delegation to Raleigh to the legislature of 1897 to beg and plead with republican and populist members of the legislature not to put these well governed towns under negro domination. They know they barely escaped them, and it is useless to tell them there is no danger in the future.

"The truth is, there is always danger when the republican party is in power. This party turned the counties and towns of the east over to the negroes when it was in power before, and it is doing it again. Not daring to put a negro on the state ticket, it must give him the local offices of the east as his reward and his part of the spoils of political victory."

The above is an extract from the "Democratic Hand Book," prepared by ex-Governor Jarvis and Captain Ashe. This book is a strong presentation of the conditions which exist in North Carolina today with a review of fusion control. The democrats are conducting a campaign of education and this book, written in plain, simple style, is opening the eyes of the white populists as well as the white republicans in the western end of the state. As before stated, the negroes are in the majority in the eastern counties. The white republicans, of whom there are 30,000 voters, live chiefly in the mountains. Populism does not thrive in the mountain region, but has its main hold in the counties lying below the foothills. There the democrats are found in greatest abundance, though they have a majority in some of the mountain counties.

When Democrats Were In.

During the eighteen years, from 1877 to 1895, when the democrats were in power in this state, the party sought to make better citizens of the blacks. School houses were built for them, teachers were trained, the race was encouraged to acquire homes and become substantial citizens.

Under the fusion regime the negro is encouraged by precept and example to become an officeholder. The eastern towns and counties have been given up to him to misgovern and loot.

Never was there a more unnatural fusion than that which occurred between the populists and the republicans. They had no principles in common. On the contrary, the fundamental principles of the two parties were the very opposite of each other. As might have been expected, the unnatural alliance between the two parties has been productive of much evil. The standard of political morality was lowered, suffrage was prostituted and free silver populists voted for goldbug republicans.

Dividing the Spoils.

There was another consequence. As the handbook says, the negroes who constituted the large mass of the republican party were faithful to the fusion. Common decency required that these faithful allies of the populists who had co-operated with them in obtaining control of the legislature should receive their share of the spoils. The alliance had not been made in order to subserve any public interest, but only to secure spoils, and the negroes were entitled to their share. They could not be given offices that brought them in contact with the white voters of the west. That was out of the question, for the western whites would not stand that, and so their share of the spoils was laid aside for them in eastern localities. The eastern towns were to be given up to them to be subject to their misrule, to be objects of their prey, and to be looted by them. The city and town charters were "reformed" by the "reformers" of the reform legislature, so as to put the negroes on top. Who did this thing? Why the populists in the legislature. The republicans were not able to do it alone—but the populists helped them and the charters were accordingly "reformed" so that the negroes might be in the saddle and have their hands in the town treasuries.

Jim Young prepared the Raleigh charter, but he counted wrong, and the whites outvoted him, and this city was saved from his clutches.

Greenville Given to the Blacks.

The town of Greenville, in the eastern portion of the state, affords a pitiable illustration of the prostitution of power by the fusionists and the methods they pursue. Greenville has many refined and well-to-do white citizens who gave it a clean, economical administration. But the negroes lusted for offices and the fusion legislature of 1895 passed a bill to give them control, although the whites were in the majority and owned nearly all the property, which is assessed at about three-quarters of a million dollars.

In order to favor the negroes, the fusion legislature of 1895 threw overboard the white government of that town and divided the town into four new wards. By a careful gerrymander two of these wards having a very odd shape were made to contain negro majorities; while the whites are greatly in the majority in the other two wards. So far that was a simple gerrymander in the interest of the negroes and against the whites. But the fusion legislature did not stop there. It went further and conferred on the negro wards the right to elect two aldermen for each of them, while the white wards were allowed to elect only one alderman apiece. So in order to give the negroes, who were in the minority, control of Greenville, the populists and republicans in the fusion legislature of 1895 gave to a small negro ward two aldermen, while it gave to each of the larger white wards but one alderman. In that case a negro voter was computed as being twice as good as the white voter! A negro voter was given twice the political power, twice the power in government, that the white voter has. What decent white man will defend that action of the fusionists in the legislature?



GOVERNOR DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
The Most Bitterly Hated Man in North Carolina, Whose Impeachment Is Threatened by His Own Party.

Negroes Elect the Mayor.

Under the fusion charter at the town election, May, 1897, the two negro wards elected four negro aldermen and the white people elected two white aldermen. To be sure the four negroes on the board outvoted the two whites, and they elected as officers of Greenville a white radical mayor, a white radical chief of police, a negro clerk, a negro day policeman and a negro night policeman. The entire lawmaking power is necessarily invested in these four negro councilmen. The nine governing officers of the town, to-wit, these four councilmen, mayor, chief of police, two policemen and clerk, who make the laws and enforce them in the town, lay the taxes and spend them, pay no taxes to speak of. As a matter of curiosity, I give the figures for the year from May, 1897, to May, 1898:

One negro councilman paid taxes on property, 63 cents.

Another negro councilman paid taxes, 84 cents.

The two others paid nothing.

Altogether the lawmaking power that levies the taxes and spends them pays $1.47.

The radical mayor paid on property 45 cents.

The chief of police paid 30 cents.

One negro policeman paid nothing.

The negro clerk paid nothing.

These eight officers, therefore, paid an aggregate of $2.20 in taxes on property.

The other negro policeman paid $5.75.

Leaving out the two democratic councilmen, the officers of the town pay $7.95 into the town treasury. They collected revenues in 1897, $5,500, and they paid themselves out of that $2,800.

Mayor Indicted for Gambling.

Now it is not always the case that men who pay no taxes are improper characters; but in September, 1897, the mayor and chief of police of Greenville, being indicted for gambling, came into court and admitted their guilt; and thereafter, in May, 1898, they were re-elected to their respective offices.

When the next fusion legislature of 1897 meet, some of the fusionists, not content with the injury and humiliation inflicted upon the town by its fusion predecessor, sought to still further injure and humiliate it. A bill was introduced in the house of representatives taking from the people of Greenville the right to elect councilmen at all, and substituting a police board of three members, named in the bill, who were to govern the people of the town. Of the three persons named, one was an aged, infirm democrat; another was a radical named Cheek, who was a barkeeper and a man of unsavory reputation; and the third was a negro who has often had long drunken spells. This bill also gave this board power to appoint all officers and employees for the town, and to fill all vacancies in its own body.

It was proposed to turn over the town to this board, giving them the right to appoint all officers, to make all town laws, to levy all taxes and to spend them, and to contract debts and to issue bonds. This abominable bill actually passed the house; but Senator Moye prevented its passing the the senate.

Whites in the Majority.

It must always be remembered that a majority of the people living in the town of Greenville are white people, and the white population is one of the very best in the state; and under its former white government there never were any scandals in its administration, and no race troubles. Everything was properly done in the town until the populists and republicans made a negro there twice as good as a white man; but since that time the condition of affairs has grown constantly worse, the laws not being properly administered, until now disorderly people being unrestrained, the liquor shops sell right along on Sundays and general lawlessness and disorder prevail.

Indeed, white men and white women, in a spirit of forbearance and with the resolute purpose of avoiding any race collision, frequently leave the sidewalks and walk in the middle of the street to avoid the disorderly negroes, who carry things with a high hand in that unfortunate town.

Such is the result of giving the negroes in their wards the right to elect two councilmen, while a larger number of whites is allowed only one councilman in their wards. This state of local government is one of the effects of fusion.

Wilmington and Newbern.

No town was too important to be turned over to the negroes by the fusionists. The charters of Wilmington and Newbern were amended, and the people were allowed to elect only one alderman from each ward, while the governor was given the power to appoint another alderman for each ward. The effect was to turn those people over to the tender mercies of Dan Russell. And now when you go to Wilmington and Newbern you see negro policemen and negro officers as thick as blackbirds.

In order to accomplish these purposes, attention is called to the fact that the governor of the state is given the power to appoint an alderman for each and every ward in these two cities. This is a direct blow at the theory of self-government. And it was done by populists and republicans in the fusion legislature in the interest of the negro, while loudly promlaiming themselves in favor of government by the people; and boasting of their purpose to maintain self-government in North Carolina. Why are not the people of Wilmington and Newbern competent to elect their aldermen? And why should Dan Russell be made ruler over the people of those cities? If he can appoint aldermen, why not all the officers? Is this consistent with our form of government?

Goldsboro and Wilson.

In like manner, Goldsboro and Wilson and Fayvetteville and other towns were threatened to be put under the dominion of the negroes. The evil was so much dreaded that the white people in these towns had delegations in Raleigh, waething and waiting at great expense and with great anxiety to ward off the blow that would have been so fraught with evil and injury to these communities. Fortunately these particular places escaped for that time. But the danger hangs as a menace over them. Another fusion legislature would surely extend the negro domination over other cities.

Hundreds of Negro Office-Holders.

In the western counties the republican officials are all white, and the people up there were slow to believe that the eastern counties in their own state had been turned over to the negroes.

To show the extent of this domination east and southeast of Raleigh, I will give some examples chosen at random:

In Craven county there are twenty-six negro magistrates, thirteen negro school committeemen, four negro deputy sheriffs, one county commissioner, one jailer, two constables, one register of deeds, two deputy registers of deeds, one coroner. In the city of Newbern there are five negro policemen, one city attorney, three councilmen, one cemetery sexton, besides the negro engineer and other negroes employed in the public buildings.

In Columbus county there are seventeen negro school committeemen, five negro magistrates and two negro postmasters.

In Hertford there are six negro magistrates, one constable, ten negro school committeemen, two negro postmasters and one negro on the board of education.

In Chowan there are two negro aldermen, eight school committeemen, one county commissioner and one member of the board of education.

In Pasquotank there are three negro magistrates, one policeman and five school committeemen.

In Perquimans there are six negro magistrates, ten school committeemen, one member of the board of education, one county commissioner and one town constable.

In Jones there are three negro magistrates, twelve negro school committeemen, in five townships there being two negroes on each committee.

In Hyde there are eight negro school committeemen.

In Beaufort there is one negro school committeeman in each township.

In Caswell there are seven negro magistrates, one negro school committeeman in each township, one deputy sheriff.

In Wayne there are six negro magistrates, two negro postmasters, three negro aldermen, one clerk in the Goldsboro postoffice.

In Nash there are three negro magistrates, and eleven school committeemen.

In Carteret, one negro town commissioner.

In Edgecombe there are negro postmasters in the town of Rocky Mount, Battleboro and Lawrence; there are thirty-five negro magistrates and eight negro constables, besides a large number of negro school committeemen.

In Montgomery there are four negro school committeemen.

In Richmond there are ten negro magistrates, twenty-three negro school committeemen, two negroes being on every school committee (except one, where there is a vacancy), one negro on the board of education, one deputy sheriff and three negro road overseers.

From these sample counties, taken indiscriminately from the central and eastern sections, any one can see how the negro is progressing.



HON. THOMAS J. JARVIS.

The Latest Sensation.

This accession to place and a little brief authority has had a bad moral effect on the negroes themselves. An aggravated illustration of this is seen in the sensation which is agitating the state this week. The Wilmington Messenger tells the story thus:

"In the year of grace, 1869—early in the year—a rascal from the north, name forgotten, was editing The Raleigh Standard, Holden's old paper, and then the organ of the rascals who were just beginning their plan to rob the people and sow the dragon's teeth of anarchy and discord. This northern scamp wrote an infamous editorial about North Carolina women who were democrats, and it got so hot for him he was forced to flee the state to save his bacon. These times were disgraceful times. There is a negro paper published in this city called The Daily Record. We have never before referred to it, but in its issue of Thursday, the 18th, there is an editorial that casts a great slur upon the wives of poor white men, and is more infamous possibly than that foul editorial of the northern white scoundrel in 1869. We copy a part of what is said by the negro paper of this negro city and ask the white men—particularly the sons of white mothers, what they think of such dirty defamation, such a sweeping insult to all respectable white women who are poor? The intent of the teaching is to justify the black brutes who commit rape at the expense of the character of every white wife in the south whose condition is poor as to this world's good. But hear this vile detractor and slanderer:

"Poor white men are careless in th

GLORIOUS DISCOVERY THAT CURES CONSUMPTION

The Doctor Slocum System, for the First Time in History, Presents a Positive Cure for Humanity's Greatest Foe.

SCIENCE AT LAST MASTERS CONSUMPTION

By Special Arrangement with the Doctor, Three Free Bottles to All Readers of The Atlanta Constitution for the Asking.



EDITORIAL NOTE.—The Dr. Slocum System is Medicine Reduced to an Exact Science by the World's Most Famous Physician. It is a thorough and complete system that goes at once to each weak point in the body, and at once invigorates and builds you up, until you are equipped with an invincible armament of strength, ready to fight disease and able to conquer it. It is the positive foe of weak lungs, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, consumption and all other throat and lung diseases. All readers of The Constitution anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives or friends, may have three free bottles as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, pamphlets, testimonials, etc., by sending full address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, The Slocum building, New York city. This is a plain, honest, straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the merits of The New System of Treatment, and we advise all sufferers to accept this philanthropic offer at once. When writing the doctor please mention The Atlanta Constitution and your letter will receive immediate attention.

SMITH & HIGGINS.

75 CASES FALL GOODS 57

Have arrived in the past three days. These goods will contribute to

A Great Bargain Sale of Fall Materials

Pending the arrival of purchases now being made by our buyers in the markets.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY.

36-in. plain and figured Mohair, worth $1.00, at 50c.	Standard Prints, good patterns, at 2½c.	10-4 Blankets, extra quality, worth $1.00, at 50c.
45-in. all wool silk finish Henrietta, worth $1, at 50c.	32-in. Black Satteen, beautiful finish, worth 10c, at 7½c.	360 prs Ladies' India Kid Button Shoes, worth $1.25, at 75c.
48-in. Serges, English or Storm, navy and black, worth $1.00, at 50c.	4-4 fine Sea Island at 3⅞c.	Correct styles in Fall Millinery are now ready for inspection. Bargain Prices Prevail.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE

246, 248, 250 PETERS STREET.

Take Walker street car.

WHITE SUPREMACY THE ISSUE IN NORTH CAROLINA'S CAMPAIGN

Honest Government and Protection of the Family Is the Battle Cry in the Fierce Struggle.

STATE DEBAUCHED BY FUSION RULE

DEMOCRACY THE PEOPLE'S HOPE

A Crusade in Progress To Rescue the Administration from Unclean Hands—Scandals Without Number Have Disgraced Russell's Administration.

Raliegh, N. C., August 25.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Public sentiment in this state is deeply inflamed. The respectable white people are getting together, irrespective of party lines, and a crusade is on to restore Anglo-Saxon supremacy and decent government.

So demoralizing has been the regime of the fusionists, that a horrible condition of affairs has resulted.

Negro leaders on the platform and in their newspapers are daring the whites to make the race issue and encouraging their men to committ atrocious crimes. This week has seen the bent-up indignation of an outraged people burst into a flame which is sweeping the state with the fury of a forest fire.

The issue of white supremacy and protection for the family has been made up, and on that line the decent white people declare that they will rescue their fair state from the fusion politicians.

Four years ago the republicans and populists captured the legislature, and from that day to this life has been a burden to the whites throughout a large part of the state. Ignorant, incompetent, vicious and corrupt men of both races obtained public office, and their scandalous conduct has had no parallel in any state since the days of carpet baggery. Unmentionable crimes have been perpetrated by officials in high places. Political power has been freely prostituted to persecute personal enemies. The domination of the black race over the white has been as complete as it was in the dark days of the early seventies.

By special act of the general assembly, cities with a white majority are given over to the rule of negro aldermen who elect the mayor and other officials; negro committeemen examine white teachers and direct white schools; negro magistrates (as many as forty in one county) issue legal processes which are served by negro deputy sheriffs and negro constables on white men and women, who must answer before negro justices; negro police patrol the streets; negro commissioners conduct county affairs; negro clerks register voters; negro judges preside at elections, and, until recently, a negro politician was the controlling director on the board of the asylum for the blind white people.

White Women Slandered.

The climax came this week when a negro paper at Wilmington, the commercial metropolis of the state, published a villainous slander on the wives and daughters of white men, declaring that poor white women on the farms and "white girls of culture and refinement" are not averse to falling in love with and illicitly meeting negro men.

The police have been guarding that newspaper office ever since Governor Dan Russell and all the other white republican office holders and candidates were prompt to denounce the incendiary editorial, knowing very well that they would be held morally responsible for it.

In the coming contest for control of the general assembly every white man will have to walk up and openly take a stand. He must say whether he is with his own race and blood or against them. It is expected that the white republican office holders and some of the populist office holders and candidates will go with the negroes, but the masses, certainly the masses of the third party, will line up on the other side.

Fusion Is Doomed.

The rank and file of the populists are breaking away from the unnatural alliance which they made in 1894 with the republicans. For the past year they have been realizing more and more forcibly every day that fusion with the republicans had restored radical rule and was operating to defeat the bed rock principles upon which populism was founded. Populism in the south drew its strength from the democratic party. Thousands of sincere men left the old organization in 1892 and the two succeeding years because they believed it could not redress the evils which afflicted the country. In North Carolina, the populists were strictly a third party in 1892, but in 1894, under the leadership of Marion Butler, they fused with the republicans and gained control of the state legislature. The fusionists had a great victory at every point and in 1896 they repeated their success and elected their candidate for governor. For the past two years they have been in full control of legislature and to capture the county offices.

The governor and statehouse officers are not elected this year, their terms running four years. In the trade of 1896 the republicans took the governor and attorney general, and the populists got a large share of the other places.

Unbearable Conditions.

North Carolina's nearest neighbors have only a vague conception of the manner in which public affairs here have been administered, and how the better class of people have been disgusted and outraged by the republican and populist regime. Things have been so unbearable that even republicans have resigned positions of honor and trust with the public statement that they could not hold office and maintain their self-respect.

Think of a white blind asylum being in charge of a negro managing director! Jim Young, a notorious negro politician, was appointed a director of the white blind asylum by Governor Dan L. Russell and he was chairman of the committee on education for that institution. Whatever Jim said was law and one of the republican directors resigned because the management was so disgraceful. Russell has been forced by public indignation to remove Young from the board of directors, but the administration is trying to keep the negroes down in the eastern part of the state from finding it out. In the middle and western part of the state, where there



HON. F. M. SIMMONS,
Democratic Chairman, Who Is Leading the Fight for Decent Government in the Old North State.

all departments of the state administration.

This should have a special interest to Georgia democrats and populists for the reason that a similar fusion scheme has been arranged by the republican and populist politicians in the eleventh congressional district.

Thousands of North Carolina populists, sending greeting to their brothers in Georgia, warn them to "beware the Greeks bearing gifts."

What has been the result in this Old North State?

Aided Their Enemies.

Aside from the negro domination, if that were not enough, the populists here see that they have helped to send to the United States senate a republican goldbug who stands with Mark Hanna on every high tariff, trust and monopolistic proposition that comes up in congress. Senator Pritchard, twice elected to the senate by populist votes, kills every vote which Senator Butler casts for the principles dear to the populist heart. The same is true of the republican representatives elected to congress from this state by the aid of populist ballots.

Recognizing the inconsistency of this course, the populists are abandoning the republicans. Senator Butler is for keeping in the middle of the road, though his party's state convention offered in May to fuse with the democrats. Thousands of the honest, conscientious third party men are coming straight back into the democratic party just as their brothers are doing in Georgia and Tennessee. White supremacy is the campaign issue will finish the business for the fusion regime.

The democrats are fighting for principles, honor and good government, while their opponents are confessedly after the offices. Hal T. Ayer, state auditor and one of the leading populist politicians, admitted this in a conversation I had with him a day or so ago.

"The only principle involved is to beat the democrats," he said.

In other words, the fusion politicians are after what they call the "pie," and they hope to induce enough populists to vote with them to again elect a fusion

are not many blacks, the fusionists are denying that Young is on the board. Dr. Cy Thompson, populist secretary of state, declared in a speech last Saturday at Clinton that Jim Young is not even a director of the asylum. They are telling the whites that Young is not a director and they are leading the blacks to believe that he is. Young is a fertilizer inspector, colonel of a negro regiment and one of Governor Russell's pets, so he is not kicking about his removal as a director of the asylum, which probably has a string tied to it. The governor will not say that he has removed Young or that he is still on the board, but Jim has probably been let out temporarily.

In the Black Belt.

In the eastern counties the negroes give two or three of the best offices to white republicans and populists and take everything else for themselves. In one county there are forty negro magistrates. The deputy sheriffs, deputy clerks, magistrates, policemen, constables and aldermen are mostly black. The extent to which this trading and negro domination have been carried has not been fully realized outside the black belt, but it is forcing itself on the popular mind now under the present agitation. Up in the middle and western parts of the state the populists have been told that there was no danger of negro domination. Read what ex-Governor Jarvis and Captain Ashe say in reply to this:

"It is useless for your leaders to tell the people of Greenville that there is no danger of negro domination, for it is there already. You had just as well tell the American soldier who has been pierced through and through by Spanish bullets that there is no danger in war, as to tell the people of Greenville that there is no danger of negro domination. They had just as well tell the fever stricken patient who lies parched with thirst and dying with the black vomit that there is no danger of yellow fever. They see it, know it, and feel it every day of their lives, and have done so since May, 1897.

"It is useless to tell the people of Wilmington that there is no danger of negro domination, when they see the negro policemen every day parading the streets in uniform and swinging the 'billy,' ready to let it fall upon the head of white and black alike.

Arresting White Women.

"It is useless to tell the people of Newbern and the people of Craven county that there is no danger of negro rule, when they have seen a negro magistrate issue his warrant for the arrest of a white woman, put it in the hands of a negro constable, have her arrested and brought before him, and then when her attorneys asked to have her case sent for trial before some other justice of the peace, sent it before another negro magistrate, with a negro lawyer there to prosecute her. All this they have seen, and may see again any day.

"It is useless to tell the white people of Wilson and of Goldsboro that there is no danger of negro rule, when they remember how they had to send delegation after delegation to Raleigh to the legislature of 1897 to beg and plead with republican and populist members of the legislature not to put these well governed towns under negro domination. They know they barely escaped them, and it is useless to tell them there is no danger in the future.

"The truth is, there is always danger when the republican party is in power. This party turned the counties and towns of the east over to the negroes when it was in power before, and it is doing it again. Not daring to put a negro on the state ticket, it must give him the local offices of the east as his reward and his part of the spoils of political victory."

The above is an extract from the "Democratic Hand Book," prepared by ex-Governor Jarvis and Captain Ashe. This book is a strong presentation of the conditions which exist in North Carolina today with a review of fusion control. The democrats are conducting a campaign of education and this book, written in plain, simple style, is opening the eyes of the white populists as well as the white republicans in the western end of the state. As before stated, the negroes are in the majority in the eastern counties. The white republicans, of whom there are 30,000 voters, live chiefly in the mountains. Populism does not thrive in the mountain region, but has its main hold in the counties lying below the foothills. There the democrats are found in greatest abundance, though they have a majority in some of the mountain counties.

When Democrats Were In.

During the eighteen years, from 1877 to 1895, when the democrats were in power in this state, the party sought to make better citizens of the blacks. School houses were built for them, teachers were trained, the race was encouraged to acquire homes and become substantial citizens.

Under the fusion regime the negro is encouraged by precept and example to become an officeholder. The eastern towns and counties have been given up to him to misgovern and loot.

Never was there a more unnatural fusion than that which occurred between the populists and the republicans. They had no principles in common. On the contrary, the fundamental principles of the two parties were the very opposite of each other. As might have been expected, the unnatural alliance between the two parties has been productive of much evil. The standard of political morality was lowered, suffrage was prostituted and free silver populists voted for goldbug republicans.

Dividing the Spoils.

There was another consequence. As the handbook says, the negroes who constituted the large mass of the republican party were faithful to the fusion. Common decency required that these faithful allies of the populists who had co-operated with them in obtaining control of the legislature should receive their share of the spoils. The alliance had not been made in order to subserve any public interest, but only to secure spoils, and the negroes were entitled to their share. They could not be given offices that brought them in contact with the white voters of the west. That was out of the question, for the western whites would not stand that, and so their share of the spoils was laid aside for them in eastern localities. The eastern towns were to be given up to them to be subject to their misrule, to be objects of their prey, and to be looted by them. The city and town charters were "reformed" by the "reformers" of the reform legislature, so as to put the negroes on top. Who did this thing? Why the populists in the legislature. The republicans were not able to do it alone—but the populists helped them and the charters were accordingly "reformed" so that the negroes might be in the saddle and have their hands in the town treasuries.

Jim Young prepared the Raleigh charter, but he counted wrong, and the whites outvoted him, and this city was saved from his clutches.

Greenville Given to the Blacks.

The town of Greenville, in the eastern portion of the state, affords a pitiable illustration of the prostitution of power by the fusionists and the methods they pursue. Greenville has many refined and well-to-do white citizens who gave it a clean, economical administration. But the negroes lusted for offices and the fusion legislature of 1895 passed a bill to give them control, although the whites were in the majority and owned nearly all the property, which is assessed at about three-quarters of a million dollars.

In order to favor the negroes, the fusion legislature of 1895 threw overboard the white government of that town and divided the town into four new wards. By a careful gerrymander two of these wards having a very odd shape were made to contain negro majorities; while the whites are greatly in the majority in the other two wards. So far that was a simple gerrymander in the interest of the negroes and against the whites. But the fusion legislature did not stop there. It went further and conferred on the negro wards the right to elect two aldermen for each of them, while the white wards were allowed to elect only one alderman apiece. So in order to give the negroes, who were in the minority, control of Greenville, the populists and republicans in the fusion legislature of 1895 gave to a small negro ward two aldermen, while it gave to each of the larger white wards but one alderman. In that case a negro voter was computed as being twice as good as the white voter! A negro voter was given twice the political power, twice the power in government, that the white voter has. What decent white man will defend that action of the fusion legislature?

Aldermen Elect the Mayor.

Under the fusion charter at the town election, May, 1897, the two negro wards elected four negro aldermen and the white people elected two white aldermen. To be sure the four negroes on the board outvoted the two whites, and they elected as officers of Greenville a white radical mayor, a white radical chief of police, a negro clerk, a negro day policeman and a negro night policeman. The entire lawmaking power is necessarily invested in these four negro councilmen. The nine governing officers of the town, to-wit, these four councilmen, mayor, chief of police, two policemen and clerk, who make the laws and enforce them in the town, lay the taxes and spend them, pay no taxes to speak of. As a matter of curiosity, I give the figures for the year from May, 1897, to May, 1898:

One negro councilman paid taxes on property, 63 cents.

Another negro councilman paid taxes, 84 cents.

The two others paid nothing.

Altogether the lawmaking power that levies the taxes and spends them pays $1.47.

The radical mayor paid on property 43 cents.

The chief of police paid 30 cents.

One negro policeman paid nothing.

The negro clerk paid nothing.

These eight officers, therefore, paid an aggregate of $2.20 in taxes on property.

The other negro policeman paid $5.75.

Leaving out the two democratic councilmen, the officers of the town pay $7.95 into the town treasury. They collected revenues in 1897, $5,500, and they paid themselves out of that $2,800.

Mayor Indicted for Gambling.

Now it is not always the case that men who pay no taxes are improper characters; but in September, 1897, the mayor and chief of police of Greenville, being indicted for gambling, came into court and admitted their guilt and thereafter, in May, 1898, they were re-elected to their respective offices.

When the next fusion legislature of 1897 meet, some of the fusionists, not content with the injury and humiliation inflicted upon the town by its fusion predecessor, sought to still further injure and humiliate it. A bill was introduced in the house of representatives taking from the people of Greenville the right to elect councilmen at all, and substituting a police board of three members, named in the bill, who were to govern the people of the town. Of the three persons named, one was an aged, infirm democrat; another was a radical named Cheek, who was a barkeeper and a man of unsavory reputation; and the third was a negro who has often had long drunken spells. This bill also gave this board power to appoint all officers and employees for the town, and to fill all vacancies in its own body.

It was proposed to turn over the town to this board, giving them the right to appoint all officers, to make all town laws, to levy all taxes and to spend them, and to contract debts and to issue bonds. This abominable bill actually passed the house; but Senator Moye prevented its passing the the senate.

Whites in the Majority.

It must always be remembered that a majority of the people living in the town of Greenville are white people, and the white population is one of the very best in the state; and under its former white government there never were any scandals in its administration, and no race troubles. Everything was properly done in the town until the populists and republicans made a negro there twice as good as a white man; but since that time the condition of affairs has grown constantly worse, the laws not being properly administered, until now disorderly people being unrestrained, the liquor shops sell right along on Sundays and general lawlessness and disorder prevail.

Indeed, white men and white women, in a spirit of forbearance and with the resolute purpose of avoiding any race collision, frequently leave the sidewalks and walk in the middle of the street to avoid the disorderly negroes, who carry things with a high hand in that unfortunate town.

Such is the result of giving the negroes in their wards the right to elect two councilmen, while a larger number of whites is allowed only one councilman in their wards. This state of local government is one of the effects of fusion.

Wilmington and Newbern.

No town was too important to be turned over to the negroes by the fusionists. The charters of Wilmington and Newbern were amended, and the people were allowed to elect only one alderman from each ward, while the governor was given the power to appoint another alderman for each ward. The effect was to turn those people over to the tender mercies of Dan Russell. And now when you go to Wilmington and Newbern you see negro policemen and negro officers as thick as blackbirds.

In order to accomplish these purposes, attention is called to the fact that the governor of the state is given the power to appoint an alderman for each and every ward in these two cities. This is a direct blow at the theory of self-government. And it was done by populists and republicans in the fusion legislature in the interest of the negro, while loudly promiaiming themselves in favor of government by the people; and boasting of their purpose to maintain self-government in North Carolina. Why are not the people of Wilmington and Newbern competent to elect their aldermen? And why should Dan Russell be made ruler over the people of those cities? If he can appoint aldermen, why not all the officers? Is this consistent with our form of government?

Goldsboro and Wilson.

In like manner, Goldsboro and Wilson and Fayvetteville and other towns were threatened to be put under the dominion of the negroes. The evil was so much dreaded that the white people in these towns had delegations in Raleigh, watching and waiting at great expense and with great anxiety to ward off the blow that would have been so fraught with evil and injury to these communities. Fortunately these particular places escaped for that time. But the danger hangs as a menace over them. Another fusion legislature would surely extend the negro domination over other cities.

Hundreds of Negro Office-Holders.

In the western counties the republican officials are all white, and the people up there were slow to believe that the eastern counties in their own state had been turned over to the negroes.

To show the extent of this domination east and southeast of Raleigh, I will give some examples chosen at random:

In Craven county there are twenty-six negro magistrates, thirteen negro school committeemen, four negro deputy sheriffs, one county commissioner, one jailer, two constables, one register of deeds, two deputy registers of deeds, one coroner. In the city of Newbern there are five negro policemen, one city attorney, three councilmen, one cemetery sexton, besides the negro engineer and other negroes employed in the public buildings.

In Columbus county there are seventeen negro school committeemen, five negro magistrates and two negro postmasters.

In Hertford there are six negro magistrates, one constable, ten negro school committeemen, two negro postmasters and one negro on the board of education.

In Chowan there are two negro aldermen, eight school committeemen, one county commissioner and one member of the board of education.

In Pasquotank there are three negro magistrates, one policeman and five school committeemen.

In Perquimans there are six negro magistrates, ten school committeemen, one member of the board of education, one county commissioner and one town constable.

In Jones there are three negro magistrates, twelve negro school committeemen, in five townships there being two negroes on each committee.

In Hyde there are eight negro school committeemen.

In Beaufort there is one negro school committeeman in each township.

In Caswell there are seven negro magistrates, one negro school committeeman in each township, one deputy sheriff.

In Wayne there are six negro magistrates, two negro postmasters, three negro aldermen, one clerk in the Goldsboro postoffice.

In Nash there are three negro magistrates, and eleven school committeemen.

In Carteret, one negro town commissioner.

In Edgecombe there are negro postmasters in the town of Rocky Mount, Battleboro and Lawrence; there are thirty-five negro magistrates and eight negro constables, besides a large number of negro school committeemen.

In Montgomery there are four negro school committeemen.

In Richmond there are ten negro magistrates, twenty-three negro school committeemen, two negroes being on every school committee (except one, where there is a vacancy), one negro on the board of education, one deputy sheriff and three negro road overseers.

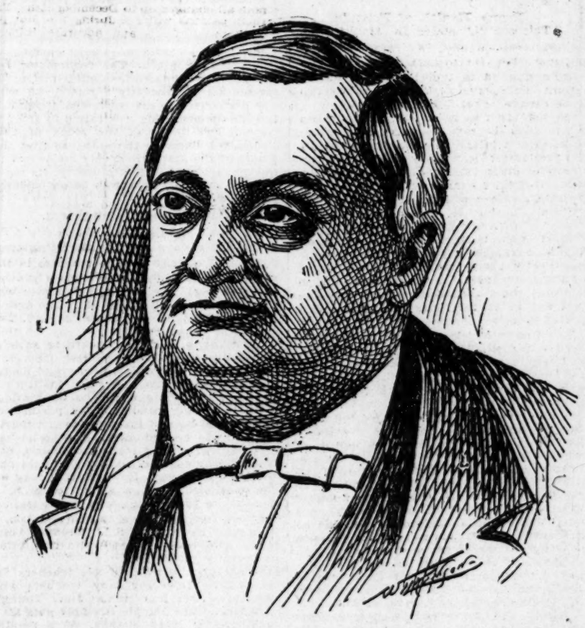
From these sample counties, taken indiscriminately from the central and eastern sections, any one can see how the negro is progressing.

The Latest Sensation.

This accession to place and a little brief authority has had a bad moral effect on the negroes themselves. An aggravated illustration of this is seen in the sensation which is agitating the state this week. The Wilmington Messenger tells the story thus:

"In the year of grace, 1869—early in the year—a rascal from the north, name forgotten, was editing The Raleigh Standard, Holden's old paper, and then the organ of the rascals who were just beginning their plan to rob the people and sow the dragon's teeth of anarchy and discord. This northern scamp wrote an infamous editorial about North Carolina women who were democrats, and it got so hot for him he was forced to flee the state to save his bacon. These times were disgraceful times. There is a negro paper published in this city called The Daily Record. We have never before referred to it, but in its issue of Thursday, the 18th, there is an editorial that casts a great slur upon the wives of poor white men, and is more infamous possibly than that foul editorial of the northern white scoundrel in 1869. We copy a part of what is said by the negro paper of this negro city and ask the white men—particularly the sons of white mothers, what they think of such dirty defamation, such a sweeping insult to all respectable white women who are poor? The intent of the teaching is to justify the black brutes who commit rape at the expense of the character of every white wife in the south whose condition is poor as to this world's good. But hear this vile detractor and slanderer:

"Poor white men are careless in th



GOVERNOR DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
The Most Bitterly Hated Man in North Carolina, Whose Impeachment Is Threatened by His Own Party.



HON. THOMAS J. JARVIS.

SMITH & HIGGINS.

75 CASES FALL GOODS 57

Have arrived in the past three days. These goods will contribute to

A Great Bargain Sale of Fall Materials

Pending the arrival of purchases now being made by our buyers in the markets.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY.

36-in. plain and figured Mohair, worth $1.00, at 50c.	Standard Prints, good patterns, at 2½c.	10-4 Blankets, extra quality, worth $1.00, at 50c.
45-in. all wool silk finish Henrietta, worth $1, at 50c.	32-in. Black Satteen, beautiful finish, worth 10c, at 7½c.	360 prs Ladies' India Kid Button Shoes, worth $1.25, at 75c.
48-in. Serges, English or Storm, navy and black, worth $1.00, at 50c.	4-4 fine Sea Island at 3⅞c.	Correct styles in Fall Millinery are now ready for inspection. Bargain Prices Prevail.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE

246, 248, 250 PETERS STREET.

Take Walker street car.

GLORIOUS DISCOVERY THAT CURES CONSUMPTION

The Doctor Slocum System, for the First Time in History, Presents a Positive Cure for Humanity's Greatest Foe.

SCIENCE AT LAST MASTERS CONSUMPTION

By Special Arrangement with the Doctor, Three Free Bottles to All Readers of The Atlanta Constitution for the Asking.



EDITORIAL NOTE.—The Dr. Slocum System is Medicine Reduced to an Exact Science by the World's Most Famous Physician. It is a thorough and complete system that goes at once to each weak point in the body, and at once invigorates and builds you up, until you are equipped with an invincible armament of strength, ready to fight disease and able to conquer it. It is the positive foe of weak lungs, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, consumption and all other throat and lung diseases. All readers of The Constitution anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives or friends, may have three free bottles as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, pamphlets, testimonials, etc., by sending full address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, The Slocum building, New York city. This is a plain, honest, straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the merits of The New System of Treatment, and we advise all sufferers to accept this philanthropic offer at once. When writing the doctor please mention The Atlanta Constitution and your letter will receive immediate attention.

matter of protecting their women especially on the farms. They are careless of their conduct toward them, and our experience among poor white people in the country teaches us that women of that race are not more particular in the matter of clandestine meetings with colored men than are the white men with colored women. Meetings of this kind go on for some time until the woman's infatuation or the man's boldness bring attention to them, and the man is lynched for rape. Every negro lynched is called a 'big, burley, black brute,' when, in fact, many of those who have thus been dealt with had white men for their fathers, and were not only not 'black' and 'burley,' but were sufficiently attractive for white girls of culture and refinement to fall in love with them, as is very well known to all."

The People Are Mad.

Of course, this has set the state on fire. The daily and weekly papers have published it as a warning to the white people, putting them on notice of what they may expect so long as negro domination continues. This page of The Constitution would not contain what the papers say about this sensation in one day. Here is just one extract taken as a sample from The Raleigh Post:

"Have white men in North Carolina lost their manhood? Is the character of the good women of our state not as dear to us today as to our fathers? and do we not know that our fathers trampled under their feet the party that could bring into being such monstrous offenders as the above? Read the above, white men. THEN ACT."

Marion Butler's Policy.

A revolt is brewing. Everybody knows it. Marion Butler, United States senator, chairman of the national populist executive committee, and Hon. Tom Watson's arch enemy, foresees what is coming. Speaking of Butler and Watson in the same breath, reminds me of a conference which they held at the Kimball house when Tom was running for vice president in 1896. When the newspaper men called, the Georgian and the North Carolinian exhibited about the same warmth and geniality toward each other that we would find existing between an icicle and a crowbar.

As is well known, Butler was the original high priest of fusion among southern populists. In 1894 he worked up the coalition between his own party and the republicans in this state, as previously mentioned. That was the year of the republican landslide.

The democrats lost everywhere that November. Clevelandism had poisoned the party wells from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the revolt was sweeping. Butler, the young lawyer, was on the crest of the wave and the North Carolina democrats were with McGinty. The legislature had two senators to elect and the populists took one and the republicans the other. Thus it was that Butler and Jeter Pritchard broke into the United States senate.

In 1896 Butler was at the populist convention in St. Louis and he championed fusion there. That time he proposed fusion with the democrats and Bryan and Watson was the result. In the fall election the populists and the republicans again co-operated and together they had a majority of the general assembly here.

When the time came to elect a United States senator for the full term, Pritchard having first been elected to fill an unexpired term, Butler tried to throw his republican running mate overboard. The populist members of the general assembly met to hold a caucus and the usual formal resolution was offered by Senator Utley, proposing that the members should abide by the decision of the majority in all the deliberations of the caucus. Up rose seventeen populists and walked out—bolted the caucus. They knew that the majority were opposed to voting for a goldbug republican, but these seventeen had no scruples on that point. Butler was mad, but that did not frighten the bolters, who voted against one of the highest and brainiest men in their party, Dr. Cy Thomson, and voted for the goldbug republican, Pritchard.

By the lavish distribution of federal offices to populists Pritchard was re-elected to the senate and Butler was balked. He could not control his party men when postoffices and plums were dangled before their eyes by Pritchard, Hanna and McKinley, for it must be remembered that the president himself took a hand in Pritchard's behalf and wrote a personal letter to a member of the assembly.

Ever since Pritchard went to the United States senate by the aid of the populist legislators, he has been killing Butler's vote by taking the other side on all national issues. However, it appears that it was not so much a matter of principle with Butler at the time to attempt to defeat his republican colleague as it was a personal and political matter.

Butler's Change of Attitude.

Returning to the populist party's attitude as we find it today, we see that Butler has abandoned his old fusion ideas altogether and now wants his party to run a straight ticket of its own. In a Texas speech recently he is reported to have declared in favor of the middle of the road policy. Yet just about 100 days ago the populist state convention, assembled in this city, offered by resolution to fuse with any party which would help to overthrow "the domination of the gold ring and its allied trusts and monopolies."

Of course the republican party is not going to aid in overthrowing "the domination of the gold ring and its allied trusts and monopolies." The populist convention knew this and its invitation to fuse was addressed to the democrats. That this was absolutely true was shown ten days later when a populist committee, representing their state convention, presented the proposition to fuse to the democratic state convention.

The democrats declined in polite, courteous language. The populists had named as a condition that they should get as much pie as they had procured from the republicans. They had held up the republicans and forced them to surrender a large part of the spoils. Still I do not think it was because the terms were exorbitant that the democrats declined. They felt that they could not afford to traffic in the offices even for the sake of wining.

There is no question that Senator Butler was the father of the proposition made to the democrats. He knew last May, if not before, that this issue of white rule and decent government would be made and the best thing for him and his party to do would be to get on the Anglo-Saxon side.

Can He Stop the Stampede?

Being turned down by the democrats and not daring to line up with the negroes, what was Butler to do?

He saw that his party associates were getting ready to return to the democratic party. The latter was glad to have the true populists come back, but it would not promise the politicians jobs.

There was only one thing for Butler, as a politician, to do, and that was to try to head off his friends and keep them from stampeding. He is working hard now to keep his party in the middle of the road, but it is very doubtful about his success. He will make a desperate effort to hold his people together, but he taught them fusion four years ago and now they can do their own fusing.

Auditor Ayer, who is a brainy and clever man, still talks of co-operating with the republicans. The politicians usually have more concern about their jobs than they have for issues. They want to hold on to what they have if they can't get something better. They have sense enough to know deep down that they haven't a ghost of a show by keeping in the middle of the road and running a ticket of their own. If they don't fuse with one side or the other they are gone. And as a matter of fact almost as much as prophecy, these politicians are done for either way. As the democrats declined to be worked by the politicians, some of them are going to co-operate with the republicans. They make no secret of it. The only principle with these officeholding populists is to help the republicans beat the democrats.

If the masses of the populist party could be thrown as a body to the republicans the combination would win again. But the goods cannot be delivered.

One-Third Negroes.

North Carolina has 240,000 white voters and 130,000 negro voters. That would make 360,000 if all could be brought out. So there are 120,000 negro voters, 30,000 white republicans, mostly in the west; 30,000 straightout populists and 180,000 democrats. In 1892 the populists polled 45,000 votes for Weaver for president and 48,000 votes for Exum for governor. In 1896 they polled 31,000 votes for Guthrie for governor and they apparently gave 30,000 votes to Bryan and Sewall.

Secretary John W. Thompson, of the state democratic executive committee, and other authorities, estimate the populist strength now at about 30,000 votes.

In the last two elections for statehouse officers, the terms being four years, the vote for governor, in round numbers, was as follows:

	1892.	1896.
Democrats..	135,000	145,000
Republicans..	95,000	154,000
Populists....	48,000	31,000
Totals....	278,000	330,000

In the last presidential election Bryan and Sewall received 174,000 votes; McKinley, 155,000.

While there was an increase in the total vote in 1896 over 1892 of 52,000, or nearly 19 per cent, the vote for the populist ticket fell off 17,000, or 35 per cent. These 17,000 populist votes went to the republican candidate, Russell. Unless he polled 90 per cent of his full party vote, which is improbable, there was rank fraud, which is generally charged.

Laws To Encourage Fraud.

There is no other state which offers such brilliant possibilities for fraudulent voting as are found in North Carolina. In the first place, either the registration or the election law might just as well be entitled "An act to make fraudulent voting easy and simple."

Remember that there are 130,000 negroes of voting age in the state and then whistle a bar from the classic air, "All Coons Look Alike to Me." How in the world is an election judge or manager to tell whether one negro votes under half a dozen different names? With Virginia on one side and South Carolina on the other, importation and colonization could easily be made to add 10,000 voters in the counties along the state lines. Colonization is carried on extensively, I am informed, by such gentlemen as ex-Governor Jarvis, Chairman F. M. Simmons, Secretary John W. Thompson, of the state democratic executive committee; Captain Ashe, of this city; Hon. Theo Davidson, of Asheville, formerly attorney general, and many other reputable gentlemen.

The election law passed by the last fusion legislature is a work of art (black art), but I shall pass it for the present to give an illustration of the sanctity of the right of suffrage as protected by the registration law and the negro clerks who do the registering. Editor Firman, of The Morning Post, this city relates an incident just as it occurred in Asheville, and as he saw it. While he was is the registration office a negro boy, apparently seventeen or eighteen years old, entered and asked to be registered, and the following conversation ensued, the registering clerk being colored himself:

"What is your name?"

"Mose Edwards."

"How old are you?"

"Twenty-one."

"What's the name of the county in which you live?"

"I have forgot."

"On what street do you reside?"

"I disremember."

"What is the number of your residence?"

"I don't think it has any number."

"Do you live by yourself?"

"No, sir. I live with another gentleman."

"What is his name?"

"I plum disremember."

"How long have you been living with him?"

"Two or three years."

"Did you vote in the last election?" (Two years before.)

"Yes, sir."

"How old were you then?"

"Twenty-one, sir."

And he was duly registered, and no doubt voted early and often.

The Safeguards.

The registration and election laws which were in force when the fusionists captured the state in 1894 were possibly rigid. An application for registration had to fully identify himself and show that he was entitled to vote. The precautions observed were intended to prevent the registration and voting of ex-convicts, minors and non-residents from adjoining states. It was the purpose of the democrats to let every man vote who was entitled to do so and to exclude from the polls all who had no right to vote and to prevent repeating.

All this was not to the liking of the fusionists. They wanted something more flexible in an election law, and accordingly overhauled them. Every restriction was removed from registration and the law was so re-made that any one who wanted to register and vote could do so whether he was entitled to do so or not. All that was necessary was to take the oath. No objection is allowed to be made to the registration of any one whose conscience will permit him to take the oath. Having removed every effective impediment to double, fraudulent and illegal registration, the fusionists adopted new and unheard of measures to deter and defeat all attempts to purge the registration boards of illegal names. One provision is that before a name can be challenged the person making the challenge must pay to the officer serving the notice 25 cents. The specific ground for the challenge must be put in writing and sworn to, and on the Saturday following the evidence in the case will be heard by the judge of election for that precinct.

Under what appears to be a perfectly fair plan of appointing election judges, the democrats are declaring that they will be at a great disadvantage in the matter of preventing fraudulent voting in the coming election. Each political party is entitled to one judge at every voting place, but if the populist judge and the republican judge fuse, the democrat will not be able, single-handed, to prevent fraud.

Under the new registration and election law the gates are wide open for the perpetration of fraud, and in the negro counties through the eastern part of the state the republicans have fixed themselves to count any kind of a majority.

Doors Are Wide Open.

In the democratic handbook this is referred to in the following significant language:

"Under the election law of 1895, as we have said before, negro boys under twenty-one years of age, negroes imported from beyond the borders of the state, negro ex-convicts and negro repeaters were registered and voted galore. The doors of fraud were thrown wide open to these irresponsible and ignorant voters and no protection whatever was afforded to the honest voters of the state. The amendment of 1897 throws these doors still wider open and leaves to the white voters of North Carolina no protection against this fraudulent registration save what their courage and Anglo-Saxon manhood may give them. It must be manifest to every one that these laws of 1895 and 1897, passed in the name of fair and honest elections, were intended to give, what they did in '96 most effectually give—the negro an advantage over the white man, and to increase and multiply his vote. But that is not all that the election laws of 1895 and 1897 were intended to do and have done in North Carolina. The republicans, not satisfied with a law which enabled them to practice these frauds upon the honest suffrage of the state, passed another law, the manifest purpose of which is to vote the negro solidly for the official ticket of the republican party and to prevent the illiterate voter generally from expressing by his ballot his individual choice for candidates."

The amendment prohibits the use of posters and the only alteration a voter is allowed to make in his ticket is to scratch out a name and write the one he prefers. Not one negro voter in three or four could write anybody's name and the consequence is the blacks have to vote their party tickets straight.

Incompetent Legislatures.

The whole country remembers that the first fusion legislature, the one elected in 1894, adjourned as a mark of respect to Fred Douglas when he died. Numbers of members admitted afterwards that they did not know who Douglas was. The incompetence of these two fusion legislatures was often ludicrous, but once in awhile they passed a bill which would stand the courts. Sometimes the supreme court had to make strange decisions. There are four or five fusion judges and one democrat on the supreme bench. In one case this court decided that a bill which had never been passed by the legislature, but had been fraudulently enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of both houses, was the law of the land. This was equivalent to holding that all that is necessary to enact laws for this state are two presiding officers. That decision was delivered in the fraudulent "assignment act" case. In another case the court decided that it was not necessary for the presiding officers of the house and senate to sign a bill to make it valid. In this case it was shown that the revenue act of 1895 had never been signed by the presiding officers of the two houses of the general assembly, or by either of them; but the court held that signing was not necessary to the validity of the act, saying in substance that "an act of the legislature is valid in this state if regularly passed in other respects, although its ratification is not attested by the signatures of the presiding officers." Thus, as to the revenue act of 1895 the court had to help out the legislature, and when that of 1897 was held unconstitutional, the fusionists had to fall back on the unratified act of 1895.

Since it is not necessary now for an act to pass the two houses of the legislature (Carr v. Coke), nor to be signed by the presiding officers, why not let the secretary of state publish every two years a volume of laws handed in to him by such persons as have a mind to?

State v. Satterfield, 121—559, is another issue of the "Assignment Act" fraud. Satterfield was indicted and convicted in Wake county by a jury of fusionists for negligently permitting, as principal clerk of the house, said bill to be enrolled. The supreme court turned him loose, and the last act in that famous comedy was played.

The fusion legislatures of 1897 tried to turn out the officers of all the asylums and put in populists and republicans, but fortunately for the inmates the lawmakers were not competent to frame a constitutional bill.

One of the greatest fiascos arising from the attempt of the assembly of 1895 to legislate was the creation and career of what was known as the "Arrington investigating committee." The legislature of 1895 appointed a committee consisting of "Little Bill"y Bryan, of Chatham, so named because of his effort to slip through what he called a "little bill" to take away the appropriation of the university; "Phillips of Pitt," of whom his mother is reported to have said, when asked as to his reputation, "when he is not drunk he is preaching," and "Hoola Boom" Campbell, the lightning chain young statesman from Hanging Dog—to investigate the supreme court and ascertain whether justice had been denied by it to Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington. This committee met and organized with Judge Purnell as attorney, and a clerk, and proceeded to investigate, when a quorum, medium sober, could be secured. When pay for the members was demanded, Treasurer Worth declined to pay; and then suits were brought to compel payment. But, alas! "in the midst of its youth and beauty," the committee was knocked out by the court. The committee's motto was "no pay, no investigation," and it never did find out whether Mrs. Arrington had been justly treated or not.

Administration Scandals.

The hand book devotes a chapter to scandals of the fusion administration involving moral turpitude. It is not my purpose to drag before the public the crimes of Robert Hancock, whom Governor Russell made president of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, largely owned by the state, nor of Dr. Kirby Smith, penitentiary physician, who fled the state. It is sufficient to say that the charges made against Hancock by two of his nieces forced Russell to remove him as president of the railroad.

But this removal from one office under charges of grave immorality, did not cause Hancock to lose caste with his party or disqualify him from leadership in his party. Turned out, dishonored by the state republican administration, the republican federal administration took him up and virtually gave him two offices in place of the one from which he was dismissed. In deference to public sentiment and because it was feared the governor's action might prevent Hancock's confirmation, the president appointed Hancock's young son postmaster at Newbern, and Hancock himself was installed as money order clerk.

Dr. Babb, Convict Parson.

Then there was the case of Dr. Thomas W. Babb, who was made chaplain of the penitentiary at a salary of $60 per month. Babb's appointment was not given out, because the administration knew it would provoke criticism. Babb had been a Baptist preacher, but in 1890 he was compelled to resign from the ministry by the members of the Chowan association because he was an habitual drinker, refused to pay his debts, collected money to build a belfry for a church and pocketed the funds, and had a bad reputation generally about women.

He was selected by Superintendent Johnson,

PATIENTS DEFEND POST HOSPITALS

Many of the Sick at Fort McPherson Sign a Card.

SUSTAINS MAJOR TAYLOR

Surgeon In Charge Says the Hospital Speaks for Itself.

CLOTHES AND LINEN IN PLENTY

All of the Trained Nurses at Fort McPherson Say Criticism Is Unjust. There Are as Many Nurses in the Hospital as Are Needed.

THE SICK SOLDIERS IN THE HOSpitals of Fort McPherson protest against the recent criticisms upon the conduct of affairs in the hospitals, and have written an open card sustaining Major Taylor, the commanding officer, and denying emphatically that they have been the subjects of any neglect from the government.

The protest was signed by nearly all of the soldiers in the hospital tents who were physically able to write their own names. At the request of the sick men, the card was carried around to the different tents by the nurses, and many of the soldiers who were barely able to sit up in bed requested the privilege of signing the card.

Nearly all of the patients read the card criticising the condition of affairs at the post, which was signed by a prominent citizen of Atlanta, who investigated the matter for himself.

"We feel that such a misleading statement about the hospitals should not be allowed to go without some form of correction," said one of the patients. "Our families and friends who read the article will believe that we are being neglected, and a great deal of needless worry and anxiety will be occasioned by the publication.

"I, for one, know that everything necessary for our comfort and convenience has been and is being furnished, and that the attention we receive from the nurses is as good, if not a little better, than you could find in any civil hospital in the country."

Major Taylor Courts Investigation.

Major Taylor was approached by a representative of The Constitution, but would make no statement relative to the criticism upon the condition of the hospitals.

"I have no desire to get in print," he said. "If any person wishes to come to the post and make an investigation of the conduct of affairs, he has my permission. I am responsible to my superiors for the management of the hospitals, and have no desire to justify the manner in which the sick are cared for to the public.

"I wish to say, however, that during the past few weeks I have been gratified upon receiving the thanks of some of the parent of the soldiers in the hospitals for the attention their sons have received while under my charge."

Captain Flagg, the executive officer of the hospital, also refused to say anything in vindication of the management of the hospitals, and preferred to leave the matter to the investigation of the public if it sees fit to do so. Captain Flagg said: "We are here to work for the sick men under our care, and not to keep the public posted on what we do."

Nurses Are Indignant.

There are sixty-five nurses at Fort McPherson, trained to their work, who are kept busy tending to the wants of the patients, and who never have more than they can do. All of them were grieved at the card published in The Constitution Friday morning, and declare that everything that can be done for sick men is done in all the hospitals.

One of the nurses who has been at the hospital for several months, and who had charge of a large number of the wounded men when they were in the hospitals, said:

"The charge which is often made that some of the wounded men were brought to this hospital in the same clothes they wore on the field of battle is not true. There has always been enough clothing in the wards of the hospital for all the sick, even before the large supplies were received some weeks ago.

"Even if the wounded men had been kept in their service uniforms, it would probably have not hurt them. With our fever patients, of course, it is different, as the condition of the clothing counts as much as anything else.

"It is a fact, and one to the credit of Major Taylor and the surgeons who attended the wounded, that out of one-fourth of all the soldiers down with gunshot wounds—the number he had under his charge—that only one of them died. That in itself is an answer to all the criticism that can be directed at the management of the hospitals.

"The statement that the number of nurses is insufficient to attend to the wants of the sick is not true. We have here now sixty-five trained nurses, together with four orderlies to each nurse. The orderlies are all experienced men, members of the hospital corps, and who filled the position of nurses in the army before the war.

"In the tents, where most of the fever patients are kept, we have one trained nurse to every four tents, with one hospital corps man to every tent. The percentage of nurses to the sick at Fort McPherson is as great as you can find in any civil hospital in the country.

"Every fever patient at the post gets five glasses of milk and three bowls of broth each day. This is as much liquid nourishment as a well person ought to have."

Card from a Trained Nurse.

Miss Eliza McKinley, one of the trained nurses at the general hospital, has written a card in which she sets forth in a few words the condition of things at Fort McPherson. The card is as follows:

"I would like to state through your paper that I, too, have been observing the state of affairs at Fort McPherson, and was very much surprised at the article in Friday's paper. I found plenty of bed linen, towels, night shirts, etc. We could not expect to find a well-equipped hospital out of an army barracks. There were plenty of comfortable beds, pillows, etc., but of course we lacked many little things, though everything necessary is being supplied. Ice coolers, bath tubs in all wards, and tents; in fact, everything we need. There are diet kitchens in all the hospitals, with trained nurses in charge. Also in the chaplain's house. A sum of money has been sent to me to buy necessary things for my ward. I still have most of the money—do not know what to do with it, as everything is being provided. There never has been 1,000 patients here, nor more patients per nurse then in most general hospitals.

"ELIZA McKINLEY."

Editor Constitution:—We, the undersigned, who are patients in the tents at the general hospital at this post, protest in the strongest terms again Mr. Martin's article published in your paper on August 26th. It is faulty in every respect. We have had the best of care.

None of the conditions mentioned could exist where Major Taylor is in charge. In behalf of the cause of justice, humanity and for the sake of friends at home who would receive this misleading article, we ask you to send a representative to inspect the hospital and correct the mistake.

Charles W. Jensen,	Charles Reedy,
Charles S. Neuhaus,	Wm. J. Ryan,
James S. Lowe,	Emil Hartmann,
Wm. P. Neville,	B. W. Clendennen,
Arthur S. Dennis,	W. C. Commacher,
James Thompson,	George F. Kalss,
Chas. J. Christian,	Wilson R. Pope,
Patrick O. Hanlon,	Isadore Nagle,
Christian W. Stein,	James Wylie,
Charles W. Sevems,	James R. Shea,
William W. Rice,	Charley Kuehme,
Milton A. Holmes,	David C. Baker,
James G. McGee,	Wm. B. Gentry,
Sherman Smith,	John J. Heelan,
Charles A. Schulthies	Thos. McDonnell,
A. C. Harrell,	Albert A. Freeman,
Alex. McCormack,	George Holmes,
Thomas S. Bickston,	Joseph Sheehan,
Fletcher J. Sanborn,	Percy D. Pendleton,
Harrison J. Fresk,	Sergt Julius Stuetzer,
Jacob Liebrich,	Co. K, 33 M. vol.
Joseph W. Clark,	Dan Shinners,
John Affolter,	Pharious P. Brunson,
Albert Koster,	Norbert J. Rafferty,
Harman Taubenheim	Sergt. P. Schickram,
Patrick Coughlin,	Sergt. H. A. Krumm,
Jerome Phillips,	Sergt. W. W. Fry,
Delbert Gregory,	Hugh Macdonald,
Walter T. Jurgensen,	Ernest C. Morine,
Jacob Kanfey,	Harry L. Porter,
G. F. Schlachter,	Harry Siebers,
Bert Dye,	Benjamin F. Kutz.
Edward C. Hall,	

Editor Constitution:—We, the undersigned, who are patients in the tents at the general hospital at this post, protest in the strongest terms again Mr. Martin's article published in your paper on August 26th. It is faulty in every respect. We have had the best of care.

None of the conditions mentioned could exist where Major Taylor is in charge. In behalf of the cause of justice, humanity and for the sake of friends at home who would receive this misleading article, we ask you to send a representative to inspect the hospital and correct the mistake.

Charles W. Jensen,	Charles Reedy,
Charles S. Neuhaus,	Wm. J. Ryan,
James S. Lowe,	Emil Hartmann,
Wm. P. Neville,	B. W. Clendennen,
Arthur S. Dennis,	W. C. Commacher,
James Thompson,	George F. Kalss,
Chas. J. Christian,	Wilson R. Pope,
Patrick O. Hanlon,	Isadore Nagle,
Christian W. Stein,	James Wylie,
Charles W. Sevems,	James R. Shea,
William W. Rice,	Charley Kuehme,
Milton A. Holmes,	David C. Baker,
James G. McGee,	Wm. B. Gentry,
Sherman Smith,	John J. Heelan,
Charles A. Schulthies	Thos. McDonnell,
A. C. Harrell,	Albert A. Freeman,
Alex. McCormack,	George Holmes,
Thomas S. Bickston,	Joseph Sheehan,
Fletcher J. Sanborn,	Percy D. Pendleton,
Harrison J. Fresk,	Sergt Julius Stuetzer,
Jacob Liebrich,	Co. K, 33 M. vol.
Joseph W. Clark,	Dan Shinners,
John Affolter,	Pharious P. Brunson,
Albert Koster,	Norbert J. Rafferty,
Harman Taubenheim	Sergt. P. Schickram,
Patrick Coughlin,	Sergt. H. A. Krumm,
Jerome Phillips,	Sergt. W. W. Fry,
Delbert Gregory,	Hugh Macdonald,
Walter T. Jurgensen,	Ernest C. Morine,
Jacob Kanfey,	Harry L. Porter,
G. F. Schlachter,	Harry Siebers,
Bert Dye,	Benjamin F. Kutz.
Edward C. Hall,	

SCHOOLS TO OPEN IN ANOTHER WEEK

Preparations Have All Been Made to Receive Pupils.

MANY NEW TICKETS ISSUED

Places Must Be Provided for 2,000 New Pupils in the Schools.

BOOK LIST MAY BE HAD WEDNESDAY

Children Who Were Promoted Last Term May Have Them, but Others Must Wait Until Monday.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL OPEN on September 5th, which is one week from next Monday, and it is more than probable that the number of scholars enrolled will be larger than ever before in the history of the system. Already 1,850 tickets have been issued from the office of Superintendent Slaton to children who never before attended the public schools in this city.

This means that in addition to the regular scholars that number of children will apply for seats when the doors to the school buildings are thrown open on September 5th. The number of new scholars is expected to be considerably augmented before the opening of the term, because the larger number of parents invariably wait until the last few days of vacation before applying for admission for their children.

This naturally causes a great rush in the office of the superintendent, and it is sometimes the case that those who come last are not able to secure seats in the schools.

In order that the usual rush in the book stores may be avoided on the first day of schools, Superintendent Slaton has inaugurated a plan which will probably work to great satisfaction. Next Wednesday teachers of all grammar grades will be in their rooms for the purpose of meeting their pupils.

At this time all children who were promoted last year are expected to appear. No classes will be conducted, but the list of books required by the course of study for each grade will be furnished the children, and they will have Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in which to make their purchases. Children applying for admission for the first time must not report next Wednesday.

This, it is thought, will greatly aid in doing away with the rush in the book stores on the first day of school and will enable the children to go ahead at once with their studies instead of consuming two or three days in purchasing books.

Many parents have applied to Major Slaton for these printed lists of books, but he has refused to give them out. He has decided that it is best for the lists to reach the children through their teachers, because there are many books that will not be required until next January or February, and it is thought useless to require the purchase of these at the present time.

The rush in the office of Major Slaton has been terrible during the past few days. Miss Elizabeth Hanleiter, the clerk of the board, whose duty it is to make out the certificates of admission for the pupils, has been busy all day. The work has been constant and monotonous, but Miss Hanleiter preserves her equanimity on all occasions and waits on all applicants in turn.

The textbooks for use on the desks of the teachers of the various grades have all been purchased by Major Slaton, and he now has them in his office ready for distribution. He has instructed the janitors to clean the school grounds and the buildings are to be thoroughly scoured and swept before the commencement of the term. Everything will be in readiness for the reception of the children and the school officials predict a successful year.

Board Will Meet Monday.

The board of education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon in its room in the Boys' High school at 4 o'clock. This is a continuation of the meeting of August 4th, an adjourned meeting having been decided upon at that time.

The board will discuss the curriculum of the two high schools, but will devote the greater portion of its time to the question of sciences. It is probable that the meeting will be interesting, especially as it is called for the purpose of completing the course of study in two of the most popular institutions in the system.

MAJOR GENERAL JOE WHEELER WILL MAKE A VISIT TO ATLANTA SOON

It is peculiarly pleasant to The Constitution to be able to announce positively that General Joseph Wheeler, typical southerner, typical soldier and the center of war interest to the whole country, will soon be in Atlanta, and that his experience in the Cuban campaign will be heard from the lips that gave the orders which insured its brilliant success.

The voice that has ever been uplifted in the cause of humanity, of country and of truth would be welcome always to Atlantians. It will be all the more precious in its message straight to their hearts when the hero of two wars speaks for the good cause of aiding his own suffering and needy comrades, and aiding them through the fair and ministering hands of Atlanta's young daughters.

The exact date of General Joe Wheeler's visit is yet uncertain; but that he will come is assured beyond all doubt. On learning of the return of General Wheeler to this country, the president of the Atlanta Relief Association wrote him, telling him of the need for funds and of her belief of how greatly he could aid her and her associates. The gallant old warrior's prompt reply must have miscarried. Miss Powell never received it, but yesterday had a second letter from General Wheeler, in the course of which he said:

"I have already written you, stating that my time was so fully employed that it was impossible for me to say when I shall go south. As soon as I decide the date of my visit south, I will not fail to advise you. With my high regard, truly your friend,

J. WHEELER."

Yesterday General Wheeler sent the following communication to the Atlanta Relief Association:

"Camp Wikoff, Montauk, N. Y., August 27.—Miss E. M. Powell, President Relief Association, Atlanta, Ga.: Impossible to state the date of my visit to Atlanta, but when I do come I will certainly speak for your association as requested.

"WHEELER, Commanding."

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, Ga., August 27, 1898, 8 p. m.—High barometric pressure overlies the New England and middle Atlantic states, and an area of low pressure is central over the Dakotas, and also a second area of less importance in Texas and Arkansas.

The temperature in the Lake region is 66 to 70 degrees, in the southeast 72 to 76, in the Mississippi valley 80, and in the west 82 to 90, and even reached the high mark of 100 at Rapid City, South Dakota.

Showers were quite general in the south Atlantic and gulf states, the heaviest being 3.20 inches at Savannah, and 1.90 at Charleston.

Cloudy weather and light variable winds prevail in the Atlantic and gulf states. Elsewhere the weather is generally clear, but the wind is a little more brisk in the northwest, the strongest being 24 miles per hour from the south at Huron, South Dakota.

The indications are for cloudy weather, showers and stationary temperature in the vicinity of Atlanta Sunday.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	75
Daily normal temperature	75
Highest temperature	86
Lowest temperature	70
Total rainfall, 12 hours	.01
Deficiency since January 1st	5.35

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations, as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., August 27, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation, inches 12 hrs
New York, pt. cloudy	70	74	.00
Norfolk, cloudy	72	82	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	76	82	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	74	86	T
Wilmington, rain	74	78	.12
Charleston, rain	80	90	1.90
Augusta, rain	72	80	T
Jacksonville, cloudy	76	88	.02
Atlanta, cloudy	74	80	.01
Savannah, cloudy	72	78	3.20
Pensacola, rain	74	80	.32
Montgomery, cloudy	74	82	T
Vicksburg, clear	82	88	.02
New Orleans, rain	76	76	.12
Port Eads, cloudy	80	82	.14
Palestine, pt. cloudy	82	92	T
Galveston, pt. cloudy	82	88	.00
Corpus Christi, pt. cloudy	84	90	.00
Buffalo, clear	64	68	.00
Detroit, clear	66	70	.00
Chicago, clear	66	68	.00
Memphis, pt. cloudy	84	90	.00
Chattanooga, clear	82	86	.00
Knoxville, clear	78	86	.00
Cincinnati, clear	72	76	.00
St. Paul, pt. cloudy	76	78	.00
St. Louis, clear	80	84	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

STRICTURE

Causes obstruction to the flow of urine, partial closing of the passage, prostatic irritation and enlargement, bearing down and scalding of urine and loss of power.

A SOLVENT FOUND that cures quickly and permanently and does away with the Surgeon's Knife and dilating instruments. Sufferers from *Stricture, Enlargement of Prostate Gland, Inflammation and Chronic Mucous Discharges*, by this new scientific method can be radically

CURED AT HOME.

Write at once to the *Empire Medical Co., 218 Smith Building, Boston, Mass.*, for their free book called "*Solvent-Nirvana*." It tells what the remedy is made of, and how and why it must cure. If afflicted, it will pay you to investigate.

RESOLUTION READY FOR ASSOCIATION

Surplus Fund in Reunion Association Treasury Given to Vets.

MEETING TO BE HELD MONDAY

Special Committee Met Yesterday Morning for the Purpose.

LEGISLATURE TO BE ASKED TO ACCEPT HOME

Fund of $3,800 Will Be Held Until January 1, 1901, Pending Proper Legislation.

THE COMMITTEE RECENTLY APpointed by the Confederate Reunion Association to draw up a resolution embodying the suggestions made at the last meeting of the association for the disposition of the surplus fund now in the treasury met in the office of Dr. Amos Fox yesterday morning.

Those present were Dr. Amos Fox, Colonel J. C. Hendrix, Secretary J. O. Waddell, Judge W. L. Calhoun and Mr. W. J. Mallard. The meeting took under consideration at once the suggestions that had been made at the meeting of the association and began to frame a resolution covering the points in question.

Little time was required for the undertaking and it is believed by those present that the resolution will meet every requirement and suit every member of the association. The plan has not been changed, but the wording of the resolution has been arranged so as to leave no loopholes where litigation might be commenced or any clause that would cause the association any inconvenience or delay when it wished to secure control of the money.

The resolutions provide that the surplus fund shall be turned over to Mr. Paul Romare as one of the trustees and two other trustees and to be held by them until January 1, 1901. In the meantime the money is to be used to the advantage of the association as far as possible. It will be invested and the income added to the principal or the interest on the money be added to the principal.

Every effort will be made to have the state accept the Confederate Soldiers' Home. The legislature which meets this fall will be asked to pass an act whereby the state shall take the home in charge and maintain it for indigent, feeble and other confederate veterans who are not able to care for themselves.

It is believed that the legislature will pass such a bill. If this is done the money of the association will be turned over to the trustees for the home and used as far as possible for the renovating of the building and improving the grounds.

If the legislature does not accept the home then the money will be held until the next legislature and this body will be asked to take the home in charge in behalf of the state. If at this time the proper legislation is not obtained in this direction then the trustees who have charge of the association fund will appeal to the association for instructions as to what shall be done.

The association will at that time adopt a plan by which the money can be used for the benefit of indigent veterans in this county. It is believed that the resolution will be satisfactory to all the members of the association and that it will be passed at the meeting to be held on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Kimball house.

The association has been made a permanent organization at the session and it will have no difficulty in keeping up with the fund and will undertake other work at the same time. A large attendance is requested at the next meeting.

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS IN THE CITY.

LIVE GAME OF BALL.—A brilliant game of ball was played in Marietta yesterday afternoon. The game was between the Vinnings and the Clippers and the score stood 13 to 8 in favor of the Vinnings. The latter team wants some team to challenge it.

A NEW CARPET.—Custodian Corrigan has had placed on the clerk's stand in the superior courtroom a new carpet. It is a very pretty addition and Mr. Jeffries says he will keep his feet warm this winter.

COMMERCIAL SOLD.—The sale of the stock, fixtures and machinery of The Commercial Publishing Company took place on Monday. It was sold to the highest bidder and brought $851.11. Judge Lumpkin confirmed the sale yesterday morning.

ALIMONY HEARING SEPT. 10TH.—Judge Lumpkin signed an order yesterday making J. H. Barner appear in court on September 10th to show cause why he does not pay the amount of alimony to his wife, Malicca C. Barner, which the court ordered to be paid regularly each month. The amount is $10. The proceedings are brought by his wife.

DEATH OF MR. PERRY.—The death of Mr. Marion S. Perry occurred at Nineveh, Va., on last Wednesday. Mr. Perry had a large number of friends in the city who will be pained to learn of his death and extend heartfelt sympathy to his family. He had gone to visit his sister, Mrs. McCoy, and died there. He was a popular and successful young business man in Atlanta, well known and liked by all who met him.

TWO SOLDIERS DIED YESTERDAY.—In the hospitals of Fort McPherson two patients in the fever wards died yesterday morning. Louis Stratmyer, private, company G, Fifth Maryland, passed away at an early hour and Michael Edwards, private, troop D, Sixth cavalry, died shortly afterwards. Both soldiers will be carried to the national cemetery at Marietta for interment this morning.

WAIVED TRIAL AND GAVE BOND.—J. W. Raven, of Henry county, who was arrested by revenue officers last April for running a "moonshine" still, waived trial yesterday before United States Commissioner Colquitt and gave a bond of $200 for his appearance. In the raid in which Raven was captured about twenty-five others were arrested at the still, but Raven claimed that he had nothing to do with operating it.

TWO CASES OF BANKRUPTCY.—Papers for two bankruptcy cases were filed with the clerk of the United States circuit court yesterday, one of Henrietta G. Blumenthal, of Athens, and the other Maddox & Perkins, of Lumpkin, Stewart county.

ATLANTA UNION ELECTS OFFICERS. Thursday evening, at the First Methodist church, was held the rally of the Atlanta Union of Epworth Leagues. A good representation from the different leagues in the city was present. The meeting was called to order by President A. R. Marbut. After a splendid literary programme officers of the union for another year were elected: They are as follows: Mr. W. V. Ogletree, of First Methodist, president; Mr. P. C. Sterchi, of West End, first vice president; Mr. Willis A. King, of Walker street, second vice president; Mr. J. T. Derry, of First Methodist, third vice president; Mrs. R. M. Merchant, of Grace, fourth vice president; Mr. C. W. Davidson, of St. John, secretary; Mr. J. T. Wikle, of Grace, treasurer.

CAMP WHEELER IS FILLING UP

Arrival of the Third Pennsylvania at Huntsville, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala., August 27.—(Special.)—Camp Wheeler is steadily growing and by the end of next week, if Washington orders are obeyed, it will have a population of from 13,000 to 20,000 men. The Third Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel Robert Rawiston in command, reached the city over the Southern railway last night and made its camp on Chapman hill, half a mile from headquarters this afternoon. The regiment is in fairly good health and enjoyed the trip from Fernandina, coming though in very quick time. The men of the regiment have been very anxious to join the Seventh army corps and go to Cuba, but since they have failed in this, they wish to be mustered out of the service and return home.

General Coppinger's headquarters received a message from Fernandina this afternoon announcing the departure of the Sixty-ninth New York volunteer infantry, which is expected here Sunday night. Brigadier General P. H. Ball, with the headquarters of the Third brigade, second division Fourth army corps, arrived tonight.

NEW PARTIES ADDED TO REDWINE SUIT

Mrs. McClelland Says Her Father Is Insolvent and Has Fled.

HELD PROPERTY IN TRUST

It Is Alleged That Mrs. Redwine Is Preparing To Leave.

OTHER INTERVENTIONS ARE FILED IN CASE

When Case Comes Up There Will Be a Large Number of Plaintiffs To Be Heard.

MRS. BESSIE REDWINE McCLELland, the daughter of J. B. Redwine, filed a sensational intervention in Clerk Tanner's office yesterday in which she alleges that her father, who recently left the city, is insolvent and that he fled from the city, and that Mrs. J. B. Redwine is also preparing to leave the city.

Mrs. McClelland asks to be made a party to the proceedings for a receiver for Redwine and Judge Lumpkin signed an order making her a plaintiff in the case against her father.

Mrs. McClelland is not yet twenty-one years of age and she sues through her next friend, W. R. McClelland. The attorneys for the original bill for a receiver also represent Mrs. McClelland. Mrs. McClelland alleges that her debt is due her by virtue of property she owned and which was held for her by J. B. Redwine as trustee. She sets forth that Mr. Redwine has fled from the city and is insolvent. She claims that her debt should have priority over that of others who have asked for a settlement of the assets of the missing financier.

It is alleged that the surety upon the bond which Redwine gave as guardian for petitioner is insolvent and nothing could be realized by petitioner on the bond. It is further alleged that the property conveyed to Mrs. Redwine was largely produced by the money of Mrs. McClelland.

One paragraph of the petition reads:

"Mrs. Redwine is openly avowing her intention of leaving the city. She has been actively endeavoring to dispose of the property transferred to her by J. B. Redwine. If she is permitted to dispose of such property or to leave the jurisdiction of the court petitioner's debt will be wholly lost."

The allegations in the intervention are among the warmest that have been filed in the court for some time and no words are minced. The main portion of the petition is:

"Said John B. Redwine is insolvent and has fled from the state. Before leaving the state he transferred to his wife the title or equities in three or four pieces of real estate in the city of Atlanta and all the notes and accounts and choses in action for the purpose of securing an alleged indebtedness of about $8,000. The notes, accounts and choses in action amount to probably $50,000.

"Said Redwine attempted to secure petitioner by conveying to her his equities in a tract of land on Fair street, one-half interest in the estate known as the Redwine estate in Heard county with about eighty acres of land also in Heard county.

"Petitioner avers upon information and belief that these equities amount substantially to nothing. The Fair street property is already held for other claims against said Redwine and this is true as to both pieces of land in Heard county. But a small sum can possibly be realized out of this realty—certainly petitioner's debt cannot be obtained or anything like it."

Another intervention was filed yesterday by Mr. A. F. Wurm. He alleges to have a claim against Redwine for $2,092.83. To secure his debt Mr. Redwine is alleged to have conveyed to Mr. Wurm forty acres of land in Douglas park and it is stated in the intervention that Redwine also deeded the property to the Third National bank. Mr. Wurm seeks to have the conveyance to the bank set aside on the ground of usury.

Merry Party at Lakewood.

An unusually pleasant evening was enjoyed by a merry party at Lakewood Thursday. The following programme was arranged by Mr. W. J. Faulkner and happily executed by the participants:

Castagnette Dance—Miss Jimmie Stafford.
Recitation—Miss Vivian Hilderbrand.
Sailor's Hornpipe—Miss Nellie May Murphy.
Darkey Sketch—Mr. J. B. Elliott.
Song and Dance—Miss Pearl Davis.
Skirt Dance—Miss Louise Smith.
Vocal Solo—Mr. W. E. Richards.
Buck Dancing—Mr. Brown Logan.
Little Red Umrbella Dance—Miss Jennie Gavan.
"Old Time Melodies"—Mr J. B. Elliott.
La Manola Skirt Dance—Miss Jennie Gavan.
Song and Dance—Mr. Myers.
The Blue-eyed Bulldog—Miss Louise Smith.
Dewey Clog—Miss Jennie Gavan.

SOLDIERS AT A BARBECUE.

Citizens of Brunswick Entertain the Boys at Camp Gordon.

Camp John B. Gordon, St. Simon's Island, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—The stupendous undertaking of the citizens of Glynn county and the successful manner in which they carried out their idea of giving a barbecue and feast to the soldiers in this camp has kept the boys talking ever since it occurred. Those who watched the barbecue in preparation state that the magnitude of the undertaking cannot be appreciated by one not on the grounds during the process of preparing the food. Beginning at 12 o'clock Thursday night and continuing until 12 o'clock next day, a force of cooks were busy over the pits basting and seasoning the juicy meats that were slowly browning over fifty different fires. To keep this number of fires going and get all the meats well done thirty-five cords of good oak wood were burned, but the delicious manner in which the meats were prepared well repaid the trouble involved. Private Nash, of company G, Third Texas, was chief of the barbecuing staff, while Sheriff W. H. Berrie and Mr. W. R. Townsend, of Glynn, gave valuable assistance.

The early morning boat from Brunswick carried over nearly two hundred ladies and almost countless numbers of cakes, fruits and baskets of other delicacies for the soldiers to taper off their dinner on. When the volunteers saw this number of good-hearted women coming their way loaded down with good things for the inner man they set up cheer after cheer and could not do too much to help them. The men folks of Brunswick and many from remote districts in the county were present, however, and told the soldiers that this was their day and all the soldiers had to do was to eat, drink and be merry. Colonel Burgwyn came out of his tent and made a visit to the grounds. The men in the guard house, some thirty-five in number, caught his eye, and on returning to the tent he ordered that all the men be set free to enjoy, with their comrades, the bountiful feast that Brunswick had prepared for them.

There has never been a happier day in camp than the one in which the Texas and North Carolina boys were the guests of the people of Glynn, and every one who visited the camp during the day was more than pleased at the successful outcome of it. Colonel Burgwyn says it is the best treatment they have ever received, and he and his men will never forget it. Major Taylor, of the Texans, says that the reports that his boys will write home of their treatment in Georgia, and in Brunswick especially, will read like romance.

T. P. A.'S DISCUSS STATE PRESIDENCY

Lively Meeting Held by Posts B. and F. of This City Last Night.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Difference of Opinion as to Smith's Retaining His Office.

ZIMMER AND BROWN HAD THEIR SAY

Each Was on Opposite Side—Matter Was Referred to a Committee Which Will Report Soon.

POSTS B AND F OF THE LOCAL Travelers' Protective Association had a lively time last night and a lengthy discussion was had over the question as to whether or not Mr. E. E. Smith, the state president, should retain his office. This question is brought forward in view of the fact that Mr. Smith has removed from the state of Georgia and is now a resident of Chicago, Ill.

The first portion of the meeting last night was entirely harmonious and the business was finished in an expeditious manner. Arrangements were made for a large meeting for Saturday night, September 3d, to which all the traveling men of the city and all wholesale merchants and jobbers will be extended invitations.

At the conclusion of this business Mr. George Zimmer secured the floor and stated that articles had appeared in newspapers concerning the presidency of the Georgia division and that these articles had intimated that there was discord in the ranks of the Travelers' Protective Association of Georgia. He stated that there was a need of accord and that the welfare of the association in this state depended on harmony.

"Mr. Smith," he said, "has permanently removed from the state of Georgia and I do not see how it is possible for him to give the office of president the proper amount of attention and carry the association to the glorious point we desire it. I think his successor should be directed to fulfill the duties of the office. The vice president, who is eligible for the office, should take charge."

This talk of Mr. Zimmer's brought the question before the meeting and from then until the time of adjournment it was the sole topic of discussion. At times things waxed warm and there were some heated discussions on the floor. It had been expected that the meeting would be a warm one, but matters were finally adjusted so that all present were satisfied and harmony reigned.

As the controversy over the state presidency now stands it will be placed in the hands of a committee, which will report back to a meeting to be held next Saturday night. The committee meeting will be a lively one, but the joint meeting of the posts is expected to accept the committee's action.

At the conclusion of Mr. Zimmer's talk Mr. Hollingsworth said he should like to see Mr. Smith remain as president until the term of his office expired. Mr. Smith had made a good executive head and he thought this honor was due him, although he thought the duties of the office should fall on the shoulders of the vice president next in line. He did not think the Atlanta posts should slight Mr. Smith, who had done so much for the T. P. A. in Georgia.

Branan's Resolutions.

Mr. C. I. Branan said he felt it his duty to make a talk on the question under discussion. He said the association had prospered under the guidance of Mr. Smith as it had never prospered before. He told of the history of Mr. Smith's administration and of the many patriotic things he had done. He said a controversy of this kind hurt the association more than could be told.

He introduced resolutions expressing the confidence of both posts B and F in Mr. Smith and in his judgment as to again tendering his resignation to the board of directors, believing he would act as he had in the past and let his action be based on what he thought to be the best for the association in the future, and that the best wishes of the two posts be tendered him.

Mr. Zimmer arose to correct some of Mr. Branan's statements. He said no fight had been made on Mr. Smith. He said Mr. Smith had left Georgia and had left the association without a head; there were men in the association who could hold the position and that the head of the association should not live a thousand miles from the state.

He introduced as a substitute to Mr. Branan's resolutions a set of resolutions the effect of which would be to direct the second vice president to take charge of the office of president and conduct the business of the office. Nothing was said in these resolutions concerning the resignation of Mr. Smith. Those in charge of the meeting would not give copies of the resolutions to the press.

Mr. Hardin that it was impudence on the part of the two posts to pass such resolutions in view of the fact that there was a state board of directors through whose hands all such matters went and who had already refused to acccept Mr. Smith's resignation.

Mr. Fickett then moved that as a substitute for a whole, a committee of three be appointed to which the resolutions should be referred, the committee to report to the meeting to be held next Saturday night. He thought that unless this was done the association would be split wide open and would never recover from the effect.

Mr. J. E. Maddox favored this action, as did a number of others. Messrs. Branan and Zimmer here had a heated discussion, which lasted for several minutes and in which both waxed eloquent. Mr. Hyatt read resolutions passed by the board of directors declining to accept the resignation of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Zimmer read a letter, the purport of which was that the board of directors had taken just exactly opposite action, but on account of some technicality the meeting was illegal and the action had to be reversed. Then followed another discussion between Messrs. Branan and Zimmer.

The motion to refer the matter to a committee was then put and carried, and in this way all further controversy and confusion was averted. The question is one that is causing great interest, and the members of the post seem to be about evenly divided. The meeting next Saturday, at which the report of the committee will be heard, promises to be a lively one.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than all druggists who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at drug stores and get a trial bottle, 10c, or a regular size for 50c and $1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

JACOBS'



IF YOU CAN'T COME TELEPHONE.

Your order will receive same prompt and careful attention over the Telephone as when given in person—goods delivered in any part of City promptly—Prescriptions called for and delivered.

Alfa Laundry Soap, 16 oz. bars.....5c
Dermal Dew Soap, 3 cakes in box.....10c
Ivory Soap.....4c
Mosquito Lotion, just the article you need, insures peaceful slumber.....15c
Mermaid Sea Salt, a real salt water at home—5 lb box...25c
Cotton Crash Towel 15x30 in—a great bargain.....10c
Lavender Salts, in leather purse.....25c
Napolean Note Paper and Envelopes.....10c
Wedgwood Note Paper, Antique or smooth finish, 1 quire with Envelopes.....18c
Patriotic Stationery — Embossed flag on each sheet in handsome box, 1 quire with Envelopes.....33c
COIN PURSES—6 dozen Coin Purses, patent clasp, regular price 25c to close out.....10c
Only on sale at Whitehall St. Store.

ALMOND MEAL.—Just the article to use now, removes tan and sunburn—large jar...25c
Jacobs' Borated Talcum Powder, a pure powder, beneficial to infant or adult. price...10c

An Event of Importance

Our sale of Wines and Whiskies--good Wines and Whiskies are being sold for less than such goods were ever offered for before. The new City Ordinance requires us to have a separate department for Whiskies or discontinue the department, we have not decided what to do—except to reduce the stock—this we are doing and that rapidly—Mail orders filled.

Old Oscar Pepper Whisky, quarts.....68c
Old Overholt Rye Whisky, quart 90c, gallon.....$3.00
Old Hermitage Rye Whisky, quarts 85c, gallon.....$3.00
Finch's Golden Wedding Whisky, qts 90c, gal...$3.00
Silver Wedding Whisky, qts 99c, gallon.....$3.50
Uncle Remus Corn Whisky, quarts 75c, gallon.....$2.50
Rabbit Foot Corn Whisky, quarts 50c, gallon.....$2.00
XXXX Rye Whisky, quarts 50c, gallon.....$2.00
California Claret Wine, qts 20c, gallon.....75c
California Claret Wine, Extra, quarts 35c, gallon.....$1.25
California Claret Wine, private stock, quarts 75c, gallon.....$2.00
California Port Wine, quarts 35c, gallon.....85c
California Port Wine, pure juice, quarts 75c, gallon..$2.00
California Sherry Wine, quarts 35, gallon.....90c
California Sherry Wine, Extra, quarts 50c, gallon ...$1.50
California Sherry Wine, 6 years old, quarts 75c, gallon.....$2.00
Bass Ale, bot 25c, doz. $2.25
Stout " " 25c, " $2.25
Liebig's Malt Extract, bottles 15c, dozen.....$1.50
A fine tonic--pure and wholesome.
Liebig's Beer, pts, dozen, 99c

JACOBS' Pharmacy

Two Stores { 6 and 8 Marietta St. / 28 Whitehall St.

REACTION WAS DUE

On That Theory the Bears Sold at Opening Advance.

CARRIED PRICES LOWER

Demand So Considerable as to Absorb All Offerings and They Were Forced To Cover Heavily.

New York, August 27.—The bears manifested considerable confidence that a reaction in the prices of stocks was due today, and they sold at the opening advance and carried prices at one time materially below last night's close. They had on their side a disposition by many holders to take profits. But the demand was so considerable as to absorb all offerings at the decline, and the bears were forced to cover quite heavily, lifting prices sharply above the lowest in many cases of last night. The drop in Sugar at the opening was an unsettling factor and a determined drawing back in People's Gas knocked off 1½ from the price of that stock. It was evident also that there was an abundant supply of stock of the grainger and of Northern Pacific to be had on any considerable advance in prices. The opening high prices were partly manipulated for purposes of realizing, prices of Americans having been advanced in London by cable orders from New York. A number of prominent stocks showed vigorous resistance to the declining market and were potent factors in effecting the rally. Most conspicuous of these were the Union Pacifics. The common rose 1⅝ on the opening demand and sold down nearly a point on the reaction. The recovery carried it up an extreme 1⅞. The preferred stock was firm above last night's figures. Denver and Rio Grande showed continued strength as did Southern Railway preferred, Erie preferred, Norfolk and Western preferred and the Wabash securities. The heavy decrease in surplus reserve of the banks was an unsettling influence in the late trading. The closing was somewhat irregular, some stocks showing effects of renewed buying while others suffered from continued profit-taking.

Railroad bonds were active today and closed rather feverish at reactions in the speculative issues. The stock market has gone through an extensive process of liquidation of profits during the week, and has demonstrated such a firm basis of unvarying strength as to have encouraged the re-entry into stocks of many of the influential financial interests who had sold out to the public after having manipulated the rise to the extreme point they considered possible. But the week's events showed that other outside speculators were waiting to take stocks at any marked recession in prices. It also showed that the profit-taking had resulted in the actual digestion of large amounts of dividend paying stocks and bonds and the consequent reduction of the floating supply in the market. The actual return in the dividends makes these attractive investments while money continues cheap.

Today's bank statement shows that the amount of the increase in loans has been more than withdrawn from the deposit limit. It has, in fact, been diverted to the United States treasury and there have not been sufficient government bonds available for the banks to offer security to maintain government money on deposits. The result is a loss of cash amounting to $9,350,000, although New York banks have had net receipts in the interior currency movement during the week. The consequence is a decline in the surplus of $7,495,950, even after a reduction in reserve requirements of $1,194,950. If the demand from the interior for moving crops should rise to normal proportions, surplus reserves would have to be promptly replenished from some source. There is, however, a likelihood that the interior demand will prove lighter than usual, owing to abundant interior reserves. The fall in sterling exchange makes it evident also that the money market would find relief in gold imports without necessitating any great contraction of credit.

United States 2s have advanced 1, the old 4s registered have declined ½, the new 4s ¾ and the 3s, when issued, ¾ in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today 287,900 shares, including 9,636 Atchison preferred, 5,812 Burlington, 4,890 Louisville and Nashville, 6,350 Manhattan, 21,870 Northern Pacific, 8,750 Northern Pacific preferred, 29,745 Union Pacific, 12,964 St. Paul, 8,625 Southern preferred, 27,350 Union Pacific preferred, 9,345 Wabash preferred, 15,478 People's Gas, 34,700 Sugar.

Money on call firm at 2@2¼ per cent; last loan at 2; prime mercantile paper 3⅝@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85@4.85¼ for demand and at $4.82¼@4.82¼ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84½ and $4.86; commercial bills $4.82¼.

Silver certificates 59½@61c.

Bar silver 60c.

Mexican dollars 46½c.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds firm.

Government bonds steady.

Closing prices are the offici[illegible] bids:

Atchison	14½	St. Paul	114
do preferred	36¾	do preferred	138
Baltimore & Ohio	16	St. Paul & Om	85¾
Canada Pacific	85	do preferred	153½
Canada Southern	44½	St. P. & M. M.	160
Central Pacific	18¾	Southern Pacific	22¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	24¼	Southern R'y	9¾
Chicago & Alton	159	do preferred	38½
C., B. & Q	115¾	Texas & Pacific	15¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	69¾	Union Pacific pfd	67½
C. C. C. & St. L.	45	U. P. Den. & Gulf	14
do do pref	88½	Wabash	8¾
Del. & Hudson	100	do preferred	22¼
Del., Lack. & Wn.	161¾	Wheeling & L. Erie	1¼
Del. & R. G.	14¾	do preferred	12
do preferred	53½	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie, (new)	14¾	Adams Express	106
do 1st preferred	38½	American Express	120
Fort Wayne	172	United States	40
Great Northern pref	137	Wells Fargo	130
Hocking Valley	8¾	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	112½	A. Cot. Oil	8¾
Lake Erie & West'n.	19¾	do preferred	75
do preferred	75¾	American Spirits	14¾
Lake Shore	192½	do preferred	40¾
Louisville & Nash.	59¾	Am. Tobacco	144¾
Manhattan L.	97¾	do preferred	132
Met. Street R'y	165	Peoples Gas	103
Michigan Central	103	Consolidated Gas	186
Minn. & St. L.	67¾	C. C. Co.	170
do do 1st pref.	89¾	Colo. F. & Iron	24
Missouri Pacific	37	do preferred	70
Mobile & Ohio	28¾	Gen. Electric	40¾
Mo., K. & T.	12¾	Illinois Steel	70
do preferred	30¾	La Clede Gas	53
Chicago, Ind. & L.	9¾	Lead	28¼
do preferred	53	N. J. Central	112¾
N. J. Central	92¾	Nat'l Lin. Oil	6
N. Y. Central	113¾	Pacific Mail	31¼
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13¾	Pullman Palace	185
do do 1st pref.	85	Silver Certificates	59¼
do do 2d pref.	36	Sind. Rope & Twine	9¾
Norfolk & West	15¾	Sugar	114¾
North American Co.	6¾	do preferred	114¾
Northern Pacific	40¾	T. C. & I	32¾
do preferred	77¾	U. S. Leather	7¾
Ontario & Western	16¾	do preferred	77¾
Ore. R. & Nav.	60¾	U. S. Rubber	45¾
Ore. Short Line	37¾	do preferred	106¼
Pittsburg	169	Western Union	93¾
Reading	19	Northwestern	185¼
Rock Island	106	do preferred	174
St. L. & S. F.	8¾	U. S. Wire	17¾
do do pref	60¾		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	127	N. Y. Central 1sts	118¼
do coupon	127	N. J. Cent. 5s	114
U. S. 5s	111	N. Carolina 6s	128
do coupon	111¾	do 4s	102
do 2ds	98	Northern Pac. 1sts	112¾
U. P. 1st reg	112	do 3s	67¾
do coupon	112	do 4s	100¼
District 3.65s	117	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	103
Ala. Class A	108	Nor. & W. 6s	122
do Class B	100	Northwest Consols	141¾
do Class C	99	do deb. 5s	110
do Currency	90	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
Atchison 4s	94¾	do 4s	89¼
do adj. 4s	72¾	O. S. Line 6s, 1. r.	127¾
Canada So. 2nds	102¾	O. S. Line 5s, 1. r.	107¾
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, 1. r.	
Chicago Terminals	80¾	do 5s, 1. r.	
C. & Ohio 5s	115¾	Pacific of '95	102¼
C., I. & D. 4¼s	104¾	Reading 4s	83¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	111¾	Rio Grande W. 1sts	90¼
D. & R. G. 4s	98	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	99¾
East Tenn. 1sts	106½	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	120¾
Erie Gen. 4s	74¾	St. Paul Consols 7s	136¼
F. W. & D. 1sts. t. r.	77	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	122
Gen. Elec. 5s	104	do 6s	117¾
G., H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	96¾
H. & T. Cent. 6s	111¾	Va. & Tenn. 1st 6s	117
do con. 6s	108½	Tenn. new set 3s	93
Iowa C. 1sts	101¾	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	108
Kan. P. Con. 1. r.		do Rg. 2nds	48¾
L. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) 1. r.		T. P. & Gulf 1sts	77¾
La. new consols 4s	103	Wab. 1st 5s	111¾
L. & N. Uni. 4s	80¾	do 2ds	88½
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	106
M., K. & T. 2ds	65¾	Wisconsin Cent.	73¾
do 4s	91	do deferred	37¾
		Wisconsin Cent. 1. r.	82

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 27.—The stock market was a quiet one as compared with yesterday, which proved to be the largest of any day this week. Twenty active stocks advanced 52,100 and average crossed 70 for the first time since 1893. All large operators were buyers and Standard Oil interests appeared to be in the market. General impression prices be higher before they are materially lower. Commission business relatively Pool supposed to be operating Pacific. Heavy covering in Manhattan. Some talk of higher money next week. Banks marked up loans on call to 2 per cent. Exchange developing heaviness. Gold imports will probably begin again within a few days.

The Peking correspondent of The London Daily Mail says: "The situation here is becoming acute. Relations between China and the British ambassador are strained to a serious point." The break in Sugar was caused by Washington and catching stop orders.

The market continues to have a good undertone.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 27.—London prices came strong with reported liberal demand for Americans, especially the Union Pacific issues, which advanced sharply under enormous transactions. Speculative interests have centered in this low-priced security, and there is every indication of much higher prices. The unusually large trade of yesterday—nearly 700,000 shares—should cause a temporary halt in prices to give the market a chance to digest this unusual amount of stocks prior to another upturn. Outside orders accumulating over Sunday should cause a higher opening for Monday.

Prices closed with good demand. The Gould stocks continued dull with little demand.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, August 27.—Shortly after the opening today there was a snake-up in Sugar. Several professional room traders hammered and offered the stock down. For the moment there was an utter lack of absorption power, and a 3 point break was the result. Despite the fact that a partial recovery ensued later, the trading element was disposed to exercise caution, fearing that the professionals would locate other weak spots and give a repetition of the tactics exhibited in Sugar.

People's Gas was attacked, but the Flower party rallied to the support of the stock and the decline was stemmed before it invited selling by outsiders. There was extensive trading in the Union Pacific issues, buying by commission houses was sparmodic, at times being quite extensive and then again almost at a standstill. The bears laid considerable stress on the fact that the banks marked rates on call loans up to 2 per cent and the prospects of a further hardening next week. London reports did nothing in our market in view of the stagnant condition abroad attributable to the threatening aspect of the Chinese situation. However, with few exceptions the London market for Americans was advanced over last night's New York parity.

STOCK.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Saturday's Closing Bids.	Friday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	14¼	14¾	13⅞	14¼	14
do. preferred	37½	37⅝	36⅝	36¾	37
Am. Sugar Ref'g	146¾	146¾	143	144¼	146½
C., O. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43	43¾	43¾
C., B. & Q	119	119	118¾	118¾	118¾
People's Gas	106¾	107	105¾	106	107
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¼	54½	55
D., L. & W				144	145
Erie				21	21
Edison Gen. Elec.	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Amer'n Tobacco	145¾	145¾	144¼	144¼	145¼
Jersey Central	93¾	93¾	92¾	92½	93¾
Lake Shore				193½	193¾
National Lead	38½	38¾	38¼	38½	38¾
L. & N.	60¼	60¼	59¾	59½	60
Missouri Pacific	37¾	37¾	36⅞	37	37
Baltimore & Ohio				16	16
Tenn. Coal & Iron	32¾	32¾	32	32¼	32¼
Northwestern	136½	136½	136½	135¼	136
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¾	5¾	5¾
do preferred	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½	36½
North'n Pac. pref.	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	77¾
New York Central	119	119	118¾	118¾	118¾
Banks	86	86	85	85¾	86
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼
Reading	19¼	19¼	18¾	19	19¼
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	105¾	106	106
St. Paul	114¾	114¾	113¾	114	114
Union Pac. pref.	67¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	67
Am'n Cotton Oil	38¾	39½	38	38½	38¾
Western Union	95	95	94¾	94¾	95
Am'n Spirits Co.	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	14¼
U. S. Leather Pref	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Manhattan	98¼	99	97¾	97¾	98¼

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Indications Plentiful That Money Will Harden Temporarily.

New York, August 28.—The New York Financier says this week.

"The statement of the associated banks of New York city for the week ending August 27th shows a shrinkage in surplus reserve of nearly $7,500,000, bringing the excess cash down to $21,343,300, a decrease of $41,000,000 since June 25th last. The statement is about what was anticipated, reflecting as it does the operations of the banks with the treasury on bond account. As the settlement has not yet been completed and the flow of money from the interior has practically ceased and should give place shortly to a movement in the opposite direction for crop purposes, there seems to be no doubt that money will harden temporarily. In fact, indications in this direction are now plentiful. But whether an advance in rates will be of long duration is doubtful. The money locked up in the treasury may be counted a reserve, since it can be made available through depository banks, and the prospect of continued gold imports presents itself the moment that New York becomes a profitable field for idle capital due this country on balances. The interior movement has really begun, and the small balance that New York banks faced on account during the week came from near-by cities. One feature that is causing embarrassment is the small supply of legal tenders which the banks held, their reserves consisting of nearly 75 per cent of gold. Legals are lower than since 1893 and the banks need all they hold. This makes the shipment of gold to the interior imperative, and as the operation is expensive, it is having a retarding effect. The treasury department has been appealed to some advocating the resumption of the issue of gold certificates. This has not met with encouragement, but relief has been promised in other ways so that crop money may begin to move rapidly from now. It is a disputed question, however, whether the west will need as much money as anticipated for this purpose. Until this is definitely known the money market will be rather uncertain, although firmer in tone. The current statement has been influenced by the operations of a few large banks, one institution reporting nearly the whole loss in cash deposits and almost half the loss in cash. The stock exchange transactions are probably responsible for the loan expansion, but mercantile demands are a considerable factor.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve decrease	$7,495,950
Loans increase	5,348,400
Specie decrease	8,604,500
Legal tenders decrease	86,300
Deposits decrease	4,774,400
Circulation decrease	78,100

The banks now hold $21,343,300 in excess of the 25 per cent requirements.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

Local Review.

Money rates in the centers have hardened a trifle this week, but still are low enough to satisfy moderate borrowers. Large borrowers, to whom interest is a vital feature, of course are affected more or less by even a fractional advance in rates, and have been so long accustomed to supplying their wants very clearly that it goes hard with them when the cost is increased to any extent.

Bank balances are gradually growing smaller for the reasons named herein last week; that is, continued withdrawals to meet subscriptions for new government 3s and for crop movement. Deliveries of bonds by the government are being more freely made because small subscribers have already been served and shipments to larger subscribers count very much faster, in point of dollars and cents, than they did to those who took bonds in amounts of $500 and under. As stated two or three weeks ago, many subscriptions, while apparently made by investors, were in the interest of dealers for speculative purposes, and this statement is verified by the increased offerings on all markets. Ten days ago there was a good demand for the bonds at better than 105, but the increased offerings have slightly depressed the price and sales are being made at fractionally under the above figure. The government is accumulating a large amount of money, and is following out the policy of depositing much of it with national banks where government bonds are deposited as security. This creates a demand for the new bonds, and will absorb temporarily many millions of them. When the government finds use for its funds and withdraws them from the banks, it is more than likely that, instead of throwing them on the market, they will be retained by the banks as a basis for circulation. The concensus of opinion is that for the immediate future the bonds will not advance materially in price, but within a few months, when those who took them with a view to selling as soon as deliveries were made, have disposed of their holdings, they will sell up a point or two above any price already made.

New York stocks were weak and experienced a sharp decline the early part of the week, but later there was a substantial recovery and firmness prevailed in nearly everything. The trade in bonds was also active, the market holding firm practically through the week on large transactions.

Local security trade is unchanged. Demand for favorites continues good, but offerings are dismally small.

Georgia railroad stock, Southwestern stock and Atlanta and West Point stock are most in request in that line of investments, but sellers are hard to find.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 7s, 1. r. to 1922	Atl'ta 6s	105
Ga. 6s, 1. r. to 1922	Augusta 7s, L. D.	110
Ga. 5½s, 1. r. to 10 years	Macon 6s, L. D.	115
Ga. 4½s, 1. r.	Columbus 6s	104
Ga. 4½s, 1915-25	Waterworks 6s	100
Savannah 6s	Rome 8s	104
Atl'ta 6s, 1907	Fe. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	Newn'ns, L. D.	106
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	Chatta. 8s, 1911	105
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	Col., S. C. gold	116
Atl'ta 5s, L. D.	7s & 8s, 1915	85
Atl'ta 4½s	Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 7s, 1910	Atl'ta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 7s, 1922	do income 8s	
Ga. Pac. 1st	1920	100
C., C. & A. 1st 6s, 1939	107	

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	193	200	Aug. & Sav.	96
Southwestern	95		A. & W. P.	108
			do comm.	102½

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	103
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	110
Atlanta Loan and Investments	100

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings for week	$857,228 68
Same week last year	860,484 70

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, August 27.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $288,149,854; gold reserve $212,295,375.

Foreign Finances.

London, August 27.—Closing: Consols for money 110⅝; consols for the account 110 11-16. Illinois Central 116¼; Mexican ordinary 20⅝; St. Paul 117⅛; Mexican Central new 4s 68¾; Atchison 14½; Louisville and Nashville 62.

Bar silver quiet at 27¾d.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1⅝@1¾ per cent; for three months' bills 1¾ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 162.30.

Paris, August 27.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 70 centimes. Exchange on London 25 francs 24 centimes.

Spanish 4s closed at 41.50.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, August 27.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: Considering that the settlement is to begin on next Monday, the stock market here today was decidedly firm.

Americans were notably strong, the feature being a rise in Wabash, Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande shares. It is expected the settlement will show much account in Americans, the amount carried for Berlin being decidedly large. Contangoes, however, probably will be light because of easy money.

The strength of Brazils and Argentines continues.

Silver is lower. It is said in good quarters that the Spanish orders have come to an end for the present, Spain having bought over £600,000 silver. So much speculation is going on in silver, however, that all reports are unreliable.

The rise in the money rates, the weakness of New York exchange and the increases of supply of American bills are visibly affecting the London money market, whose tone was again today firm.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, August 27.—Coffee, options opened steady with prices 5 points lower; trading very active with switching of September options to more remote deliveries principal features; closed steady and unchanged to 10 points lower; sales 34,500 bags, including September 5.60@5.65. Spot coffee, Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 6¾; No. 7 jobbing 6¾; mild steady; Cordova 815; sales moderate jobbing trade.

Sugar, raw strong; fair refining 3 13-16; centrifugal 96 test 4¼. Molasses sugar 3 9-16; refined strong; mold A 5⅝; standard A 5; confectioners A 5¼; cut loaf 5⅞; crushed 5⅞; powdered 5⅛; granulated 5⅛; cubes 5⅜.

New Orleans, August 27.—Sugar, open kettle steady at 3@4⅛; centrifugal strong; white 4 1-16; yellow 4⅛@4⅜; seconds 2¾@4 3-16. Molasses easy; 4 all.

The Wool Market.

London, August 27.—There were little change in the wool trade during the week. There were no public sales of Australian wools but holders refused to sell in view of the large quantity of cross-breeds arriving. Consequently a sharp demand is expected for Merinos at the forthcoming auctions. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were in good demand at rather high prices. Snow whites were refused. The arrivals to date for the fifth sale, which will open next month, are as follows:

New South Wales 29,117, Queensland 33,177, Victoria 18,710, South Australia 5,741, West Australia 141, Tasmania 1,187, New Zealand 96,731, Cape of Good Hope and Natal 33,453 and Australia 24,590 bales.

The imports during the week were as follows: Sydney 1,316, Melbourne 465, New Zealand 3,485, Cape of Good Hope and Natal 1,359, Hamburg 506 and elsewhere 327 bales.

A sale of sheep skins will be held on September 8th and 9th.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, August 27.—Reports of less favorable weather and crop conditions throughout the cotton belt, combined with much smaller receipts than early estimates called for and steady cables from the English market, induced some of the shorts to cover, and the market opened 1 to 2 points higher, improving further as the session advanced. However speculation was exceptionally slow. The bear crowd feared to hammer the market in the face of the less favorable crop news and the hasty short interest already accumulated, while the bull contingent lacked the courage of their convictions in view of the slack interest of outside speculation. Yellow fever talk cut little figure as an influence. The scare in Galveston was unfounded, the suspect of yesterday having typhoid fever instead of yellow fever.

McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, August 27.—The fruit and produce market for the past week has shown quite an improvement in the way of larger sales and better prices.

As the Georgia fruit crop is over, fruit from adjoining states is being handled here with good results.

The banana market is about the same as last week, there being few changes in the situation. Prices are ruling in accordance with those of last week. Receipts have been quite heavy; in fact, most too much so for the demand. However, today's market is cleaned up and all indications point to heavy sales next week.

There is little or no change in the price of lemons. The demand is fairly good at prices quoted. Stock is showing up in first-class condition in every particular.

As yet there is no market of established prices for appless. The receipts have not been heavy enough to justify official quotations.

Peaches, melons and other fruits grown in Georgia have played out and Atlanta will have to look to other states for her supply of this kind of fruits. Missouri is shipping a few peaches to this market in a local way, and the price obtained for these is fancy, taking into consideration the stock.

The first car of California fruit on the Atlanta market will arrive Sunday morning. It should have been here on Thursday last, but for the delay of the railroad companies. The present outlook is for a heavy demand and fancy prices.

Cabbage are coming in liberally from Virginia and are being sold cheap. The receipts are in excess of the demand.

Irish potatoes are also very plentiful on the market and are selling reasonably cheap. The stock is showing up much better and will give more satisfactory results in the future than in the past.

Onions are selling well, with prices ruling high. Receipts have been very light for the past few days.

There is little or no change in the price of peanuts.

Navy beans are being received more plentifully and all receipts are being sold readily at fair prices, as the demand is good.

Poultry is in good demand at quoted prices. There is always a good demand for hens and large fries, as the market never gets tired of them.

Eggs are in good demand at from 14 to 15 cents per dozen. Receipts have been some heavier for the past few days, still the market shows no signs of weakness.

Honey is in good demand at quoted prices —that is, for first-class stock.

SPECULATION SLOW

Cotton Advanced Slightly on Less Favorable Crop News.

WAS SOME SHORT COVERING

Bears Feared To Hammer the Market While Bulls Lacked Courage of Their Convictions.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5¼c.
Liverpool—Retail demand; middling 3 11-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5 11-16c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5¼c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.
Norfolk—Dull; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5 5-16c.
Memphis—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5⅝ to 5 7-16c.
Charleston—Quiet; no quotations.
Houston—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Saturday's Close.	Friday's Close.
August	5 32	5 33	5 32	5 52-54	5 50-52
September	5 57	5 58	5 52	5 54-55	5 52-53
October	5 59	5 59	5 56	5 58-59	5 57-58
November	5 62	5 63	5 61	6 01-02	5 60-61
December	5 64	5 66	5 63	5 64-65	5 62-64
January	5 66	5 69	5 67	5 68-69	5 67-68
February	5 72	5 73	5 73	5 72-73	5 71-72
March	5 76	5 77	5 76	5 76-77	5 75-76
April	5 80	5 80	5 79	5 79-80	5 79-80
May					
June					
July					

Closed steady.

New York, August 27.—By Associated Press: The cotton market 1 to 2 points higher and further improved slightly on covering by shorts, who were sent in by reports of less favorable crop and weather conditions in the cotton belt, much smaller receipts than the early estimates called for, and ready cables from the English market. Speculation was exceptionally slow pretty much all through the short session, the bear crowd fearing to hammer the market in face of the less favorable crop news and heavy short interest already accumulated, while the bull contingent lacked the courage of their convictions in view of slack interest of outside speculators. Yellow fever talk cut little figure as an influence, dispatches stating that the scare in Galveston was unfounded, the suspect of yesterday having typhoid fever instead of "yellow jack." The late market was inactive and featureless with the close steady at net unchanged prices to 2 points higher. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands 5¾; middling gulf 6; sales 1,122 bales, including 725 bales for export and of 91 bales to spinners. Port receipts estimated for the day at 4,000 bales, against 1,435 last week and 5,571 last year. For the week 35,000, against 20,212 last week and 49,773 last year. At Memphis 19, against 5 last year, and at Galveston 327, against 767 last year.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stocks at the ports:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.		STOCKS.	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	4136	9471	9904	1731	171277	73053
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	4136	9571	9904	1731		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

August	5 28	February	5 39
September	5 21	March	5 42
October	5 06@5 65	April	
November	5 27	May	
December	5 91	June	
January	5 45	July	

Closed barely steady.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, August 27.—The market showed but little change from yesterday. Liverpool was 1 point up in futures with spots 3 11-32d; sales 3,000 bales; tone barely steady. Advices to us by telegraph indicate that the weather has been fairly favorable as a rule the past week. At some points there has been reports of rather more moisture than desired, but generally the precipitation has been moderate. Temperature favorable. From Alabama and Mississippi there are complaints of damage by rust, shedding, worms, etc., and injury is also reported from a few points in the Atlantic states. Reports from Texas continue good. Picking is making good progress in the earlier sections. The market was a narrow one and range of fluctuations confined to 2 points. The market closed quiet.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, August 27.—The weather reports of The Chronicle were favorable to the crop, but the slight improvement in Liverpool gave a better tone to the market and the advance, though small, was held to the close. Trading was light. A few foreign buying orders were in the market, but the day was a characteristic half holiday one, with no new business and no local disposition to make new transactions. Private advices say that no fear from the fever is apprehended. The better tone to the market is noticeable.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 27.—There was the usual quietness to the Saturday half-holiday in the dry goods market. Bleached cottons show no change of any moment, while sheetings are quiet. Cotton flannels and blankets firm, with some lines of the latter moving against buyers. Print cloths showed a firm tone with extras quoted at 2c. The market for dress goods is rather irregular.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, August 27.—Liverpool cables reported futures there 1@2 points higher, causing our market to open firm at around yesterday's close, and an improvement of 1@2 points was recorded. Trading today has been very limited and confined principally to shorts covering. The demand for outside account has also improved during the past day or so, while offerings are rather restricted, the average trader not being disposed to go short at present low prices.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, August 27, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, retail demand with prices higher; middling uplands 3 11-16, sales 3,000 bales; American 2,600; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
August	3 16-64	3 17	Buyers
August and September	3 16-64	3 14½	Sellers
September and October	3 12-64	3 12	"
October and November	3 11-64	3 10¼	"
November and December	3 10-64	3 10	"
December and January	3 10-64	3 10	"
January and February	3 11-64	3 10	"
February and March	3 11-64	3 10¼	Value
March and April	3 12-64	3 11	Buyers
April and May		3 12	Value

Futures closed barely steady.

New York, August 27.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,122 bales; middling upland 5¾c; gulf 6; net receipts none; gross 167; stock 53,182.

New Orleans, August 27.—Cotton steady; sales 450; middling 5⅝; receipts 1,480; stock 8,142.

Galveston, August 27.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; sales 263; receipts 2,364; stock 20,845.

Mobile, August 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 5-16; sales 250; receipts 96; stock 2,875.

Savannah, August 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¼; sales 117; receipts 189; stock 5,925.

Charleston, August 27.—Cotton quiet and nominal; receipts 41; stock 3,695.

Wilmington, August 27.—Cotton dull, middling 5⅛; receipts 20; stock 5,983.

Norfolk, August 27.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅝; receipts 189; stock 4,559.

Baltimore, August 27.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; stock 3,044.

Boston, August 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5⅝; receipts 175.

Philadelphia, August 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; receipts 31; stock 10,275.

Memphis, August 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 250; receipts 320; stock 15,106.

Augusta, August 27.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; sales 383; receipts 249; stock 3,007.

Houston, August 27.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; sales 86; net receipts 2,327; stock 4,596.

St. Louis, August 27.—Cotton steady; sales 640; middling 5 7-16; receipts 13; stock 27,003.

LIVERPOOL BETTER

Decline There Had Been Confidently Looked for on Other Side.

CAUSED A HIGHER OPENING

Scarcity of Wheat in Commercial Channels Causes Anxiety to Short Sellers for September.

Chicago, August 27.—A desire on the part of September shorts to cover up over Sunday caused prices to tend upward today in the wheat pit. September closed 9c higher and December gained ⅝c. Corn rose ⅞c. Oats are unchanged to ⅛c up. Pork advanced 2½c, lard 5c and ribs 7½c.

Wet weather in England and reports of failure of the wheat crop in one of the grain producing provinces of Russia were given as reasons for the Liverpool quotations of wheat showing an advance of from ⅝d for September to ⅞d for December. The advance on the other side, where a decline had been confidently looked for, was the principal reason for higher prices at the opening here. Behind the improvement at Liverpool there was the still abiding cause of anxiety to short sellers for September in the existing scarcity of the grain in commercial channels. Comparatively heavy receipts in the northwest was the qualifying condition of affairs at the start that the bears took comfort from and prevented anything like panic among them from the disturbing dismal amount in store. The week's shipments of wheat and flour from both coasts was reported at 2,563,475 bushels compared with 3,988,000 bushels the previous week. Chicago receipts for the day were 181 cars, against 190 the year before. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 632 cars, compared with 395 the similar day of the year before. The total receipts at western primary markets was 753,000 bushels, compared with 1,182,000 bushels the year before. Atlantic port clearances for the day were equal to 354,000 in wheat and flour. The domestic winter wheat receipts were again strikingly smaller than those of the preceding year. September wheat opened at 63⅞c and kept steady between that price and 63½c during the greater part of the session. Firmness was the prevailing feeling near the close, when prices were at their best for the day, September selling at 64@64¼c and December at 61¾c, but both reacted a fraction on the last few trades. September opened ⅛c higher at 63⅞c, declined to 63½c, rose to 64@64¼c and closed 64c. December started ¼@¼c up at 61⅝@61¾c, sold off to 61¼@61⅝c, firmed up to 61⅞c and left off at 61⅝c buyers.

The mood in corn was somewhat bullish on claims from Kansas of poor yields because of rain and weather. Speculation was dull and traders apparently were inclined to leave deals open for developments during the coming week. September opened ⅛c higher at 30c, sold up to 30⅛c, declined to 29⅝c and closed at 30c bid.

Trade in oats was mostly in the way of changing. September opened unchanged to ⅛@¼c lower at 19¾ and advanced to 19⅞c, closing price.

Support from houses with English connections together with denials of the yellow fever rumors from Texas, steadied provisions. Packers bought September ribs and sold October. September pork opened 2½c lower at $8.30 and sold up to $8.65, the closing price.

THE CITY BASEBALL LEAGUE AND ITS STAR PLAYERS

At the Close of the Season the Brilliant Plays as Well as Glaring Errors Are Reviewed.



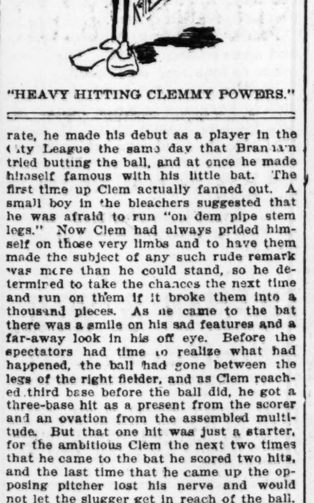
THE City Baseball League has not been in existence such a very great length of time, but it has been here long enough to have undergone some great changes. The personnel of the different teams in the league has changed almost entirely and what originally was a combination of purely amateur nines is now a real live league of up-to-date semi-professional ball clubs. The men who started out in the league and finally gave way to better players have come to be known as veterans of the league, and many are the amusing incidents that they can recall about the time when they played ball.

One of the first real funny things that happened in the early days of the league happened in the first game between the Commission Men and the Press. While it might seem a little heartless to call the incident funny, for really it was not funny to the main actor, it amused the small boys in the bleachers immensely. In some way Mr. Will Fain had persuaded Mr. W. R. Branham to play right field for the Commission Men. Some few years ago, when Branham was a gay and festive youth at college, he made quite a reputation as a ball player, and that reputation having outlived his playing ability, he was persuaded to play with the Commission Men. Many moons had passed since Branham had caught a ball and it is doubtful if he would have known one if he had met it in the road, but with the mention of the game his college memories came back to him and he pictured himself the pleasure that he would have as he pounded the ball all over the lot. But every rose must have its thorn, and Branham was doomed to get one of the thorns. Herman Agricola was in the box for the Press that day and he had steam to burn, in addition to being as wild as it were possible to be without throwing the ball out of the lot. The first two times that Branham came to the bat he had no trouble in driving the ball out to center field, but when he came up the third time Agricola had a savage look on his face. Those who knew him trembled, for they knew full well that he was going to pitch one of his snake curves and if Branham was not accustomed to that particular kind of a ball he would never get it. He did get it, but not with the bat. He saw the ball coming and turned his back in disgust, when suddenly the sphere changed its direction, and taking an up-shoot, it connected with Branham's cranium like a ton of brick. There was no cry from the injured player and not a muscle in his face moved as he walked to his base, but as soon as he arrived there a comrade took his base, and then and there, without further delay, the world lost what might have been one of its greatest ball players. Branham is a man of his word, and while he was swearing at the pitcher he also swore off from baseball. He says he will be fit for the asylum if he ever plays another game of ball.



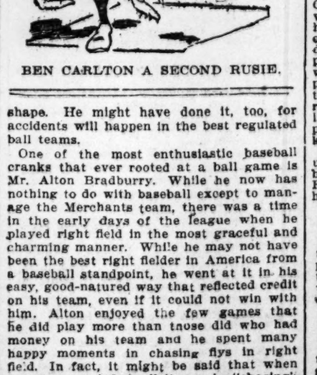
BRANHAM GETS A BASE HIT.

Long years ago, before most of the players now in the league were old enough to know the difference between a baseball and a watermelon, history, as it is told by the old-timer, tells us that genial "Billy" Sands was the crack ball player around these parts. Jim Lynch, Steve Postell and a few others of the original baseball cranks can remember the time, and they all agree that "Billy" was the boss player of the lot. In the early part of the season the manager of the Press team heard of his past record, and when Sands really consented to play third base for the Press team there was joy in the camp of the Press team's backers. But many years off the ball field will get any man out of practice, and while today there is no man who knows better how it ought to be done than "Billy" Sands or understands the game more thoroughly, "Billy" had lost the knack, and when the baseball cranks in generations to come listen to the wonderful tales about the players of this day, if "Billy" is included in that list all records of his last game must be destroyed. Billy retired after that game. He had paralysis in the hands every time he tried to close them on a ball and all that kept him from getting over seven errors was that the other players could not knock the ball to him.



JOHN MASHBURN CATCHING THE BALL.

Among the first players who sprung into prominence in the early part of the season, none can point with more pride to their record than lanky Clem Powers, or, as he is known in baseball history, "The Heavy Hitting Clem." Powers's record as a baseball player up to the time he joined the Press team is not very clear and his name does not appear in any of the national league clubs, but it is probable he knew a baseball from a "high ball." At any rate, he made his debut as a player in the City League the same day that Branham tried butting the ball, and at once he made himself famous with his little bat. The first time up Clem actually fanned out. A small boy in the bleachers suggested that he was afraid to run "on dem pipe stem legs." Now Clem had always prided himself on those very limbs and to have them made the subject of any such rude remark was more than he could stand, so he determined to take the chances the next time and run on them if it broke them into a thousand pieces. As he came to the bat there was a smile on his sad features and a far-away look in his off eye. Before the spectators had time to realize what had happened, the ball had gone between the legs of the right fielder, and as Clem reached third base before the ball did, he got a three-base hit as a present from the scorer and an ovation from the assembled multitude. But that one hit was just a starter, for the ambitious Clem the next two times that he came to the bat he scored two hits, and the last time that he came up the opposing pitcher lost his nerve and would not let the slugger get in reach of the ball. Powers says that it is an assured fact that if he had been allowed to hit that last ball it would have broke up the game, for he would have smashed it all out of shape. He might have done it, too, for accidents will happen in the best regulated ball teams.



"HEAVY HITTING CLEMMY POWERS."

One of the most enthusiastic baseball cranks that ever rooted at a ball game is Mr. Alton Bradburry. While he now has nothing to do with baseball except to manage the Merchants team, there was a time in the early days of the league when he played right field in the most graceful and charming manner. While he may not have been the best right fielder in America from a baseball standpoint, he went at it in his easy, good-natured way that reflected credit on his team, even if it could not win with him. Alton enjoyed the few games that he did play more than those did who had money on his team and he spent many happy moments in chasing flys in right field. In fact, it might be said that when he was occupied at all it was in "chasing" flies, for no one remembers having seen him actually catch one.

CHICK LAGOMARSINO FANS THE BALL.

When the City Hall team first made its appearance there was a handsome fellow in the diamond who was supposed to cover third base and he looked like he might be a crackajack. But it is mighty hard to judge a ball player by his looks and Sledge Collier somehow looks like a better ball player than he really is. His game that day showed plainly that he was badly out of practice and judging from the game that he put up it would have taken him anywhere between ten and fifteen years to get back in practice. He saw at once that he was not in form and since that time he has confined his baseball aspirations to managing the City Hall team, and he has done that most satisfactorily.

When the Merchants first went into the league one of the men who did the work behind the bat was the popular Mashburn. It is no exaggeration to say that Mashburn worked behind the bat, for he really worked hard and his labors were about equally divided between catching his pitcher's curves and chasing after the ones that he failed to catch. In those days he was a good catcher, but now he is compelled to take his place with the other veterans and confine his playing to telling others how it was done when he was in the game. Mashburn had one really strong point, and that was running bases when the pitcher was so unfortunate as to give him first base on balls. Mashburn has the perfect build of a sprinter and he is very fleet of foot. He is a graceful runner and it was the delight of the ladies' hearts to see his graceful form glide from base to base like a swallow darting through the air.



ALTON BRADBURRY CHASING FLYS.

Everybody in Atlanta knows "Chick" Lagamasino and everybody who knows what baseball is knows that it is as natural for "Chick" to play baseball as it is now for him to run to a fire. "Chick" got his baseball training along with Billy Sands and he has been a good one, but this is his off season. Some of his friends say that when he gets into a game of ball that he has a peculiar disease of the eyes and that he goes stone blind every time he goes to the bat. This may be the trouble, but of late "Chick" has fanned up a terrible lot of wind around the batsman's box.

To this day one may travel through the small Georgia towns and hear the old baseball fans tell about a city chap by the name of Carlton that once came to their town and pitched a game of ball that cleaned up the champions of the village. That same party of rural baseball fame is the identical Ben Carlton that pitched a game for the Firemen way back in the early history of the league. In his day and time Ben has pitched ball at every crossroads from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light and he has a reputation with the rural ball clubs similar to the reputation that Rusie has in the rest of the country. Ben's reputation as a baseball player in this city is not as good, however, as his reputation for being an all-round clever and popular fellow. His curves that set the country teams on fire would scarcely ignite the City League and Manager Cummings, of the Firemen's team, says that he would rather have Ben to put out fires than he would have him put out the opposing batters.



BILLY SANDS COVERS THIRD.

The initial picture of this article was coppied from a photograph of the Firemen's mascot and is a lifelike likeness. He is the only official mascot in the league. During the few spare moments that he is not mascoting for the Firemen or swapping cows he is supposed to fill the place of office boy at The Constitution office.



BEN CARLTON A SECOND RUSIE.



SLEDGE COLLIER PLAYING THIRD BASE.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes—Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush, and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work, there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads but a wagon train could use. My comthat a wagon train could use. My com-rade and myself had the good fortune to have a supply of this medicine for our lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 33 Whitehall.

What's the Odds.

There are a great many when you are taking them on eating. Vignaux's is the place where you don't take chances. Everything up-to-date, clean and efficient service, fine cuisine and the best 50-cent dinners in the city for 25 cents. Try them.

A Beautiful Window.

One of the most unique show windows in the city at this time is that of the Globe Shoes and Clothing Company on Whitehall street.

The window is especially arranged to attract the school children or the people who buy clothing and shoes for the children. In the window you can see a class at recitation, boys on their route to school, others playing in the yard—and in fact, it is almost a living representation of what transpires at school.

When you are down town tomorrow don't forget to look in the show windows of the Globe Shoe and Clothing Company.

FLYING SQUADRON OF POLICE FORCE

What the Atlanta Cop on a Bike Has Accomplished.

BICYCLE OFFICERS A SUCCESS

All the Call Officers Now Make Quick Runs on Bicycles.

EXCEL FOOT PATROLMEN FOR SPECIAL DUTY

Was an Experiment a Year Ago. Squad Increased Last Fall and Numbers Fourteen.

THE "POLICE FLYING SQUADRON" is what the bicycle officers of the police department are now designated. This name was first applied to them by Captain Henry Jennings, on whose watch the bicycle corps do duty.

A little over a year ago the board of police commissioners decided to try a few policemen on wheels as an experiment, and if the departure proved a success more wheels were to be added.

After six months' trial the board was unanimously of the opinion that the police-man on a wheel was a fixture and that a few more of them would add to the efficiency of the department.



There are now fourteen policemen who ride wheels. All three of the call officers are on bicycles, and the horse as a means to meet an exigency has been relegated to the shades of uselessness. At first there was one call man on a bicycle and one on a horse, and very often the two went out on the same call. It was not long before the call man on the horse owned up that the bicycle could beat him to any part of the city, and that he could not keep up with the wheel. Then both the day call officers were placed on wheels and later the night man was told that he had to learn to ride a bicycle.

Now, whenever there is an urgent case and an officer is wanted at once a man on a wheel is invariably dispatched to the place. The patrolmen on bicycles, who call from the boxes every half hour, can be reached and sent to a scene of a row before a footman could walk two squares.

One of the first things that a bicycle policeman did to distinguish himself was to capture two escaped convicts near Grant park. The convicts got away and were coming toward the city when Bicycle Officer McCurdy started after them on his wheel, and he soon overtook them and had them back in the chaingang before they had been out an hour.

A few weeks ago some one ran to the police barracks and stated that two men had attempted to kill a third person. Bicycle officers went out and they headed off and arrested both the men. This could never have been accomplished by footmen.

It was proven that a policeman on a wheel could slip around noiselessly and with great speed and in this way make arrests that would have been impossible with patrolmen on foot.

The following policemen compose the flying squadron at present:

Beavers and Chandler, beat from the Central railroad to Washington street.

McCurdy and Jones, beat from Washington street to Georgia railroad.

Howell and Goree, beat from Boulevard to Inman Park.

Martin and Wright, beat from Ivy to Spring streets.

Dorsey and Garney, beat from Spring street to Western and Atlantic railroad.

Goodwin, beat in Grant park.

Chosewood and Covington, day call men.

Ivy, night call man.

The bicycle men on beats are on duty from 4 o'clock p. m. to 12 at night.

One of the ends accomplished by the police flying squadron was to break up scorching or fast riding of wheels through the city. Before the officers were placed on wheels it was a common thing for some one to be run over by a bicyclist. The policeman on a wheel is something of a scorcher himself and unlawful scorchers soon found out that they would be run down and arrested if they tried fast riding.

The organization of the wheel squad had a most wholesome effect on evildoers, for it was quickly ascertained that a wheel officer could slip around quietly and there was no telling when he would come up, especially at night. As an old negro, one of the police court characters, expressed it, "De perlice kin sure ride 'round lak a speerit."

It is estimated by the chief of police that a bicycle policeman assigned to special lines of duty equals three patrolmen on foot.

It is probable that more officers will be "wheeled," as it is now mentioned in official circles, next spring, and it may be that at least thirty men will be placed on bicycles.

SURPLUS OVER WAR EXPENSES.

Will Probably Amount to Two Hundred Million Dollars.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington, D. C., August 22.—From present indications, if the volunteer army be soon reduced, as already announced, to about 100,000 men, there will be ere long a very large surplus in the treasury and a demand for reductions next winter in the taxes. The new internal revenue law is yielding very liberally. It yielded about $13,000,000 in July and the August yield will be nearly as much. The entire yield of the law for a year will probably reach $150,000,000 per year. Two hundred millions of dollars from the new bond sales have been added to the treasury balance. The balance in the treasury on March 31, 1898, including the sums received from the sales of the government interest in the Union and Kansas Pacific railroads was some $226,000,000. The actual war expenses to the present time have been something over $100,000,000. Adding to this ascertained expenses other items yet to be settled and paid, the total war expenses would be swelled to about $150,000,000. As a credit against this sum we have the proceeds of the bond sales and the new internal revenue taxes for the current fiscal year, aggregating some $350,000,000. In other words, the war expenses will fall below the special war revenue about $200,000,000. If the receipts from customs under the Dingley tariff bill and the old internal revenue taxes should be sufficient, as Mr. Dingley and other republican leaders claim, to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, there would be an addition to the surplus existing on the 31st of March last of $200,000,000.

It is, however, estimated by some financiers that the new policies of United States garrisons in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines would involve an addition of $100,000,000 to the old annual government expenses of the government. Even allowing for this large addition to the charges of the national government, there would be a very large addition to the stock of money to be piled up in the treasury.

These subjects are being discussed by gentlemen familiar with the operations of the treasury department. One of these, Mr. Conant, is of the opinion that a repeal of some of the new internal revenue taxes will become necessary. He thinks that the stamp taxes may be struck at. It is further suggested in this connection that the revenues will be augmented by a revival of business activity and more prosperous conditions, enabling the people to consume more imports than for some years past, but whether this will occur remains to be seen. It is apparent, however, that an effort will be made to take advantage of the treasury surplus by urging a retirement of the greenbacks in whole or in part. In any event, it looks as if the next session of congress would witness a great financial discussion on the tax list and public expenditures, and probably a vigorous effort to reduce taxes.

WHERE STAMPS ARE REQUIRED.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Issues New Instructions.

Washington, August 27.—The commissioner of internal revenue has ruled that memorandums of sales or transfers of stocks or agreements to deliver the same at any future time are taxable under clause 1 of schedule A of the new revenue act at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 represented and not at the uniform rate of 10 cents for each memorandum under the head of certificates in the same act.

The commissioner has also held that in cases of reinsurance where one insurance company reinsures the risks or parts of risks of another company no stamp is required where the transaction is confined to book entries, but where the transaction involves the issue of a new policy such policy is subject to the same tax as if it were an original policy.

They Condemned President Smith.

Savannah, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—Post A, of the Regulars' Protective Association located here, in spite of the action of the state board in exonerating President E. E. Smith, of the Travelers' Protective Association's state organization, met today and passed condemnatory resolutions. They insisted that his action at the general convention was against the best interests of the order and their resolution stated that the best interests of the Travelers' Protective Association in Georgia would be subserved by his resignation. It was decided to send a copy of the resolutions to President Smith. The trouble grows out of the charge that President Smith engaged in some political scheme to get himself elected one of the national vice presidents of the order.

Drunkenness Cured

IT IS NOW WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY WOMAN TO SAVE THE DRUNKARD.

A Trial Package of This Marvelous Home Remedy Mailed Free to All Who Write for It.

Can Be Given in Tea, Coffee or Food, Thus Absolutely and Secretly Curing the Patient in a Short Time Without His Knowledge.

There is a cure for drunkenness that has shed a radiance into thousands of hitherto desolate firesides. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daugter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his own will and without his knowledge or co-operation. The discoverer of this grand remedy, Dr. Haines, will send a sample of the remedy free to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently.



The above is a picture of Mrs. John M. Hatton, of Lebanon, Ohio, who wrote as follows:

"I shall never hesitate to recommend Golden Specific, for I entirely cured my husband, who had been a hard drinker for years. From my own experience, I honestly believe this wonderful remedy will save any drunkard, no matter how far down he may have fallen. I write this letter out of pure gratitude for the marvelous change that has come into my life. Faithfully yours, Mrs. John M. Hatton, P. O. box 101, Lebanon, O."

Hundreds of others are reported, even the worst cases, where the habit seems to have blotted out the last remaining spark of self-respect.

Tears and prayers are of no use. Pleading, pledges, loss of social or business position are unavailing to stem the tide of absolute depravity. This famous remedy, Golden Specific, discovered by Dr. Haines, has reunited thousands of scattered families; it has saved thousands of men to social and business prominence and public respect; has guided many a young man into the right road to fortune; has saved the father, the brother, the son and in many cases the wife and daughter, too. Such a godsend to the fireside should be known to every one. Dr. Haines is not a philanthropist in his own estimation, and yet he is one of the greatest benefactors to the family we know of. Upon application to Dr. Haines, 412 Glenn building, Cincinnati, O., he will mail a free trial package of the remedy to you securely sealed in a plain wrapper, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a free trial today. It will brighten the rest of your life.

CONSUMPTION IS CONTAGIOUS

BOARD OF HEALTH DECLARES PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TO BE INFECTIOUS.

This amendment to the sanitary code, declaring pulmonary tuberculosis to be an infectious and communicable disease, was made by the board of health yesterday:

Resolved, That under the power conferred by law upon the health department, the following additional amendment to the sanitary code for the security of life and health be and the same is hereby adopted and declared to form a portion of the sanitary code:

Section 225. That pulmonary tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in this city to report to the sanitary bureau in writing the name, age, sex, occupation and address of every person having such disease, who has been attended or who has come under the observation of such physician for the first time within one week of such time. It shall also be the duty of the commissioners or managers or the principal, superintendent or physician of each and every public or private institution or dispensary in this city to report to the sanitary bureau in writing, or to cause such report to be made by some proper and competent person, the name, age, sex, occupation and last address of every person afflicted with this disease who is under the care or who has come under their observation within one week of such time. It shall be the duty of every person sick with this disease, and of every person in attendance upon any one sick with this disease, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the board of health for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.—New York Journal, January 20, 1897.

As will be seen from the above action by the New York board of health, that dreaded of all diseases, consumption, has been classed among those of a pestilential nature. This is only following out the theory of some of the greatest medical authorities of the age and can be dissented from by none who have made a study of tuberculosis and are consequently aware that it is a disease caused by the impregnation of the germs known as tubercles.

It has been proven that persons have become impregnated with this through various means. Cases have been known where the disease has been contracted by washing the clothing worn by a consumptive patient. Inoculation has occurred from the bite of a consumptive, and has been known to result from cases of transplantation of skin from a victim of consumption to a healthy person.

THE AIR INFECTED.

While it may not be true that the expired air of a consumptive is infective, it is fully proven that enormous amounts of the disease germs are borne through the air in the form of dust that has accumulated from the dried sputum of those infected with consumption, and there is little if any doubt but that the dust of a room frequented by consumptives is also infective. All this goes to prove that the disease is one that is due entirely to germs, the destruction of which would mean immunity from the disease.

ABBO'S TREATMENT.

To destroy these germs, or bacili, is then the main object in the efforts to cure a consumptive patient or to save one whose lungs are threatened with inoculation. The germs can be easily destroyed, but, unfortunately, after they have impregnated the lungs and bronchial tubes, medical men are at a loss for some method by which they can be reached.

Upon the same lines and theories as those advanced by the board of health Abbo has worked for years, and has succeeded in devising a means of treatment whereby the remedies which he uses can be applied directly to the diseased organs. By means of costly apparatus and instruments, the mechanism of which cost years of study and immense amounts of money, the preparations, the germ destroying properties of which are, beyond question, are gotten into the lungs and bronchial tubes and the work of the tubercles checked.

These arrangements give to the patients under Abbo's treatment greater advantages than could possibly be secured by them under any other physician, and the results, of course, correspondingly greater. Into the lungs are breathed air impregnated with the vapors of cooling and soothing balms of powerful antiseptics, and prophylactic properties, and which are antidotes to the poisonous virus of the consumptive germs. This method is agreeable and pleasant and enjoyed by the patient, who after each treatment cannot fail to note some improvement in his condition.

Abbo's success in the treatment of consumption, bronchitis and diseases of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes, which has been truly wonderful, is due to the soothing and healing qualities of the remedies he employs and the method by which they are introduced into the diseased organs.

CURES CATARRH ALSO.

Catarrh, probably the most bothersome of all human ailments, is also cured in the same manner, and some of the most malignant cases have yielded to the treatment in a remarkably short time. The patient whose head is stopped up, whose hearing is imperfect, whose sight is impaired and whose voice is broken, breathes in the vapors produced by the apparatus used by Abbo and his head is made clear, his breathing becomes pleasant and easy, the ringing sensation in his head and ears ceases, his hearing becomes more perfect, his sight is free from the blurs and blots which were so annoying, and the source of pain, and his voice becomes strong and pronounced, the disease is finally eradicated and the patient is cured by treatment that was remarkable for its mildness and efficaciousness.

These are the results of Abbo's treatment. They have been obtained by thousands of people in the past two years, and every day is adding to the number.

Abbo offers a treatment that is not experimental, but that has been proven wonderfully successful. He offers a treatment based upon the highest scientific and medical authorities.

MODERATE TERMS.

Abbo's terms are moderate. His services are placed within reach of the poor as well as the rich. All are treated alike, and all feel the effect of his marvelous powers. No charge is made for consultation, and where a case is considered incurable all advice is absolutely free. Persons living at a distance are treated by mail and all communications will be promptly answered if addressed to the

Abbo Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE,

74 N. Forsyth St., Corner Luckie, ATLANTA, GA.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect August 21st, Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
118	Jacksonville	4 15 am	118 Chattanooga	4 20am
1	2 Chattanooga	5 00 am	116 Brunswick	5 20 am
135	Washington	5 10 am	136 Columbus, Ga.	5 25 am
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	135 Birmingham	5 30 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	17 Chattanooga	7 50 am
7	7 Fort Valley	10 20 am	12 Richmond	7 50am
19	Macon	10 40am	19 Macon	8 10 am
25	Columbus	10 40 am	23 Camp Hobson	9 15 am
134	Birmingham	11 30 am	20 Norcross	11 20 am
136	Chattanooga	11 40 am	135 Washington	1200 n'n
18	Norcross	2 20 pm	18 Chattanooga	4 00 pm
127	Washington	3 55 pm	127 Birmingham	4 15 pm
124	Camp Hobson	6 05 p m	110 Macon	4 20 pm
135	Brunswick	7 45 pm	110 Columbus	4 20 pm
111	Richmond	8 30 pm	122 Fort Valley	4 30 pm
17	Macon	8 45 pm	18 Mt. Airy	4 35pm
27	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	135 Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
136	Birmingham	10 45 pm	136 Washington	11 50 pm
114	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	114 Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102 Hapeville	7 00 am
*3	Savannah	7 35 am	*2 Savannah	7 56 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104 Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108 Jonesboro	12 f 8 am
*11	Macon	11 20 am	110 Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112 Hapeville	4 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	*13 Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	114 Jonesboro	8 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4 Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:		SUNDAY TRAINS:
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116 Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118 Jonesboro	1 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
12	Nashville	7 30 am	12 Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 00 am	70 Chattanooga	4 50 pm
91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	172 Marietta	5 30 pm
11	Nashville	7 20 pm	14 Nashville	3 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
128	Montgomery	11 40 am	128 Montgomery	5 25 a m
134	Selma	7 00 pm	132 Montgomery	1 00 p m
136	Selma	11 50 pm	127 Selma	4 20 p m
12	College Park	6 30 am	11 College Park	5 40 a m
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13 College Park	8 00 a m
10	College Park	10 00 am	15 Palmetto	11 50 a m
17	College Park	3 15 pm	17 College Park	12 30 p m
2	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19 College Park	3 30 p m
22	College Park	3 40 pm	21 College Park	4 25 p m
24	College Park	5 50 pm	28 Palmetto	6 35 p m
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25 College Park	8 20 p m
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29 Newnan	11 25 p m
	SUNDAY TRAINS:		SUNDAY TRAINS:
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41 West Point	4 00 p m

Trains Nos. 12, 18, 18, 72, 34, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
14	Augusta	8 00 am	12 Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26 Lithonia	8 00 am
1	Covington	7 45 am	125 Augusta	3 10 p m
11	Augusta	12 35 pm	24 Conyers	4 30 pm
20	Lithonia	3 35 pm	16 Covington	6 15 p m
127	Augusta	8 30 pm	24 Augusta	11 35 p m

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM	No.	DEPART TO
141	Norfolk	5 20 am	402 Washington	1230 n'n
146	Washington	2 00 pm	138 Norfolk	7 50 p m

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM	TO
Daily Knoxville	7 30 am	Knoxville	8 30 pm
Daily Murphy	7 30 pm	Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."

Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Beginning June 19th, the ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 6 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.

Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.

J. E. W. FIELDS, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.

J. H. McWILLIAMS, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 21st, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 33 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 11 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 25 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 45 p m
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	.....	11 25 a m	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	.....	.....	11 30 a m	8 40 p m
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	.....
Ar Greensboro	10 42 pm	.....	.....	.....
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	.....
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	.....	.....
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	.....	.....
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	.....	.....
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 28 am	.....	.....
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	.....	.....
Lv. Danville	1 50 am	1 45 pm	12 25 am	.....
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	4 40 a m	.....
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm	.....	.....	.....
Ar. Norfolk	7 40 am	.....	.....	.....

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Cars. Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

NO. BOUND	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 11.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 58 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	.....	.....	7 25 a m
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	.....	.....	8 30 a m
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm	.....	.....	9 40 a m
NORTH BOUND.		No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta		4 20 am	7 50 am	4 05 pm
Ar. Rome		6 30 am	10 20 am	6 20 pm
Ar. Dalton		7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga		8 40 am	1 00 p m	8 50 p m
Ar. Memphis		.....	.....	7 40 a m
Ar. Cincinnati		7 20 pm	.....	7 30 a m
Ar. Knoxville		11 55 am	.....	1 10 am
Ar. Louisville		.....	.....	7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta		8 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv. Griffin		6 50 am	6 05 pm
Lv. Columbus		9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany		3 10 pm	.....

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND	No. 27 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 29 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	3 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 28 pm	7 48 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 a m	.....
Lv Birmingham	.....	11 55 a m	.....
Ar Greenville	.....	10 55 pm	.....
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	.....
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	.....
Ar Kansas City	7 30 am	8 20 pm	.....
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	.....	.....
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	.....	.....
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	.....	.....
Lv Atlanta	.....	.....	4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley	.....	.....	8 30 pm

No. 27 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 18 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

SECOND CALL!

RED TRADING STAMPS

Must be presented for redemption at once.

FORREST HIGH,
HIGH'S BASEMENT.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

O'NEAL—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. O'Neal are invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Lila Belle, to be held from the residence, 536 Pulliam street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Sylvester cemetery. The following will act as pallbearers: Master George O'Neal, Eddie Riordan, Louis Chappelle and Eddie Nash.

"JIMMY" MICHAEL BEATEN BY TAYLOR

Negro Cyclist Runs Away from the Little Welchman with Ease.

THE DEFEAT WAS THOROUGH

Two Out of Three Heats Go to the Dusky Young Wheelman.

BRADY WILL BACK HIM HEAVILY

Ex-Champion Was Hissed for the First Time in His Career as the Negro Went Away from Him.

New York, August 27.—Major Taylor, the colored cyclist, met and defeated "Jimmy" Michael, the little Welshman, in a special match race, best two out of three, one mile paced heats, from a standing start, at the Manhattan beach cycle track this afternoon. Michael won the first heat easily, but on the next two heats Michael was so abdly beaten and distanced that he quit each time in the last lap. Taylor's work was wonderful, both from a racing and time standpoint, and he established a new world's record which was absolutely phenomenal.

For the first time in his racing career Michael was hissed by the spectators as he passed the stand dispirited and dejected by Taylor's overwhelming victory.

Immediately after the third heat was finished and before the time was announced, William A. Brady, who championed the colored boy during the entire season, issued a challenge to race Taylor against Michael for $5,000 or $10,000 a side at any distance up to 100 miles. The declaration was received with tumultuous shouts by the assemblage, and the dusky victor was lionized when the time was made known.

Edouard Taylore, the French rider, paced from a standing start. The world's record against time from a standing start made by Platt Bettes, of England, was 1:45 2-5. Michael beat Taylore's record by 1 2-5 seconds in the first heat, but the "pacer" wiped this out and tied Bettes's record against time in the second heat. As Taylor run on the outside for nearly two and a half laps, it was easily seen that he rode more than a mile in the time, and shrewd judges who watched the race said that he would surely do better on the third attempt. That he fully justified this belief goes without saying.

After taking up his position on the pole, Taylor jumped away at a hair-raising clip, and opened a gap of ten yards in the first lap of the final heat. Michael never had a look-in after his adversary entered the second lap, as Taylor skimmed along swift as the flight of a swallow and on the back stretch in the last lap, Michael sat upright and pedalled leisurely to the tape, as it was useless to attempt to catch his speedy rival.

The Welsh rider was as pale as a corpse when he jumped off his wheel, and had no excuse to make for his defeat. At no time could he keep up with the terrific pace set by Taylor. Taylor's performance undoubtedly stamps him as the premier cycle sprinter of the world, and judging from the staying qualities he exhibited in his six days' ride in the Madison square garden, the middle-distance championship may be his before the end of the present season.

The weather conditions could not have been more perfect, as there was only a light wind, and it did not retard the speed of the riders in the slightest degree.

There were two professional and two amateur events on the programme, in addition to the star attraction. Eddie Bald, the Buffalo flyer, won the two-mile League of American Wheelmen national championship race in faultless style from a field of the best men in the country. Bald would have certainly won first honors in the one-mile handicap, which went to McFarland, of San Jose, but that in the final lap, Caldwell, of Boston fell on the back stretch and carried the Buffalo boy with him. Both had a nasty spill, but neither was seriously injured.

Special match race, mile heats, best two in three. First heat won by Michael. Time, 1:44 1-5.

Taylor's pacing quint broke down on the last lap, and he was beaten by 100 yards.

Second heat, won by Taylor. Time, 1:42 2-5.

Third heat won by Taylor. Time, 1:41 2-5.

Two-mile League of American Wheelmen championship, professional. Final heat won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Tom Cooper, second; H. B. Freeman, third; Owen Kimble, fourth; Arthur Gardiner, fifth. Time, 4:38 3-5.

One-mile handicap, professional: Final heat won by F. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., scratch; second, O. S. Kimble, Louisville, 20 yards; third, W. A. Martin, Lowell, Mass., 20 yards. Time, 2:06 3-5.

Monday's Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

First race, futurity course—Duke of Baden, 108; Alpen, 107; Hanan, Ben Viking, 104; The Kentuckian, 102; Roysterer, Easter Card, 99; Termday, Cathedral, 97; Betty Gray, Fulminate, Francis Booker, 94; Dominer, 92; Country Dance, 96; Chimisette, 89.

Second race, one mile, handicap—Algol, 126; Rondo, 117; The Huguenot, 116; George Keene, 115; Sir Vassar, 112; Blue Devil, 106; Sensational, 109; Endeavor, 91.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs, Saphire stakes—Marblehead, Duke of Middleburg, 125; Ways and Means, Mr. Clay, Mr. Phinizy, 118; Acushla, Le Fida, 115; Sanford, Freak, Greyfield, 106.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, three-year-olds—Brier sweet, Martha H. 121; Kenmore Queen, Tabouret, Fleeting Gold, 114; Mrs. Trumbridge, Bardella, Abundant, 109.

Fifth race, one mile—Lady Mitchell, 106; The Winner, 105; Lansdale, 104; Lolterer, Rinaldo, Domitor, 101; Ten Spot, 100; Endeavor, 98; Her Own, 96; Handpress, 95; Flaxspinner, 93; Maximo Gomez, 87.

Sixth race, one and one-fourth miles, on Turf—Ben Holliday, 127; Semper Ego, Thomas Cat, 103; Jefferson, 95.

Advices Received in Washington.

Washington, August 27.—While Acting Secretary of State Moore tonight said that the state department was without information from the Ladrone islands, it is learned that the war department has received advices confirming the Associated Press dispatch from Madrid. Beyond this nothing can be learned, the officials refusing to discuss the dispatch or reveal the nature of the trouble.

Constitution Has Been Signed.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., August 27.—The members of the convention which has been engaged here in formulating a constitution for the United States of Central America, embracing Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, have signed the constitution.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted.

San Francisco, August 27.—The attorneys for Mrs. Cornelia Botkin applied for and was granted a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Carroll Cook today.

Spaniards Going to Mexico.

Merida, Mexico, August 27.—Many Spaniards, residents now in Havana and other Cuban ports, are preparing to come to Yucatan and settle, believing they can improve their fortunes. On the other hand, Cuban land proprietors among the refugees here are refusing to sell their lands and will soon return.

FIREMEN NO LONGER LEAD THE LEAGUE

City Hall Team Pulled Them Down in the Game Yesterday.

WAS A SURPRISE TO THE FANS

Bankston Caused the Fire Laddies' Downfall.

THEY COULD NOT FIND HIS CURVES

The Teams Are Now Bunched in the Race for the Rag and the Fight Grows Exciting.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Firemen	8	5	.615
Merchants	8	5	.615
City Hall	6	7	.461
Southern Shops	6	7	.461

A VERY LARGE AND GREATLY SURprised audience saw the City Hall team pull the Firemen out of first place in the race for the pennant yesterday. Judging from the very wild enthusiasm that the game caused among the rooters, it was a very well pleased crowd that left the park at the conclusion of the game. The audience was not the only thing that was surprised. Judging from the team that they put up, the City Hall boys must have been surprised at the result, and it was a dazer for the Firemen.

The backers of the Firemen were freely betting two to one and three to two on the game, and they thought it was like finding money at that. But, as has been observed, amateur ball is a mighty uncertain thing to bet two to one on, and the man who takes the little end generally has the best of it.

The City Hall had a badly patched up team, and at the start many in the audience thought it looked like a lay-down for the Firemen, but when Matthews got in the game to help the City Hall team out, the City Hall backers brightened up. Matthews played a good first base for the City Hall, and his presence may have encouraged them, but they would have won the game yesterday without Matthews. He did assist in the hitting and he scored two of the runs. His two runs could have been deducted from the score without changing the result.

The man who won the game was Pitcher Bankston.

The inability of the Firemen to hit his curves caused them to lose the game, and had it not been for the errors made by the City Hall, the Fireman would not have scored at all. The Firemen only made four base hits, and old reliable Bob Lawshe made half of them. In the first inning the Firemen made three runs, and only one base hit. Harris, the first man up, reached first base on an error by McLeod, and he did not score until after two men were out. Had he been put out they would not have scored in that inning. But, after the first inning, the City Hall team pulled itself together and it looked like the run getting was over for the Firemen, but they scratched in one more run in the ninth inning on an error by Collier. The City Hall team did not wake up until the second inning, and then they started in earnest, and before the inning was over they were just one run behind the Firemen. In the third inning they went the second inning one better and piled up three runs. They raised that one better in the fourth, and brought in a quartet of runs. Again in the fifth the City Hall seemed dissatisfied, and like the man fishing, they wanted to get one more, which they did, and then they took a rest, having the game by a good safe margin. The crowd went wild in the second inning when the City Hall scored its two first runs, and after that as the City Hall continued to pile up the runs it was one of the best pleased crowds that ever saw a ball game. The natural desire to see the under dog in the fight win seemed to possess the crowd, and when the under dog came out on top the crowd went wild. The race for the pennant in the city league is now as exciting as the race in the national league, and many bets are being made on the outcome of the race. While the Merchants and the Firemen are tied for first place, the Southern Shops and the City Hall are also tied for the next place.

Following is the official score of yesterday's game:

FIREMEN.	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Harris, 2b	3	1	0	7	3	1
Garrett, p. and 1b	4	0	0	5	2	0
Short, 1b. and p	3	0	0	1	2	0
Lawshe, ss	3	2	2	2	1	1
Howard, 3b	3	1	1	2	0	2
LaFitte, c	4	0	0	5	2	0
McDonald, cf	4	0	1	0	1	1
McCall, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Joyner, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	4	24	11	5

CITY HALL.	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Tichenor, c. and 2b	5	1	2	2	0	0
McBride, ss	3	1	1	1	4	0
Erskine, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Collier, 3b	4	2	2	3	3	1
Baldwin, c. and 1b	3	2	0	8	1	0
Matthews, 1b	3	2	0	11	1	0
Boynton, cf	4	0	3	1	0	1
Bankston, p	4	0	1	0	2	0
McLeod, 2b. and rf	3	1	0	0	0	1
Total	32	10	9	27	11	3

Score by innings:

Firemen	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
City Hall	0	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	*	—10

Summary—Two-base hits, Boynton 3, McDonald; three-base hits, Collier; bases stolen, Firemen 4, City Hall 3; double plays, Collier to Matthews to Baldwin, McBride to Matthews, Harris to Garrett; struck out, by Bankston 8, by Short 2; bases on balls, off Garrett 3, off Bankston 2; left on bases, Firemen 3, City Hall 3. Umpire, Myers. Scorer, Smith.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	109	69	40	633
Cincinnati	111	70	41	631
Baltimore	104	65	39	625
Cleveland	109	65	44	600
New York	109	61	48	560
Chicago	111	62	49	558
Pittsburg	111	56	55	505
Philadelphia	106	50	56	471
Louisville	111	43	68	387
Brooklyn	105	40	65	381
Washington	109	40	69	367
St. Louis	111	32	79	289

Pittsburg 6, Boston 1.

Pittsburg, August 27.—Klobedanz was easy and Pittsburg batted him all over the field. In the first inning Bowerman was badly spiked by Stahl and in the seventh Gardner had a finger split by a hard hit ball from Lowe's bat. Neither of the injured men can play again for a week or two. Attendance 2,800.

										R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	*	—6	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	5	4

Batteries—Gardner, Tannehill and Bowerman and Schriever; Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Time, 1:43.

Baltimore 6, St. Louis 2.

St. Louis, Mo., August 27.—Tucker's error on Cross's throw in the opening inning gave the Orioles three runs in the first inning and the game. The Browns could not hit McJames at opportune times. Attendance 3,100.

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2
Baltimore	3	2	0

Batteries—Sudhoff and Kinslow; McJames and Clarke. Umpire, Emslie. Time, 1:35.

Cleveland 6, Brooklyn 2.

Rochester, N. Y., August 27.—The Cleveland and Brooklyn National League teams played at Culverfield this afternoon, the former winning by a score of 6 to 2. It was a beautiful game. Both Cuppy and Yeager were in fine form, but the latter went wrong in the first inning, thereby losing the game. Attendance 2,500.

	R	H	E
Cleveland	5	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	2

Batteries—Cuppy and Criger; Yeager and Ryan. Umpires, Condon and Hunt. Time, 1:50.

Chicago 10, New York 3.

Chicago, August 27.—The fielding of the Giants was very sloppy today and they were able to get only five singles off Griffith, while the Orphans pounded Seymour for thirteen hits, three of which were doubles and three triples. Attendance 10,200.

	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	1
New York	0	0	1

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Seymour and Warner. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Time, 1:55.

Louisville 4, Washington 3.

Louisville, Ky., August 27.—The crippled Senators gave the Colonels a close rub today. Becker's single sent in the winning run in the tenth inning. Attendance 1,500.

	R	H	E
Louisville	1	0	2
Washington	0	0	1

Batteries—MaGee and Kittridge; Killen and Farrell. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Time, two hours.

Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.

Cincinnati, August 27.—Fifield gave two bases on balls, made a costly error and allowed a hit which gave the Reds two runs in the fifth. Hawley was not hit very hard at any time during the game. Attendance 3,003.

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	2
Philadelphia	1	1	0

Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Fifield and Murphy. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Time, 2:15.

CLOSE ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

Professor Barrow and Party Have Close Call in the Oconee.

Athens, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—Yesterday after noon, near Princeton factory, Professor David C. Barrow, of the University of Georgia; Miss Garland Smith, daughter of Mayor E. J. Smith, and Miss Susie Gerdine, daughter of Dr. John Gerdine, of this city, had a very narrow escape from drowning on the Oconee river.

Just at the junction of the Robbin Mill creek with Middle Oconee river is a splendid bathing pool, which is used quite frequently by the young men and young ladies of the city.

Professor Barrow had taken his daughter and several young ladies out to the bathing pool and was teaching them how to swim. The two Messrs. Blackshear were also in the party. The recent heavy rains had evidently washed out the sandbar into the river, and when Miss Smith thought she was in water of only moderate depth she suddenly found herself out beyond her depth. She cried for help and one of the Messrs. Blackshear reached her in time to bring her safely to the bank of the stream.

Just as she reached shallow water, Miss Gardine, in extending her hand to help get her out of the water, lost her footing and went out into deep water. She struggled for a few moments, but got further from the bank and into the current of the river.

Professor Barrow at once realized her danger and went to her assistance. Before he could reach her side she had disappeared beneath the waters of the river. When she came up Professor Barrow was at her side and she caught him around the neck.

Professor Barrow then realized that it was to be a desperate fight for life. With the young lady in a drowning condition clinging to his neck, he battled away with all his strength against the river current, but made slow headway.

Mr. Blackshear secured a short pole and stretched it toward Professor Barrow, who seized it. Just then, as Mr. Blackshear swam toward Professor Barrow, Miss Gardine turned loose and swept past him. As she went by Mr. Blackshear caught her by the hair and lifted her head above the water. He then carried her to the bank.

Miss Gerdine had almost lost her life, as it required fully a half hour to resuscitate her. Professor Barrow was completely exhausted by his efforts to save the young lady.

Advancement of Science Takes a Rest.

Boston, August 27.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science adjourned today. The closing sessions were unimportant.

Bills of Health Permissible.

Washington, August 27.—United States consular officers in every part of the world have been informed by the state department that they may issue bills of health and certify invoices for Santiago, Ponce, Manila or other ports in the actual possession of the United States.

Illinois Cavalry at Home.

Chicago, August 27.—The First Illinois volunteer cavalry, Colonel Edward C. Young commanding, arrived today at Fort Sheridan from Chickamauga.

How far a Dollar will go is an every day problem. You will never know how far you can make your dollars go until you bring them to us. Our Easy Payment plan does it.

"I never knew what perfect happiness was until I furnished my new home on your Easy Payment Plan," said a young married lady from West Peachtree Street to one of our salesmen yesterday. "You make everything so easy. I expected to buy my furniture little at a time as I felt I could pay for it from my income. But your Credit Plan enabled me to buy my entire outfit at once and to pay a little at a time. Now I have my home furnished and I am so happy, and your payments are so easy."

THAT'S JUST IT, WE make it EASY for you. We'll furnish your house complete. Small payment down, balance on installments.

RHODES-HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY.

Furniture, Carpets and Stoves

Rich and Poor alike buy from us on our Easy Payment Plan. We make a specialty of the Credit Business. We understand it thoroughly. We don't confine you to any one class of goods. We sell you anything in our big store on Credit.

The rich man buys of us on our Credit Plan as it allows him to use his capital in his business.

The man of moderate means buys of us on our Credit Plan because he can apply part of his weekly or monthly earnings to make his home comfortable.

Our Easy Payment plan is popular with all classes.

We sell on Time at almost Cash Prices.

$1 a week will Furnish your Parlor
$1 a week will Furnish your Bedroom
$1 a week will Furnish your Dining Room
$1 a week will Furnish your Kitchen
This shows you How Far WE can make your Dollars go.

These are busy times with us. Our goods and our prices are right, our terms are the easiest.

100 Office Desks	$1.00 a Week
200 Bedroom Suits	$1.00 a Week
Iron Beds	50c a Week
Lace Curtains	50c a Week
Carpets	$1.00 a Week
Stoves	75c to $1.00 a Week
Art Squares and Rugs	50c a Week

Easy Payments on Everything.

Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co. 62 Peachtree St. 61 N. Broad St.

CLOSE DOWN TO CURTAIL OUTPUT

Cotton Mills at Fall River Shut Up for a Rest.

Fall River, Mass., August 27.—The Merchants, Chase and Stafford cotton mills shut down today in order to curtail the output for a time. The Merchants corporation will remain closed until September 12th. The others will be idle all next week and may shut down again later in the season.

Sagamore mill No. 2 also ceased operations today for a week or more.

The Granite mills announce a shutdown September 5th, and the Linen and Seaconnel mills are expected to close later. It is expected several other plants will stop the same time as the Granite mills do. The Stade and Robinson mills have been on the curtailment list for some time. The Wampanoag mills, which are closed this week, will resume next Monday. Weaving at Border City mill No. 2 has been stopped two weeks by a strike.

WATCHING SUSPICIOUS CASES.

State Health Officer Blunt Unable to Determine Sickness at Fort Point.

Houston, August 27.—State Health Officer Blunt was seen today after his return from Galveston and asked about the suspicious case of fever at that point.

"The case I went to investigate," said the doctor, "was that of a sailor named Goodwin, twenty-two years of age, located with the troops at Fort Point, about a mile and a half from Galveston. He has been there since April 1st. Without going into a technical description of the case, I can simply say to you that the case is an extremely suspicious one, with nearly all the complete symptoms of yellow fever. This opinion was concurred in by Dr. Fly and other physicians of Galveston, and under these circumstances I deemed it but prudent to quarantine Galveston and await developments. This quarantine will be kept up for two or three days, within which time developments will occur which will determine positively whether or not the case is one of yellow fever. The case of sickness is thoroughly isolated, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. I have established a state quarantine to prevent the annoyance of a lot of local quarantines."

HE FOUND HIS LOST DAUGHTER.

Wealthy New Yorker's Child a Waitress in a Hotel.

Hot Springs, Ark., August 27.—Mr. Hughes, a wealthy retired broker of New York, while passing through the Arlington hotel hall discovered his own daughter, who had been lost to him for twenty years. Hughes's wife deserted him years ago, taking with her their only child, a little girl. The wife deserted the baby in Chicago, and it was reared by strangers. She was employed as a waitress in the Arlington when accidentally discovered by her wealthy father.

SEVEN MEN DIE ON PASSAGE.

Yucatan Reaches Camp Wikoff Without Any Food Aboard.

Camp Wikoff, N. Y., August 27.—When the transport Yucatan reached the pier today and began to discharge the six companies of the Seventh United States infantry, which she had brought from Santiago, it was learned that seven men had died on the passage and three more died last night while the ship lay in the bay waiting her turn to unload her human cargo.

The Yucatan had 200 sick men on board. It is alleged that the ship left Santiago without a sufficient quantity of proper food or supplies for the sick and that she reached here without any food but army rations, which the sick troopers were unable to eat. When General Wheeler learned of this state of affairs he at once sent on board some proper supplies. The sick men are still on board the vessel, waiting until there is room for them in the hospitals.

CAPT. CLARK AT BENTON HARBOR

Commander of the Oregon Is Now with His Family.

Benton Harbor, Maine, August 27.—Captain Clark, of the battleship Oregon, arrived here today, having left the United States hospital to join his wife and daughter, who have been spending the summer here anxiously awaiting his arrival.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS IN.

Only Thirteen Out of Thirty-Six Officers Return with the Regiment.

New London, Conn., August 27.—The sound steamer Block Island arrived at her slip in this city about 5:30 o'clock this morning from Montauk, L. I., bearing nearly 550 members of the Second Massachusetts regiment, United States volunteers, from Camp Wikoff. The men, as a rule, presented a sorry spectacle.

ARBITRATORS STILL IN SESSION.

American and Canadian Representatives Will Reveal Nothing.

Quebec, Quebec, August 27.—Both American and Canadian delegates of the arbitration conference have been in session today. They say that various subjects have been discussed and that no stumbling blocks have as yet been encountered. Nothing whatever was revealed as to what subjects have been under consideration.

Several of the government experts from Washington and Ottawa have left Quebec, which indicates that no exhaustive discussions will be gone into before the recess.

The commissioners are being entertained at the Garrison Club by Solicitor General Fitzpatrick this evening.

GIGANTIC COMBINE EFFECTED.

Big Corporation Wants Control of Fish and Oyster Business.

St. Louis, August 27.—The Republic will say tomorrow:

"Arrangements have been completed for the formation of a gigantic combination with millions of dollars of capital, for the purpose of controlling the fresh fish and oyster business of the United States and Canada.

"The combination was effected in London, by the organization of a stock company with a capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 will be 8 per cent non-cumulative preferred, and the balance in ordinary shares of common stock.

"The combine has been negotiating for several weeks to secure some of the leading fish and oyster houses in St. Louis."

TROOPS REACH CAMP POLAND.

First West Virginia and Hospital Corps Are Now in Camp.

Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., August 27.—The First West Virginia regiment, Colonel B. D. Spillman commanding, reached this camp this morning, coming from Chickamauga park. The division hospital corps of 125 men also arrived and established the hospital today at Turner park, a suburban resort which has been turned over to General McKee for hospital purposes. The West Virginia regiment is encamped at Lincoln park, near the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, which arrived yesterday. The men are settled in their camp tonight and seem pleased with the new location. Twenty sick soldiers were brought from Chickamauga.

TRANSPORT CARRIES TROOPS.

Soldiers Leave San Francisco for Honolulu and Manila.

San Francisco, August 27.—The transport steamer Scandia sailed for Honolulu and Manila today. For Honolulu she carries companies A, B and D of the First New York regiment, consisting of 286 men and ten officers, in command of Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Stackpole.

For Manila the steamer takes Second Lieutenant A. P. Hayne and twenty-five men of the First battalion heavy artillery California volunteers to act as guard for $1,000,000 in coin for the troops in General Merritt's command; Majors Schofield, Shearv and Sternberg, paymasters, and three clerks in charge of the money; Major Kobbe, Third artillery; Lieutenant Wedgewood battery B, Utah artillery, and fourteen medical officers and 153 privates of the hospital corps and four Red Cross nurses, making a total of 497.

GRAVE ROBBER DUNCAN GUILTY.

Kansas Doctor Sentenced to Five Years for Digging Up the Dead.

Washington, August 27.—The courtmartial in the case of Dr. Duncan, of the Twenty-second Kansas, found him guilty of desecrating the grave of a confederate officer at the Bull Run battle field and he was sentenced last evening to an imprisonment of five years.

Hospital Train from Camp Thomas.

New York, August 27.—A hospital train of two cars arrived at Jersey City today from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. There were forty-one sick men aboard. Thirty-eight were down with typhoid and three were sick with malaria. The sick belonged to the First and Fifth Maine volunteers. They were in charge of Surgeon Charles A. Cogdon, who said that Camp Thomas was the filthiest place he ever saw and that it was a pest hole.

Virginians Given Privileges.

Washington, August 27.—There were 2,600 men in line in a review of the Second brigade, third division, Camp Alger today. Greater leniency is being shown the Third Virginia and today the cordon of sentinels was removed. The regulation of the four roll calls a day also was rescinded and now the Virginians are again occasionally enjoying the privilege of furloughs and passes. The day's report showed 318 patients in the hospital; twenty-one returned to duty, and twenty-six more received.

Mother and Two Sisters Insane.

Marietta, O., August 27.—The mother and two sisters of Okey P. Eddy, of the Eighth Ohio, who, it is reported, died of starvation on a transport, while coming home from Cuba, have been made insane over the horror and grief at the death of the young man and the manner in which it occurred.

Archbishop Ireland a Commissioner.

Chicago, August 28?—The Times Herald today says: "Archbishop Ireland was yesterday appointed a member of the La Fayette memorial commission to the Paris exposition, by Commissioner General Peck. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, has accepted a membership on the commission."

Railroad in New Hands.

York, Pa., August 27.—The York Southern Railroad Company, operating a line from this city to the Peach Bottom slate region, thirty-five miles south of here, was reorganized today. President W. J. Wolworth, of Cleveland, O., resigned and D. F. Lafean, of York, was elected as his successor.

Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, August 27.—Several cases of yellow fever have declared themselves and strict sanitary measures are being taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The state authorities have adopted precautions against the importation of the fever into gulf ports within their jurisdiction.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, secondary or tertiary blood poison permanently cured in fifteen to thirty-five days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here, we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills and no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide of potash and still have aches, pains, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers on any part of body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians; $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address Cook Remedy Co., 1419 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

School Suits. Knee Pants.

If you have a boy you'll very likely need one or the other.

Of course you want him to look his best when school opens. Our new suits and knee pants improve the looks of any boy, and they don't cost much either.

Prices range from $1.50 to $7.50, and sizes from 4 to 16. They are made to look and wear well.

We are showing some extraordinary bargains in Knee Pants at 50c, 75c and $1.00 a pair. If they are not as good or better than those sold elsewhere at 75c, $1.00 and $1.50, we won't ask you to buy them.

Our finest $1.50 Negligee Shirts for Men at $1.00 and our $1.00 ones for 75c.

EISEMAN & WEIL, 3 WHITEHALL ST.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

SEE DELKIN'S FINE DIAMONDS 10 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLIN—One Nicola Lupot violin, very old, sweet tone; for sale cheap; can be seen at office Southern Typewriter headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 8-26-7t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

The Georgia Buggy Co. Latest War Bulletin.

SPECIAL—Delayed in transmission—Camp Cuba,. Ship rapidly three-quarters of a dozen Georgia buggies by express. Blank.

"HOBSON'S CHOICE" was a luscious kiss from a choice damsel. The osculation must have been mutually satisfactory from what we hear. The Georgia Buggy Co.

UNCLE SAM collects the war tax,
The politician grinds his ax;
Buggy buyers keep us in their mind,
Because we have no ax to grind.
The Georgia Buggy Co.

MONDAY we begin to move,
Business will then improve.
If we can't wait on all the buyers,
We'll do what the law requires.
The Georgia Buggy Co.

AN EXCHANGE says: "Much is due the editors." Another one inquires, "What about their poor creditors?" Alas, also, they are waiting to see what is going to "turn up." The Georgia Buggy Co.

EVERYBODY, and the mothers-in-law besides, are invited to call and inspect our new magnificent repository in the Hotel Granite building. The Georgia Buggy Co.

HOME-MADE harness, finest of oak leather; first-class workmen. This is a special feature of our business. Prices commensurate with hard times. Nail this up for future reference. The Georgia Buggy Co.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS, 51 Whitehall Street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

REMINGTON for sale cheap. Address Box 714; machine good as new; No. 2. 8-26-7t

SOUTHERN TYPEWRITER headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 'Phone 709. Correspondence solicited. 8-10-30t

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street. 7-10-6m

LOST.

LOST—St. Bernard dog, female, rough coated, white and orange spotted. Reward. C. Wolfsheimer, 128 Whitehall.

FOR EXCHANGE.

CUSTOM MILL for wheat and corn, near W. & A. R. R.; would exchange for a farm; excellent water power; $3,000.

TO EXCHANGE—Piano for small house and lot or for lumber. 74 North Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

$400 ACTUAL cash paid in on Equitable, three class A, four B. How much am I offered, Jersey, Constitution office.

FOR SALE—Equitable Loan and Security Co. stock, class B, at a bargain. Box 282, Atlanta.

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT cured at home, $5-$10. American Medical Dispensary, 552 Decatur st., Atlanta, Ga. 8-21-12t sun

OPIUM, morphine, whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 7-31 4t sun

PERSONAL.

ASTHMA, hay fever, colds and catarrh are promptly relieved by my new asthma cure; try it. For sale by druggists generally. J. C. Peck. sun wed 2m

MORTON H. GREESON if in the city will find it to his interest to call on R. L. Doolittle, chief engineer at Equitable building.

OLD-FASHIONED country barbecue dinner for 15c, at the Main Restaurant every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. 10 Walton st.

THE PARTIES that came to see me at 37 Church st., from Gainesville, for running a hotel, please come and see me or write me at 301 South Pryor.

NOTICE—My minor son, Ollin Daniel, having left home without my consent, all persons are hereby warned not to aid, employ or harbor said Ollin under penalty of the law. P. J. Daniel, Golden Gate, Ga. This August 27th, 1898.

50 ACRES, 2 tenant houses on lot, 2 miles from W. and A. R. R., price $500; or will exchange for vacant lot in the city. Also 5 acres on car line; will exchange for improved city property and assume encumberance. T. H. Sappington, of C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall st.

MARRIED LADIES—I have some secrets for you, plain and to the point; book 10 cents. Mrs. Dr. Bradd, 31 East Third street, Cincinnati, O.

SWEET WATER Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, is now open for the fall and winter season. 8-25-1f

MEN to send for list of nude art pictures; spicy books, Bazaar Co., Cincinnati.

MARRY—Denver Corresponding club, members worth $100,000; new plan; private list 2c, sent sealed. Box 1600, Denver, Col.

NOVITA treatment for women, removes tumors and foreign growths, cures granulation, ulceration, inflammation of the ovaries, painful menstruation and all displacements of the womb. Consultation free, correspondence solicited. Novita Company, 410-413 Grand opera house.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—Write for free information how to remove hair permanently without slightest injury to skin; superior to electric needle. Curtis Co., 499 48th st., Chicago.

A WEALTHY gentleman, 28, wishes to meet a true lady; object, matrimony. Address S. box 447, Hanover, Pa.

RUPTURE cured, no knife used; painless treatment; satisfaction guaranteed; advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. 8-12 sun

LADIES, my monthly regulator cannot fail. Box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 8-14 2t sun

BELLAMY'S GOSSYPIUM, a reliable monthly regulator; never fails; price $1. Bellamy Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. 6-12-3m sun

PILES and fistula treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention, no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.

VARICOCELE and stricutre treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed, advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. 7-17-13t-sun

MARRIED LADIES use "Rose" for absolute safety and health. Send for circular. Mrs. W. T. Matrys, P. O. Box 199, Atlanta, Ga. 6-12—3m—sun

LADIES' COLUMN.

BELLAMY'S GOSSYPIUM, a safe, sure monthly regulator. Price $1. Bellamy Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. 6-12—3m—sun

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—Your horoscope, prospects, business, love, health; 20 cents and stamped envelope; ask question, give birth date. Astrology taught. Dr. Myers, 136 Lexington avenue, New York. 8-21-2t sun

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN on cigars, $125 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position; inducements. Imperial Cigar Co., New York city.
8-28 sun mon wed

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WE PAY $75 to $125 per month and expenses selling cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 8-28 sun tues thur

LAWYERS, doctors, dentists and teachers seeking locations; we furnish data. Mason & Bauerle, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Young man stenographer; must be rapid writer, steady and sober, fair knowledge of bookkeeping and writes good hand; moderate salary. Apply in own handwriting, with references, J. K. & Co., care Constitution.

WANTED—Two first-class molders. Atlanta Machine works.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drummers, clerks, collectors, druggists, teachers, etc., placed in good positions with reliable firms, by Southern Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree street, established 1890.

GOOD, LIVE solicitors wanted; none but hustlers need apply. Call 921 the Austell. L. A. Dimock, superintendent.

WANTED—A hustler in each county and city; big money for right parties. White Novelty Co., 76 Perren bldg., Cincinnati, O.

BAKER WANTED—White second hand on bread and cakes; day work. Address Steam Bakery and Bottling Works, Spartanburg, S. C. 8-28 3t

WANTED—A first-class planing mill machinist; must be capable of getting out the best of work and be first-class in handling crew. Address Millman, care Constitution, giving references.

WANTED—A first-class butler; must bring a good recommendation. Apply at 560 Peachtree street. Frank E. Block.
sun mon 2t

WANTED—At once, two or three good men who understand setting hot air furnaces. Apply Moncrief Furnace Company, No. 59 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

SIX first-class salesmen immediately to sell best retail merchants for holiday trade; positions permanent and worth $50 per week and expenses; send references. Address Eastern Manufact. Co., Manhattan bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent harness maker; single man preferred. Address Box 49, Lexington, Ga.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo.
8-28-sun tues thurs

AGENTS—$100 weekly and expenses guaranteed good men to sell Arctic Refrigerating Machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; indestructible, everlasting. Every owner of a refrigerator buys them, as the saving of ice in one month more than pays for machine. Have over 5,000 in use. 1,000 testimonials from leading merchants of the U. S. Greatest monopoly ever offered agents. No competition; exclusive territory assigned good salesmen. Write today and secure your territory before it is taken. Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau." J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Texas.

GOVERNMENT positions; don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information, sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

BOYS WANTED in every town to pass bills and samples; good pay; state age. Polk Chemical Co., Dept. P, 61 LaSalle street, Chicago.

$100 MONTHLY guaranteed salesman selling to merchants and families machine cooling refrigerators, water coolers; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; sent on 30 days' trial. Alaska Refrig. Machine Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—An expert stenographer; $45 to begin; inclose two 2-cent stamps for reference and reply. Address X. Y. Z., this office.

WANTED—A bookkeeper; live man and well acquainted in city; need apply only at 16 Whitehall st.

FACSIMILE LETTERS from eminent Americans and grand steel engraving free. Faster seller than "Grant's Memoirs." The American Sentinel, Temple court, New York.

WANTED AGENTS—We are manufacturers of dental specialties; we want a live, hustling agent in every state to take state agency, appoint agents, etc. These specialties are ready sellers; large profits. Address, at once, William Druhman, 4327 Langland street, Cincinnati, O.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—All persons desiring government positions at good salaries are requested to write at once to National Cor. Inst., Dept. C. S. E., Washington, D. C., for full information. Free. Thousands of appointments to be made. Examinations soon.

WANTED—An all-around carriage blacksmith; steady work and good wages for the right kind of a sober man. Grafton & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED—A good miller to take charge of a wheat and corn mill. Apply to E. Kingsbery, 383 Marietta street, or address J. Kingsbery, Carrollton, Ga.

YOU CAN MAKE from $2 to $6 a day working for this society. Write for particulars, National Humane Alliance, New York.

$15 TO $35 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo.
6-10 sun tues thr

AGENTS everywhere, general or canvassing; cut out; will send sample quick seller paying more money steady than anything else in America. Scott Company, 23 Barcley st., New York.
5-12 sun m h

WANTED—Ten oil barrel coopers; price 20c; floored iron; finished staves and heading; steady work for the season; we want good workmen; come at once. Dallas Cooperage Co., Dallas, Tex. 8-27 4t

WANTED—An once, one good all-round machinist; pay not less than $2.25 per day. The Georgia Foundry and Machine Works, Rome, Ga. sat sun

WANTED—An experienced traveling salesman in the wholesale clothing business for the state of Georgia. Only first-class man with established trade need apply. Address M. H. Lauchheimer & Sons, Paca and German streets, Baltimore, Md.
8—25 27 28 30

WANTED—Experienced man to attend horse and cow, and assist in house; must be good coachman; $3 per week, board and room. Apply Constitution elevator man, who will refer to party desiring.

WANTED—A marble cutter and letterer. Permanent position for the right man. Address the Quitman Marble Co., Quitman, Ga. 8-26-5t

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent a twelve-room furnished house suitable for boarders in a desirable part of the city. Address J. T. C., Constitution office.

WANTED—5 or 6-room cottage, modern conveniences, near in; would lease on reasonable terms. Address C., this office.

HOUSE WANTED—Would rent four or five-room modern cottage close in; give particulars and price. Address Permanent Tenant, care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent modern 5 or 6-room cottage, north side. Address J. R. W., Constitution office.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—In West End, two or three connecting rooms for light housekeeping. Couple without children, or board. Reasonable rates. Address 667 Whitehall.

WANTED—Two or three downstairs rooms for light housekeeping; state if furnished or not, location and price. K. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—Two or three connecting furnished or partially furnished rooms for light housekeeping; north side, even though some distance out; best neighborhood only, private family preferred. Couple and small child. Address E. B. Sanders, Southern railway Peters street depot.

WANTED ROOMS—Married couple wants two connecting rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; price must be reasonable and location healthy. Address W. R., care Constitution.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Two solid oak office desks, one flat-topped, one standing; have been in use less than a year. Will sell cheap. Apply at 34 Crew street.

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADIES to address envelopes, circulars and write for us at home. Reply with self-addressed stamped envelope. Peerless Co., South Bend, Indiana.

WANTED—Women and girls to do fancy work for us at their homes; $4 to $7 per week; no experience necessary. Address, with stamp, The McGee Co., 605 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

A FEW ladies to canvass for an established organization; work profitable and agreeable. Apply to L. A. Dimock, superintendent, 921 Austell building.

PLEASANT home work for men or women, day or evening; $6 to $15 weekly; no canvassing or experience needed; plain instructions and work mailed on application. Brazilian Mfg. Co., New York city.

WANTED—A woman for cook and general house work; either white or colored. 135 East North avenue.

ASTROLOGY—Wonderfully correct life sketch, prospects business, love, health and 4 questions answered; send birth date and 25 cents. Professor Von Arnold, 567 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

TEACHERS WANTED for schools and colleges; list of vacancies free. Interstate Teachers' Agency, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill

WANTED—Experienced white woman for cooking and housework in small family. 458 Peachtree street.

LADIES to do plain sewing at home; $1.50 a day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES to make artificial flowers at home; instructions free. Send addressed envelope for direction and materials. Feather Flower Works, 106 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—Experienced young lady, repair on gents' clothing. Address Cincinnati Steam Dye Works, 308 North 19th street, Birmingham, Ala. 8-21—5t

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

COMPETENT young man must have work; can keep books, etc.; can give good references. Address Solicited, Jersey, Ga.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, desires position—editor, foreman or printer on country weekly; best references as to character and ability; no bad habits. "Anxious," care Constitution. 8-28-4t sun

WANTED POSITION—A good telegraph operator who understands stenography and bookkeeping desires either combination job or single; good moral habits; good references; no objections leaving city. Address Operator, care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or bookkeeper and stenographer; ten years' experience with cotton, insurance and mercantile books. W. B., care Constitution.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and office man wants work at desk, counter or outside; anything from keeping books to driving wagon. Thoroughly satisfactory references. S. B. R., care Constitution.

WANTED—Girls to pack crackers. Apply Monday morning to T. S. Lewis, Mitchell and Loyd streets. 8-28 7t

LADIES—We can profitably employ you at home, in your spare time; $5 to $12 weekly; no canvassing; no experience needed; full information and work mailed on application. Imperial Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A first-class, experienced milliner for the fall season. References required. Address postoffice box 22, Milledgeville, Ga.

WANTED—Position by A1 book printer and job stereotyper in the south. Address L. E. M., Constitution.

MAN OF WIDE acquaintance in south desires to travel for responsible house having established trade in southern territory. C. A. Perce, 1405 Woodlawn ave., Augusta, Ga.

AN EX-COURT stenographer wishes a position; best of references furnished. Address 1218 Lady street, Columbia, S. C.

FIRST-CLASS printer wants position; young man; no bad habits; can do job, press and newspaper work. Lock Box 261, Marietta, Ga.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, well up in mechanics, both wood and iron, mechanical drawing and in the practical application of electricity, is open for an engagement. Address Mechanical Engineer, care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By a lady of extensive experience a position as milliner or manager of a large millinery business. Address Experience, care carrier No. 13, Macon, Ga.
8—28—sun-wed

WANTED—Position as housekeeper. Address Sensible, box 67, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY desires home with private family and is willing to help with general housework. Address E. E., Constitution office.

A GOOD stenographer, owning typewriter, wishes work in the afternoon. Address J. H. E., general delivery.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper in widower's home; will give a mother's care to children, or the care of an invalid. Address M, care Constitution.

WANTED SITUATION—A nice colored girl 15 years old wants to do nursing or assist housework; good reference. D., 33 Peters st.

WANTED—A position as teacher of music and elocution with good school or college, by young lady graduate of Tuscaloosa Female college; best of reference. Address Miss Ella Polk, 453 Woodward ave., Atlanta, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED.

PLEASANT rooms and good board for several young men at 134 Ivy street, between Houston and Ellis.

TWO gentlemen can get delightful room in new home, near Peachtree st., with breakfast, tea and Sunday dinner for $15 each per month; for particulars address Home Comfort, care Constitution.

WANTED BOARDERS—Pleasant front room with good board in private boarding house. 61 North Forsyth st.

LOVELY rooms, with elegant board, home comforts, special rates to gentlemen. 46 Houston street, John O. Douglas.

TWO YOUNG MEN or couple to board in private family at $4 per week. 34 Oak street, West End.

WANTED BOARDERS—44 Walton; nice large and small rooms well furnished; table first-class; rates reasonable.

FOUR GENTLEMEN can get board in private family; front rooms; refined community; terms reasonable. 378 Piedmont avenue.

GOOD BOARD, well furnished front rooms, also single room. 21 West Baker, near Peachtree street.

BOARDERS WANTED at 143 Spring St. You will find first-class board at reasonable rates; rooms pleasant; fare the best.

WINDSOR, 110 Ivy—Elegant, large, front room; private bath; vacant 1st.

THE DAVIS, 43 Walton—Elegant rooms, single or en suite; superior table and service; centrally located. 'Phone 1458.

A FEW select boarders can get nice rooms and board at 35 Houston street, corner Ivy; terms reasonable.

HAPEVILLE, GA., two large, cool rooms with board for couples or family; rates low. Mrs. Betts.

FRONT ROOMS with board; modern conveniences, 139 Spring street.

WANTED—Boarders—at White Path summer resort on A. K. & N. R. R., 90 miles north of Atlanta; rates $4 per week. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dorn, proprietors.
8—21—2t—sun

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD in private family for one lady; state terms; no boarding house. Board, care Constitution.

BOARD with two connecting rooms and bath, desirable locality, for two ladies; heated house preferred; references exchanged. R. S. V. P., Constitution.

WANTED—Rooms and board with private family on Peachtree by gentleman, wife and baby. Address A. box 637.

FARMS FOR SALE.

200 ACRES, eight miles from Atlanta, one of the best pieces of land in DeKalb. T. H. Sappington, 8 East Wall.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1256. 2 calls

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS! AGENTS!! AGENTS!!!—There will soon be launched a great illustrated monthly magazine that will quickly find a place in thousands of American homes, because its mission is to preach broad and far-sighted patriotism and love of country. It will be a magazine for American homes, American schools, American youths, American women and men. The most eminent women and men in America have promised to contribute articles for publication. It presents to each subscriber one of the famous steel engravings known as "Lincoln Letter." Scores of commendatory letters have been received from our foremost Americans—including governors, U. S. senators, generals, Commander-in-Chief Gobin, G. A. R., etc., etc. General and local agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission, grand outfit, grand cause. Prospectus and terms free. The American Sentinel, Temple Court, New York.

WANTED—Canvassing agents only, the world around, wherever is bad water, for the wonderful new "Little Brown Jug" filter; sells splendidly; durable; displaces all others; only $1. Planet Manufacturing Co., Dept. O, St. Louis, Mo.

$7.00 DAILY—Selling Specialty Soap; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, either sex; the Zarema diamond; experts puzzled to detect from genuine; expenses nominal; liberal commission to agents; catalogue and sample, ring or stud, free on application. H. M. Shoub & Co., No. 78 State street, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Best pictorial war history, original, up to date, cheap; 12x15; sells on sight; liberal terms; illustrated circular free; credit given. John W. Ilirt & Co., 110 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

LEATHER SUSPENDERS—$3 to $6 daily to live agents; sell themselves, cannot break, wear out or pull off buttons; seven styles; samples furnished. Cincinnati Leather Suspender & Belt Co., R. 26, Cincinnati, O.

LARGE PROFITS for agents selling our gaslight burner for kerosene lamps; no chimney, no smoke; sample free to those who will hustle. Burt Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

$30 WEEKLY giving away extracts, introducing Combination Dipper, Funnel and Lemon Squeezer; sample free. C. A. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—Capable men who can hustle; new line of goods; large profits. D. P. & John Wilkinson, 150 Kinzie street, Chicago.

$150 MONTHLY taking orders for "Marvel" waterproof, self-shining polishes for russet and black shoes; applied but once weekly; saves labor and leather; every individual buys; valuable samples and instructions free. Holladay & Co., 182 and 184 Dearborn st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents to sell perfumery; sells easy; steady work; big pay; sample 4c stamps. H. F. Washburn, 250 W. 125th street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Our "Naval War With Spain;" complete book, including terms of peace, ready Sept. 1st; 700 pages, illustrated; outfit free. Address National Publishing Co., Lakeside building, Chicago. 8-28 7t

AGENTS—We send valuable goods free, advertising special Key West brand cigars; smokers write us; references. Krueger Mfg. Co., Chicago.

AGENTS to handle our high grade perfumes, plan new; profits large; sales easy. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS and branch manager; salary or commission. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. 7-10-60t eod

MANUFACTURER wants general agents in every county to appoint local agents and place goods with all horsemen, farmers, etc.; 200 per cent profit; exclusive territory. D. Hunter Co., Racine, Wis.
8-6 4t sat agts

AGENTS WANTED—Our Naval War With Spain;" complete book, including terms of peace, ready September 1st; 700 pages illustrated; outfit free. Address National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago. 8-27-2t

AGENTS—Visit every store. Sell machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, sidewalks, etc. Arc Co., 19 Arc st., Racine, Wis.

EVERY MAN must protect his bank account. It's careless not to do so. Good salesmen can earn large profits by selling the Indelible Check Perforator. It inks the holes with indelible ink. Wesley Mfg. Co., Times building, New York.
7—31—sun—

WANTED—Agents and organizers in every community; immediate indemnity for accident, sickness, death; splendid renewal contracts. W. I. A., Charleston, W. Va.
8—7—3t—sun

AGENTS WANTED—White or colored, to sell articles especially for colored people; easy to sell and big profit. Address Room 409, 108 Fulton st., New York.
7-31-12t sun

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

SEED RYE, barley, wheat and oats; Georgia or southern raised rye; genuine winter grazing oats, and Burt or 90 days oats. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

FOR SALE—A large lot of dog collars at half price at Vittur's, 11 Marietta street.

$450 WILL buy on Monday a rattling good barber shop outfit. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall street.

FOR SALE—A few second-hand barber chairs; also a large lot of barber supplies, at Vittur's Barber Supply House, 11 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Cornet, Henry Distin, London model, silver plated, gold finish; all attachments. W. S. Miller, 11 East Alabama street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Life scholarship in Southern Shorthand Business college. C. Constitution.

On September 10, 1898, we will move into our new quarters, 39 South Broad street and 32 and 34 South Forsyth street, and to reduce our stock of engines, boilers, saw mills, grist mills and all fittings, we will sell at very close price. Can make prompt delivery. MALSBY & CO.,
57 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

MATRIMONIAL.

REFINED, wealthy gentleman, $75,000 annually, generous disposition, noble character, desires marriage with modest, affectionate, sensible lady. "Commodore," 135 East Sixty-fifth street, New York.

LADY OF CHARMING personality and sweet disposition, independently wealthy, will appreciate devoted, kind, loving husband. "Countess," 135 East Sixty-fifth st., New York.

ACCOMPLISHED widow, 45, $15,000 annually, returns to find what she has missed abroad—a sterling husband. Mrs. Herbert, 209 East Fifty-first street, New York.

ELDERLY, wealthy gentleman, aristocratic tastes, would wed refined lady who would take an interest in his home. Wellman, 304 West 27th street, New York.

BRIGHT little southern widow, 28, no encumbrance, has means, good income, would preside as wife over pretty home. Wellman, 304 West 27th street, New York.

MARRY—National matrimonial club, private list 2 cents; many worth $50,000. Box 1561, Denver, Col. 7-24-7t sun

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To purchase standing desk for bookkeeper. P. O. Box 561.

GOOD second-hand oak, roll-top desk. Address Box 150, city.

WANTED—To buy common pigeons; will pay 10c. each delivered at our store. McMillans, 35 Marietta st.

WANTED—Pony and good, strong buggy suitable for city salesman; must be cheap. Apply 19 and 212 Peters street.

WANTED—10,000 razors to hone and sharpen at 5c each at 11 Marietta street.

WANTED—A horse and buggy for about two months; light work and good attention; will pay some rent. Address Horse, care Constitution.

WANTED—A small second-hand water motor. Apply to Dodson Printers' Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—Four cocker spaniel puppies; $10 each. R. S. Perry, Cave Spring, Ga.

MALE PUG for sale; full breed. 173 B. Forsyth st.

IF YOU want to buy Scotch Collie, pug or foxhound puppies, or if you want to get Morrison's Mange Mixture, which is sure cure of eczema, mange, scabhead and scaly legs on fowls. Sold in dry or liquid form; price 50 cents, by mail 60 cents. Address Gate City Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business see Georgia Business Exchange, 209 Norcross building.

WANTED—For cash job lots of cigars and tobacco. Box 14, city.

FORTUNE IN EGGS—Latest preservative; absolutely perfect; inexpensive; one cleared $270 from $4; eggs now 6c., during winter 25 to 40c. Formula 20c. Don't delay. Geo. A. Lawson, Box 129, Hill City, Tenn.

$100 LAST YEAR averaged per week $82.50 profits. Our methods most valuable ever offered; full and prompt advice free; write promptly. Dickson & Co., 115 East Sixth street, Cincinnati, O.

QUICK MONEY can be made in wheat, pork and stocks. The war is over. Don't be afraid to invest. Our customers made 200 per cent profit in ten days. It sounds big, but it's true. Small capital will earn an income. Don't hesitate but write to us. Our advice, always good, can be had free of charge. We are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and need no introduction. Our customers are our references. The G. W. Wylie Co., 11 Wall St., New York.

$224 AVERAGED each week last 6 years by placing $10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a lifetime. Cooper Co., Covington, Ky.

WANTED—A physician as partner in large office practice. Ability and a thousand dollars cash necessary. For particulars address Physician, this office.
8-28 sun mon

WANTED—Lady partner in good mailing business; $50 invested will insure $20 or more monthly income. References given and desired. Address Business Lady, care Constitution.

$36.25 OUR weekly average for the past two years on an investment of $25; has never been equaled. We gladly give all desired information. Grannan & Co., Cincinnati, O.

HAVE STOCK of musical instruments, sheet music, etc.; complete stock, perfectly assorted, suited for trade of small city. Owner retiring from business will exchange for small farm or real estate of equal value, say $2,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEORGIA BUSINESS EXCHANGE buys, sells and exchanges all kinds of business. Call and see us, 209 Norcross building.

WANTED—Novelties and useful household inventions of all kinds that have not been placed in the hands of dealers. Have you any kind of a new and useful invention that you wish to place on the market? If so, send us a description and if possible a model with your best terms and we will give you an offer. We have thousands of agents at work and will boom the sale of any good novelty. Address W. H. Baird & Co., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa.

ON ACCOUNT of having to leave city, will sell centrally located cigar stand cheap. Address W. H., care Constitution.

WANTED—To correspond with the local representative of some wholesale dry goods, shoe and hat house. Merchant, care Constitution.

THE Liquid Air Company, now offering a limited amount of stock, will send its prospectus to any person desiring it; write Gardenhire & Vandivert, attys. of company, St. Paul building, New York city.

FIRST-CLASS hotel manager wants to lease house in a town; any size. Address L. M., Lithonia, Ga.

WE HAVE cash buyers for cigar stands, grocery stores, boarding and rooming houses, or any kind of business. Georgia Business Exchange, 209 Norcross building.

WANTED—Capable man with $1,000 to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house; $125 month and all expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position, with good future prospects. Address James Barton, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE—City 5,000; only shoe store here; established 1885; nice store, good stand; only small amount cash to buy stock and good will. J. W. Rigsby, Gainesville, Ga.

HAVE YOU a business to sell? If you list it with Georgia Business Exchange we will guarantee you quick sale. 209 Norcross building.

MEXICAN OPALS direct from the mines. Send 50 cents in stamps and receive prepaid 10 fine opals or 25 for 89 cents. Address Francisco DeLathoff, San Juan Del Rio, Estado Queretaro, Mexico.

DO YOU want to sell your business quick, or want a partner? We have cash buyers on hand. Georgia Business Exchange, 209 Norcross building.

SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—To make headquarters in this city and travel this territory with first-class general line of shoes from Boston. Only those having experience and some trade need apply. Address, with references, A. W. Tedcastle & Co., postoffice box 3494, Boston, Mass.
8-19 7t

FOR SALE—Machinery.

WE have the following machinery for sale at bargains: Two Lowell spinning frames, 144 spindles each, 1¾ rings, one wool gin, one breaker card, one roll card, one condenser, one mule, one grinder. R. S. Armstrong & Bro.

FOR SALE and immediate delivery, large stock of boilers and engines of all styles and sizes; also saw mills, grist mills, gins, cotton presses, etc., at satisfactory prices. Avery & McMillan, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

For Rent by M. L. Thrower, 88 South Forsyth St. 'Phone 1450.

15-r. h.,	35 Cone street, furnished	$100 00
15-r. h.,	103 Washington street	80 00
15-r. h.,	70 Spring street	75 00
10-r. h.,	26 Windsor street	33 00
9-r. h.,	31 Cooper street	25 00
9-r. h.,	42 Crew street	25 00
9-r. h.,	386 Rawson street	18 00
8-r. h.,	225 Loyd street	30 00
8-r. h.,	205 South Forsyth street	25 00
8-r. h.,	86 North Pryor street. Call for price.	
8-r. h.,	142 Walton street	20 00
7-r. h.,	403 Whitehall street	23 00
7-r. h.,	15 McDaniel street	22 00
7-r. h.,	178 Forrest avenue	25 00
7-r. h.,	148 Piedmont avenue	17 50
7-r. h.,	Lillian avenue, new	12 50
6-r. h.,	201 Woodward avenue	15 00
6-r. h.,	102 West Fair street	15 00
6-r. h.,	105 Jones avenue	13 00
6-r. h.,	48 Stonewall street	12 50
6-r. h.,	23 Walker street	20 00
6-r. h.,	176 Crew street	27 50
5-r. h.,	266 Spring street	15 00
5-r. h.,	93 McDaniel street	15 00
5-r. h.,	31 Humphries street	13 00

Get one of my weekly printed lists.

FOR RENT.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

6-r. h.,	large garden, Kirkwood	$15 00
7-r. h.,	Queens street, West End	16 65
8-r. h.,	Washington st., g., w., b. r.	20 00
9-r. h.,	E. Cain street, g., w., b. h.	20 00
7-r. h.,	Yonge street, g., w., b. r.	17 00
5-r. h.,	Mangum street	13 00
6-r. h.,	Walker street	20 00
7-r. h.,	near in, E. Hunter	25 00
9-r. h.,	East Hunter street	22 50
9-r. h.,	Pulliam street	12 50
4-r. h.,	Kelly street	10 00
5-r h.,	Loyd st., g., w., b. r.	20 00
6-r. h.,	Whitehall st., g., w., b. r.	15 00
6-r h.,	Davis street	10 00
6-r. h.,	Nelson street	13 50
5-r. h.,	Richardson street	15 00
5-r. h.,	New Bellwood avenue	8 00
4-r. h.,	Strong street	6 50
7-r. h.,	Crew street	22 50
7-r. h.,	Davis street	9 00
9-r. h.,	Hayden street, g., w. and b.	25 00
6-r. h.,	Hapeville	12 00
8-r. h.,	new, near in, all improvements	25 00
7-r. h.,	Capitol avenue, g. and w.	18 00
7-r. h.,	Mangum street, water	15 00
7-r. h.,	South Pryor, water, large lot	16 00
12-r. h.,	Jackson street	37 50
4-r. h.,	Woodward avenue, g., w.	10 50
9-r. h.,	Piedmont ave., up to date	32 50
10-r. h.,	N. Boulevard, g., w., r. h.	26 50
11-r. h.,	cor. Sixth st., modern, s. h.	60 00
7-r. h.,	300 Crew, g., w., b. r.	20 00
7-r. h.,	Simpson st., g., w., b. r.	20 00
6-r. h.,	Jones ave., g. and w.	13 00
4-r. and hall,	N. Boulevard, g. and w.	14 00
16-r. h.,	Washington st., near in	75 00
7-r. h.,	Atwood st., West End	12 50
5-r. h.,	Little, near Capitol	9 00
4-r h.,	Davis	9 00
4-r. h.,	Terry, near in	7 00
4-r. h.,	Madison avenue	11 00
4-r. h. and store,	Fitzgerald st.	10 00

Also fifty other choice 3, 4 and 5-r. houses. Call and get my list. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter st. Telephone 754.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

10-r. h.,	186 N. Boulevard	$35 00
9-r. h.,	90 East Ellis street, g. w. b.	25 00
8-r. h.,	123 Richardson, newly renovated	30 00
8-r. h.,	108 Trinity avenue, central	
7-r. h.,	20 Piedmont avenue	17 50
7-r. h.,	Highland ave., g. w. b.	16 00
7-r. h.,	Richardson street	18 00
7-r. h.,	285 Woodward, g., w. and b.	18 00
6-r. h.,	235 Courtland avenue	25 00
5-r. h.,	15 Brotherton	15 00
3-r. h.,	23 Corput street	8 00

Landlords, come to see us.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

FURNISHED house, modern conveniences, excellent condition, near in. "New South," care Constitution.

FOR RENT, $32.50, furnished house, 338 Spring, all modern conveniences, elegant bath, No. 1 neighborhood; 7 rooms. P. O. Box No. 7, City.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEE CURRENT DIRECTORY before selecting a house. Ansley Brothers, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—7-r. h., 402 Auburn avenue, $20; 8-r. h., 25 Dunlap street, $22.50. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

FOR RENT—6-room cottage, all modern conveniences, centrally located. 73 East Fair street. Apply 86 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—My residence, corner of Kimball and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga. Apply to E. Kingsbery, 383 Marietta street, or address J. Kingsbery, Carrollton, Ga.

FOR RENT—7-room brick dwelling, No. 276 Courtland street, at $20 per month. Newly papered and painted. All modern conveniences. Be vacant September 1, 1898. Apply to J. A. Reynolds, No. 16 South Broad street.

PRETTY 4-room cottage in West End near car line; good condition and convenient. Carter, Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Nice 7-room house 71 West Mitchell; two boarders to start with.

EIGHT-ROOM house, every convenience, electric bells, cabinet mantels, porcelain bath, marble lavatories, large lot, servants' house, carriage house and stable, Washington street. Write to J. D. Baker, 58 Whitehall.

TO LET—Elegant modern seven and eight-room houses, Jackson, Forest avenue, Washington, Piedmont, Peachtree and West End. Ansley Brothers, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—137 West Baker street, eight-room house; also 57 Hayden street, five-room house. Apply 236 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—160 Courtland street, 8-room house with every conveniences. Apply 152 Courtland street.

I WILL RENT my residence, 34 W. Peachtree; 10 rooms. Call at home. Thomas Finley.

NEW HOUSE, eight rooms, all modern conveniences, 24 Orange st.; rent moderate. Apply to owner, 41 Windsor st.

FOR RENT—8-r. h., gas, water, bath; No. 394 Auburn; $18; first-class. W. J. Campbell, city hall.

TO LET—Close in, South Pryor street, splendid, modern eleven-room residence. Call Monday. Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabama street.

NEW 8-r. h., near the center of city, on south side, handsomely finished, has all modern improvements; it would be cheap at $30, but I will rent it, giving the privilege of one year to the first desirable tenant for $25 per month. Call or write at once. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

THREE connecting rooms first floor; gas, water and bath; half block from capitol. 139 East Hunter street.

FOR RENT—In private family, one room with bath attached for single gentleman; meals at Durand's. Address P, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Connecting rooms; housekeeping; fine condition. Rooms, care Constitution.

TWO nice connecting rooms; no light housekeeping; references; small private family. Call 31 East Harris street, corner Ivy.

ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or single; modern conveniences; very close in; no children; references. Address Walton, care Constitution.

ROOMS TO RENT—Large, airy rooms; gentlemen preferred. 7 Church street.

ONE LARGE room equipped for light housekeeping. Gas stove, etc. Use of bathroom. 33 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Two rooms suitable for light housekeeping near capitol; no children. 147 East Hunter street.

FOR RENT—Four front connecting rooms in best of neighborhood and all conveniences; cheap. 173 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—2 or 3 nice large connecting rooms, bathroom connected. Apply 41 Highland avenue.

FOR RENT—Four nice connecting rooms, splendid neighborhood, gas and good water. 96 Stonewall street.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms; gas, water and bath; references required and given. Apply 421 Woodward avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—To gentlemen only, two large, well furnished rooms on lower floor, exclusive bath, every convenience; private family; no children; best location, near in; terms reasonable. Address P, box 298.

Rooms— Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—A suite of rooms with or without board. 41 Poplar street.

FOR RENT—Three rooms suitable for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; also stall for horse. 142 Courtland.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

FOR RENT—With or without board, large front room, neatly furnished, second floor. 72 Walton street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

TWO connecting rooms, unfurnished, to parties without children in neat cottage North Boulevard, near Edgewood avenue. A. W. D.

FOR RENT—Four unfurnished rooms; best locality. Address W. B. L., care Constitution.

TO RENT—Three unfurnished connecting rooms in cottage, private family; gas and water; near in, south side, $12.50. C. G., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Two connecting, unfurnished rooms; privilege of bathroom; front room papered, 50 Trinity avenue, between Whitehall and Pryor streets.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms cheap. 26 Formwalt street.

FOR RENT—Three connecting unfurnished rooms, in private family, gas, water and bath. No. 12 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—Stores.

BE SURE TO SEE US if you want to rent a store. We have the choice ones now offered. Ansley Brothers, 12 East Alabama.

IN GREENESBORO, GA.—Elegant brick store, with basement, can be rented here now; most centrally located. Address Post Box 27, Greenesboro, Ga.

FOR RENT—Offices.

FOR RENT—The five front connecting offices, with the large circular bay window, over the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, at the corner of Forsyth and Alabama streets. These are beautiful offices, on second floor, for the past six years occupied by the Georgia Cotton Oil Company. Apply R. F. Maddox.

CENTRAL Kimball house office for rent; half of our office for rent, most central, popular and prominent in the city, suitable for insurance, railroad or brokerage. A. J. West & Co., real estate agents, 18 Pryor street, Kimball house.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Old established saloon stand cheap, No. 12 Walton st.; room 25x100 feet; fine location.

DESK room in well furnished office. English-American building, room 1002.

FOR RENT—187 Decatur street, meat market, refrigerator and tools. Reasonable.

Gavan Book Company. 2 Whitehall St.

GAVAN BOOK CO., 2 Whitehall street; schoolbooks for all schools now ready; we have big stock of second-hand textbooks; we will buy all condemned books. Teachers, remember we buy, sell and exchange books used in any county in the state. Write us for circulars and prices. Gold fountain pen by mail $1.

INSTRUCTION.

THE JACKSON STREET ASSOCIATION Kindergarten opens September 5th at 224 Jackson street. Miss Madge Bigham, principal; Miss Willette Allen, supervisor.

REV. GASS IS TO BE BURIED TODA

Funeral Services Will Be Conducted This Afternoon.

TRIBUTE IS PAID HIS MEMORY

St. Luke's Congregation Met Yesterday for That Purpose.

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET WERE HEARD

Many Members of the Congregation Will Attend His Funeral in Greenville Today.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE REmains of Rev. John Gass, rector of St. Luke's church, of this city, will be conducted this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Christ church, Greenville, S. C. The news of his death of appendicitis at the residence of Colonel B. E. Sloan, in Pendleton, S. C., near Greenville, caused much regret in this city.

As soon as the news of his demise was received in Atlanta, Mr. C. R. DeSaussure called a meeting of the vestry of St. Luke's church for Friday afternoon, and it was resolved at that meeting to assemble the congregation in order that suitable resolutions concerning the death of the rector might be adopted.

This was done, and yesterday when the noon hour arrived, St. Luke's was crowded to its doors. Expressions of sorrow and regret were heard and then several members of the congregation addressed the assembly, paying tender tribute to the memory of the dead rector.

Among those who spoke was Mr. Burton Smith. He told of the sterling qualities of Mr. Gass, of the admration felt for him by the members of his congregation; of the purity and integrity of the dead man's life; he spoke of the gentle, unassuming nature, of the pure character of Mr. Gass, and when he had concluded his remarks many eyes were filled with tears.

Suitable resolutions were passed concerning the death of Mr. Gass, and a committee, consisting of the vestrymen, was appointed to draft a memorial to be sent to the family of Mr. Gass. Messrs. Thomas Peters, W. H. Scott, John DeSaussure and Colonel Z. D. Harrison, were appointed to accompany the eight vestrymen to Greenville, S. C., for the purpose of attending the funeral services and acting as an escort to the remains.

A number of the members of the congregation left yesterday afternoon with the vestrymen, as did also Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Texas, who has been occupying the pulpit at St. Luke's during the absence of Mr. Gass. At the same hour that the services are to be conducted in Christ church, Greenville, the Episcopal funeral service will be read in St. Luke's church, of this city. This will be at 4 o'clock, and the members of the congregation will all attend.

MURDER OF CONDUCTOR CASON.

Was Trying To Stop a Row Between a Negro and White Boy.

Valdosta, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—The murder of Conductor Cason at Dupont last night by Mark Graham, a negro of this city, has aroused the indignation of this entire section. Graham is well known here, and has served several terms in the chaingang. He is a prowling, homeless negro of the desperado stamp. From reports brought here the killed Conductor Cason for nothing, the conductor being in the act of stopping a row between the negro and a white boy.

Cason was on his way to South Carolina to be married when the tragedy occurred. He had worked his way up to the position of passenger conductor, and his run was between Lake City and Fort White, Fla. He got off on a month's leave of absence, and at Dupont the negro and a white boy entered the car to get water. The two became involved in a quarrel, and Cason started to separate them, when the negro shot him down.

A crowd from Waycross and this city went to the scene, carrying track dogs from here, but no trace of the negro was found. Nothing is known of his whereabouts, though the search will not be given up until he is captured. Had he been taken last night, summary punishment might have been dealt to him.

ROUGH RIDERS WILL COME NEXT

Roosevelt's Men Will Be Mustered Out in New York City.

New York, August 27.—The men who will get away after the Seventy-first New York regiment will undoubtedly be the Rough Riders. It has been announced that they will be mustered out of the service within two weeks.

It was reported yesterday that the Rough Riders would make the trip across Long Island on their mounts, arriving in New York in about ten days. As there are many of the men not in condition to undertake such a long ride, it has been abandoned, and when they leave Camp Wikoff it will be on the Long Island railroad. They will ride through Manhattan, and according to present arrangements will be mustered out after they get to New York, either in Madison Square or Plaza Square.

After the Rough Riders, the Ohio and Michigan men will depart, and when all the volunteers are away, the regulars will leave.

Two hundred furloughs were granted today under the orders of Secretary Alger, and the men left for their homes to spend their sixty days' leave of absence.

TROOPS LEAVING CHICKAMAUGA

Breckinridge Hurrying Departure of Men from Camp Thomas.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., August 27.—The regiments that left Camp Thomas today were the Second and Fifth Missouri, of the Third division, First corps, and the Sixth Ohio, of the Second division, First corps. The destination of the two Missouri regiments was Lexington, while the Sixth Ohio will go into camp at Knoxville.

The Fourteenth Minnesota will break camp early tomorrow morning, and will leave for Knoxville over the Southern railroad as soon as it can load. Trains for the Second Ohio will be ready at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the regiment will proceed to Knoxville. This will leave of the First corps at Camp Thomas only the First Pennsylvania, which will go to Knoxville Monday. The two troops of Kentucky cavalry will proceed to Lexington Monday.

Richland's Cotton Receipts.

Richland, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—The cotton season is opening right along in this section. Richland has received about thirty bales so far, and they will come in right along from now on. The town takes in seven or eight thousand bales a year.

Professor Layfield has the sympathy of many friends in the death of his little six-month-old son.

TEACHERS TO BE TAUGHT TO TEACH

The General Normal School Will Open Tomorrow Morning.

WILL LAST THROUGH THE WEEK

All Branches of Public School Study Will Be Explained.

PROGRAMME WAS ARRANGED YESTERDAY

Teachers Expect To Be Greatly Benefited by the Work Done During the Week.

THE TEACHERS OF THE PUBLIC schools met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the office of Superintendent W. F. Slaton for the purpose of arranging the plan of study for the normal school next week. The classes will be composed of teachers in the public school system and will be conducted in the Boys' High school building, corner Courtland and Gilmer streets.

This is known as the general normal school and has been conducted annually in this city for some time. It is of immense benefit not only to the teachers, but to the pupils of the schools as well, as it gives the teachers a familiarity with the textbooks to be used during the ensuing term that could be required in no other way and shows them how to conduct their classes to the best advantage of the pupils.

Many of the teachers have, during the summer months, been studying school systems in various portions of the country, and several have been attending summer and normal schools. It is probable that these teachers will be asked to tell the normal school to be held next week what they saw and learned and their talks will probably be very interesting.

In mapping out the plan of work yesterday it was deemed advisable to make penmanship, drawing, arithmetic and music special studies and these branches will be under the direction of teachers selected because of their eminent qualifications. Mrs. H. R. Echols will be in charge of the penmanship department, having the privilege of selecting a number of teachers to assist her.

Mr. B. C. Davis, public school musical director, will be in charge of the music of all the grades and will daily give lessons to the teachers. Mr. L. M. Landrum, assistant superintendent, will have supervision over the arithmetic, assisted by Miss Ella W. Smillie and several other teachers.

Miss C. W. Bradley will have charge of the drawing department and will also have the privilege of selecting teachers to assist her. The normal school will commence at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and will last through the entire week.

The programme for the entire week is as follows:

EIGHTH GRADE—T. A. E. Means, chairman; Miss Minnie Battle, secretary; will meet in room 16.
9 to 9:30—Penmanship, Mrs. Echols.
9:30 to 10—Grammar, Mrs. Smith.
10 to 10:30—History, Miss Mitchell.
10 to 10:30—Physiology, Mrs. Thomas.
10:30 to 11—Reading, Miss Foute.
11 to 11:30—Civil government, Professor Means.
11:30 to 12—Arithmetic, Professor Landrum.
11:30 to 12—Arithmetic, Miss Steinheimer.
12 to 12:30—Drawing, Miss Bradley.
12:30 to 1—Singing, Professor Davis.
SEVENTH GRADE—Mrs. W. F. Johnson, chairman; Mrs. Susie Wells, secretary; will meet in room 17.
9 to 9:30—Penmanship, Mrs. Echols.
9:30 to 10—Grammar, Miss M. Pitts.
10 to 10:30—Arithmetic, Miss Ellie Dunlap.
10:30 to 11—History, Miss L. Field.
11 to 11:30—Drawing, Miss C. Bradley.
11:30 to 12—Reading, Miss B. Brady.
12 to 12:30—Music, Professor Davis.
12:30 to 1—Fixing Birds.
SIXTH GRADE—Mrs. J. C. Scrutchin, chairman; Miss J. Berman, secretary; will meet in room 19.
9 to 9:15—Arithmetic, Miss Bosworth.
9:15 to 9:30—Reading and elocution, Mrs. Scrutchin.
9:30 to 10—Mathematics, Professor Landrum.
10 to 10:30—Writing, Miss Echols.
10:30 to 11—Geography, Miss Burtchaell, Miss Riordan, Miss Long.
11 to 11:30—Grammar and arithmetic, Miss McDaniel, Miss S. Battle, Miss R. Jones, Miss E. Walker, Miss M. Brenning, Miss Brenner, Miss Bryson, Miss S. Steinheimer, Miss Springer.
11:30 to 12—Music, Professor Davis.
12 to 12:30—Discussion of limits.
12:30 to 1—Drawing, Miss Bradley.
FIFTH GRADE—Miss Roach, chairman; Miss Garcia, secretary; will meet in room 18.
9 to 9:30—Arithmetic, Professor Landrum.
9:30 to 10—History, Miss Field.
10 to 10:30—Penmanship, Mrs. Echols.
10:30 to 11—Drawing, Miss Bradley.
11 to 11:30—Music, Professor Davis.
11:30 to 12—Reading or spelling, Miss Flynn and Miss King.
12 to 12:30—Grammar, Miss Bean and Miss Payne.
12:30 to 1—Geography, Miss Hornady and Miss Dunlap.
FOURTH GRADE—Miss Lillie Wurm, chairman; Miss M. Smith, secretary, will meet in room 12.
9 to 9:30—Geography, Miss Campbell, Miss Gatins and Miss Dibble.
9:30 to 10—Grammar, Miss Lucile Nolan and Miss Eppie Nutting.
10 to 11:30—Spelling, Miss S. James.
10:30 to 11—Music, Professor Davis.
11 to 11:30—Penmanship, Mrs. Echols.
11:30 to 12.—Drawing, Miss Bradley and Miss C. Orr.
12 to 12:30—Arithmetic, Professor Landrum, Miss Askew and Miss Roddey.
12:30 to 1—Limits.
THIRD GRADE—Miss Kate Massey, chairman; Miss Beulah Liebman, secretary. Will meet in room 3.
9 to 9:30—Drawing, Miss Bradley.
9:330 to 10—Reading, Miss Key and Miss Rosenbaum.
10 to 10:30, music—Professor Davis.
11 to 11:30, grammar—Miss Proffitt.
11 to 11:30—Penmanship, Mrs. Echols.
11:30 to 12—Spelling, Miss Heinz; composition, Miss Guthman.
12 to 12:30—Limits.
SECOND GRADE—Miss S. E. Davis, chairman; Miss Daisy Smith, secretary. Will meet in room 2.
9 to 9:30—Reading, Miss Mai Giles and Miss Mamie Base.
9:30 to 10—Music, Professor Davis.
10:30 to 11—Drawing, Miss Bradley.
10:30 to 11 Nature Study—Miss Simpson and Miss M. Thompson.
11 to 11:30 Number Work—Miss Clowe and Miss Glover.
11:30 to 12—Limits.
12 to 12:30 Writing—Mrs. Echols.
12:30 to 1 Spelling—Miss Holliday and Miss Mobley.
FIRST GRADE—Mrs. Shaw, chairman; Mrs. Hodges, secretary. Will meet in room 1.
Daily, 9 to 9:30, Music—Professor Davis.
9:30 to 10, Drawing—Miss Bradley.
10:30 to 11, Arithmetic—Professor Landrum.
12 to 12:30, Penmanship—Mrs. Echols.
10 to 10:30, Reading—Miss Hanes.
11 to 11:30, Nature Study—Miss Foute.
11:30 to 12, Spelling—Miss Stuart.
12:30 to 1—General discussion.
Tuesday—10 to 10:30, elocution—Miss Askew.
11 to 11:30, Nature Study—Miss Haygood.
11:30 to 12, Number Work—Miss Tuller.
12:30 to 1—General discussion.
Thursday—10 to 10:30, composition—Mrs. Mitchell.
11 to 11:30, Normal Training—Miss Hardin.
11:30 to 12, Phonics—Miss Mills.
12:30 to 1—General discussion.
Friday—10 to 10:30, discipline—Miss Berman.
11 to 11:30, Spelling—Miss Jones.

America Has Not Questioned Germany.

Berlin, August 27.—A high official at the foreign office assured the correspondent of the Associated Press today that the United States government had not asked Germany's opinion or wishes regarding the Philippines. The official added that he did not believe America would ask any power to participate in the Philippines settlement.

LAWYERS RETURN FROM BAR MEETING

Large Numbers Attend from Georgia and Enjoy It.

MANY CHANGES DISCUSSED

American Bar Association Aims at Many Reforms for Future.

FULTON COLVILLE TALKS OF CONVENTION

Longer Terms and More Pay for Judges of Higher Courts Is Wanted and Meets with Favor.

THE LAWYERS FROM ATLANTA who attended the American Bar Association convention recently held at Saratoga, N. Y., have returned to Georgia and report that the gathering of lawyers from all parts of the United States was one of the most successful and interesting that they have ever seen together.

Those present from Georgia were: Colonel N. J. Hammond, Captain W. D. Ellis, Colonel B. F. Abbott, Mr. Burton Smith and Mr. Fulton Colville, of Atlanta; Mr. Frank Miller and Mr. Joseph Lamar, of Augusta; Mr. Peter Meldrim, Mr. George S. Owners and Mr. Cunningham, of Savannah; Mr. W. M. Hammond, of Thomasville, and Mr. W. A. Wimbish, of Columbus.

Many new reforms were discussed at the convention and the Georgia barristers obtained much information and new ideas on up-to-date legal methods and changes in proceedings.

One of the most important questions discussed at the meeting was the salary and length of term of the judges of the higher courts. It was the general opinion that these judges should be paid better and their terms should be lengthened.

Mr. Fulton Colville talks interestingly of the convention and tells of what reforms the bar association is striving for. He said yesterday:

"I was very much impressed with the conservatism of this association of lawyers of America. They were willing to 'hasten slowly' in the reforms they are seeking to bring about. They are laboring now on uniformity in commercial laws, in divorce proceedings, in the attestation of wills, deeds, etc., besides the general progress of the law.

"The expense and delays of the legal proceedings was greatly discussed.

"I found a general opinion prevalent that judges should be selected for long terms on large salaries. The salary large to attract the best talent and remain an incentive to hold the office instead of using it as a stepping-stone to a political office of greater salary.

"The long terms educate the judge, so that the public gets the benefit of his experience and increased efficiency. It is better for the public to have able, experienced judges. They dispatch more business and more correctly than others. Less appeals are taken to their decisions and the expense required in appeals is greatly diminished. The taxation required to support the general court proceedings would be much less under this system of long terms and high salaries than at present under short terms and cheap salaries.

"In New York the terms are ten years and $14,000 salary per year. There is every inducement for a great lawyer to aspire to the bench and not leave it for political honors or emoluments.

"Suppose the salary of the supreme court judges of our state were $10,000 per year with a term of ten years. There would be no resignations from the bench and every lawyer in the state would like to have the office. As it is, very few can afford to hold it except for a short time for the honor it confers and the prestige it gives in attracting clients afterwards.

"Suppose the superior court judges received $5,000 a year for a term of eight years. The bench would cease to be a stepping-stone to congress, but would be the ambition of every lawyer in the circuit to hold it. In a few years the judiciary of the state would be changed. I mean no reflection on the present judiciary. It is the best the present conditions afford. It is well known that the judiciary today is composed almost altogether of young men who are ambitious and this has been for a long time the best method of rising to other honors.

"When the other system would elevate to the bench the old and experienced lawyer, who would remain there instead of going into politics."

USED KNIVES AND PISTOLS.

Row Following a Political Meeting at Lexington, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., August 27.—A special to The State from Lexington, where the last meeting but one of the state campaign was held Friday, says that after the campaign meeting there yesterday, which passed off pleasantly enough, the town was thrown into a foment by a disturbance among the police authorities and a few country cousins. The result was Mr M. C. Johnson, a policeman, was stabbed in the breast, penetrating the left lung, and Mr. Quitman Roberts, an inoffensive bystander, was accidentally shot in the thigh, and Tom Seay was shot through the bowels. Young Roberts is only slightly wounded, while Johnson and Seay are in a very critical condition. Mr. Seay is hardly expected to live.

Policeman Johnson, it is said, was endeavoring to arrest Seay for disturbing the peace, when the latter overpowered Johnson, and after beating him, stabbed him with a knife. The policeman used his weapon in the melee with the above results.

Ten-Cent Debt Causes Tragedy.

Savannah, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—The insignificant sum of 10 cents, which William Wilcox owed William Wright, two negro laborers, caused a tragedy on the Gondon wharf this morning. The two men got into a dispute over the debt. Wright picked up a sharp-pointed crowbar and literally poked a hole into Wilcox's neck, from which the blood spurted freely. He then chased him with the crowbar and Wilcox rolled off the wharf into the river. It is said his jugular was severed and he bled to death before he fell into the water. Wright made his escape.

No More Inferior Raisins.

Fresno, Cal., August 27.—The California Raisin Growers' Association has organized for the purpose of establishing a high standard of quality and to put a stop to the shipment of inferior raisins. It is the intention to maintain a reasonable price for the product throughout the year. The association has under its control over 90 per cent of the crop of the state and will in two or three weeks, it is expected, secure at least 5 per cent more.

Want a Rehearing.

Montgomery, Ala., August 27.—(Special.)—The nine coal oil inspectors appointed under an act passed by the last legislature and which was recently declared by the supreme court to be unconstitutional made a motion today for a rehearing by the court. The attorneys for the inspectors insist that in rendering the recent decision the court reversed former findings. Chief Justice Brickell was the only justice who dissented from the decision.

We Are Opening Daily

The most elegant assortment of FINE GRAND RAPIDS Chamber Suits, Dining Room Suits, Bookcases, Chiffoniers, Hat Racks, Sideboards in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Walnut and Birds Eye Maple, the very latest designs and finish.

On Monday Morning

Our entire line will be ready on our commodious floors. Every article is new and marked at the very lowest price, which is bound to move every piece that we offer.

200 Beautiful Oak Chamber Suits from $9.90 up.
100 Handsome Couches in Leather and Silk Velours.
100 White and Brass Iron Beds with Mahogany and Golden Oak Dressers and Washstands to match.

See Our Carpets, Mattings, Draperies

Elegant goods at live and let live prices.

We Want 1,000 Out-of-Town Buyers.

Special inducements in prices and freights.

100 Roll Top, Flat Top and Standing Desks with Office Tables and Chairs to match at a bargain.

Don't buy an article of Furniture or Carpets before getting our prices and terms—we will save you big money.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Large Rattan Rockers only $1.49
Solid Oak Chiffoniers only $4.99
SEE THEM.

OLD STAND

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

NEW FIRM WILL BE P. H. Snook & Austin Fur. Co.

TO REGULATE THE LOAN COMPANIES

Special Legislation to Be Asked from the Legislature.

SOME USURIOUS PRACTICES

In Loaning Money to the Negroes Complained Of.

MACON LAWYER WILL TAKE STEPS

To Put an End to This Kind of Business—A Talk with Lawyer Ayers. General Macon News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—It is the intention of Mr. Malcom H. Ayer, a well-known young attorney of Macon, to seek special legislation by the legislature which convenes in October next to regulate the usurious abures practiced by the loan companies which make a habit of lending money to negroes, principally negro women. He is prompted to take this step by reason of the result of an injunction case brought by him recently in Bibb superior court in behalf of a large number of negro clients against certain loan companies. Mr. Ayer's action was in line with the position frequently taken of late by the Constitution against the practices of the companies on poor, ignorant and hard-pressed negroes. To The Constitution correspondent Mr. Ayer said today:

"These loan companies are not incorporated, but bear corporate names. The same parties bearing several names, such as the Welch Loan Company and the Star Loan Company, being the same parties.

"I also hold notes from Columbian Loan Company, Dixie Loan Company, the Macon Loan Company, the New York Loan Company, the South Macon Loan Company, the Bibb Loan Company. The Southern Loan Company is the largest here and is operated by J. H. J. Brown, H. A. Rivers and J. W. Moore, who were made parties in my bill; but affidavit of J. H. J. Brown says A. J. Kemp, of Paulding county, is the owner, and these parties are only agents. Money is loaned to only negro women. One dollar and a half is loaned, four notes are taken for 65 cents each, due seven, fourteen, twenty-one and twenty-eight days from date. In the event the whole amount is not paid, by paying the interest, $1.10, four new notes are made out for the same amount ad infinitum. The amount on a $2 loan, four notes, 80 cents each; $2.50, four notes, 95 cents each. These are the usual amounts loaned.

Threats and Persistence.

"These companies have many thousand dollars out at this rate. As near as I can get at it, about $11,000. They take mortgages on furniture and by threats and persistence usually manage to collect the interest on a loan for many months. I have made the calculation from a schedule given in evidence in a case tried and which evidence was not denied by the companies, and the interest on $1.50 for one year is $26.40; or on $150, $2,640. Many of these notes were brought to me, thousands of them, and finding that to sue on each case on amounts ranging from $1.10 up to $11 or $12 was too much of an undertaking, and finding that the agents of these companies were making it "hot" for the negroes, making various threats of jailing them and taking their effects, I decided to file a bill enjoining them from further molesting plaintiffs until their cases could be tried. I got a restraining order, but upon consideration Judge Felton dismissed same on the ground that there was no law to join all of these parties, there being a remedy by filing defense to each mortgage foreclosure and also by suing for the usury alleged to have been charged.

"This, of course, puts an end to any relief to these negroes unless legislation of some kind is had. There seems to be loan companies of this kind the world over. I copy this extract from a law paper:

"'The Money Lending Question.—Certain recent English money lending cases resulted in the appointment of a parliamentary committee to report on the subject. The members are ready to do so. They believe the money lenders should be muzzled. They would put it in the power of judges to reduce the rate of interest and to order repayment of any overcharges.

"'The committee does not see its way to abolish bills of sale, but it recommends that the limit be raised and insists that the borrower should receive the full amount. Another recommendation is that all money lenders shall be registered and that they shall trade only in their own names.

"'If this report results in legislation it will be interesting to see how the law will be evaded, for evaded it will be.'

Special Legislation.

"The matter of legislation I have not given sufficient thought to formulate, but am convinced that the only way to completely put a stop to this practice is by making it a misdemeanor to write more than the amount of money loaned and legal interest on the face of a note. Also making it a misdemeanor to attempt to foreclose any chattel mortgage tainted with usury or to collect any note tainted with usury.

"Even then we might say, 'It will be interesting to see how the law will be evaded, for evaded it will be.'"

Commandants Wanted.

There are two military schools in Congressman Bartlett's district; namely, one at Barnesville and the other at Milledgeville. A commandant for each of these schools is appointed by the United States government to drill and train students in military tactics and discipline. By reason of the war the two schools are without commandants, the commandants having gone to the front.

Congressman Bartlett left tonight for Washington city for three specific purposes, to-wit:

To get the government to appoint commandants for the Barnesville and Milledgeville schools, as the regular fall term of the schools will soon begin.

To Muster Out.

To urge the president to allow Georgia volunteer soldiers the privilege of mustering out, who desire to do so. Congressman Bartlett will carry with him the names of many soldiers in the Third and First Georgia regiments who wish to be mustered out. Congressman Bartlett also bears with him to Washington numerous petitions of fathers, mothers and others asking the president that their sons and relatives be mustered out.

Seeking Clemency.

To intercede with the authorities at Washington for clemency in the case of a citizen of one of the counties of the sixth district who has been convicted in an illicit distilling case. Congressman Bartlett visited Atlanta yesterday in the interest of this matter.

Congressman Bartlett is one of the most active congressmen in Georgia. He is a very busy man. He constantly has his hands full, and never tires working for his district and constituents.

What Senator Bacon Says.

Relative to the published statement that officers of the Third regiment of Georgia volunteers at Griffin had requested Senator Bacon to aid them to keep their regiment from being mustered out, Senator Bacon said today that it is true that he had spoken to the president on the subject, but it was done on the receipt of a telegram from officers of the regiment stating that it was the desire of all the officers and men of the regiment to remain in the service.

Senator Bacon says emphatically that none of the volunteers should be obliged to remain in the service against their will and that those who are desirous of returning to their homes and their business should be allowed to do so.

Senator Bacon further said that he believed that all of the regiments to be mustered out would be published in a few days and that the men in regiments not mustered out would have no difficulty in securing their discharge.

Have Resigned.

It is reported that Second Lieutenant Robert Hazlehurst, of the Macon Volunteers, of the First Georgia regiment, and First Lieutenant George Snowden, of the Macon Hussars, of the First Georgia regiment, have resigned to resume their cotton business in Macon, the cotton season having opened, and these gentlemen having responsible positions in the cotton trade.

To Canvass for Funds.

The finance committee of the Macon Carnival Association will commence on next Tuesday to canvass among the citizens for money subscriptions to help defray the expenses of the great jubilee to be held in Macon next October. Six thousand dollars more is wanted. The city council has subscribed $1,000

The following letter has been issued by the committee to merchants and citizens generally:

"Macon, Ga., August 26, 1898.—Dear Sir: On October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th next the Macon Carnival Association proposes to hold a grand carnival in honor of the seventy-fifth birthday of Macon. This particular celebration is to be known as Macon's diamond jubilee.

"It is the intention of this association, with the aid and co-operation of the citizens of Macon, to give to the thousands of visitors who will be attracted to our city the most elaborate pageant and spectacular show ever witnessed in any southern city.

"The contract has already been closed for the war and peace parade, which will be held on the night of the 14th of October, and which has been placed in the hands of most experienced carnival managers in this country. The contracts have also been closed for the battle of Manila, which is the last and most gorgeous production of Pain's Fireworks Company. These two features will assure the attendance of thousands of visitors. Numerous other attractions will be made public from time to time as the contracts are closed.

"We have obtained from the railway companies a one and one-tenth cent rate within a radius of 300 miles. This is sufficient evidence of their hearty co-operation.

"The two days' carnival in October last was a financial success. The citizens of Macon subscribed less than $1,600 to promote this enterprise, and this insignificant amount brought to our city over $50,000. There can be no doubt that a well managed carnival is a magnificent investment. October will be a most auspicious time for holding a grand patriotic jubilee. It is earnestly requested that every citizen will give his support to this enterprise, which will not only reflect credit on each and every one of us, but will be the means of bringing thousands of dollars to this community. A committee will call upon you within the next few days. Yours truly,

"ELLIS M. TALBOT,
"Chairman Finance Committee."

GENERAL GORDON IN SAVANNAH

Says His Appointment on Porto Rican Commission Was a Surprise.

Savannah, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—Brigadier General W. W. Gordon reached the city today from his command in Florida. He is on his way to Washington, where he goes to receive instructions prior to departing for Porto Rico. He says his appointment on the Porto Rican commission was a great surprise to him. General Gordon refused to say anything about the government's policy in connection with the island. He carries with him a magnificent gold watch, presented just before his departure by Colonel Oppenheimer on behalf of his brigade. Colonel Oppenheimer will be in charge of the brigade during his absence.

General Gordon left the city tonight for Washington. He expects to leave with Admiral Schley for Porto Rico within a day or two.

VESSELS FOR THE COMMISSION.

Resolute Will Carry the Cuban Party and Seneca the Porto Ricans.

Washington, August 27.—Arrangements have been made for the supervision of the evacuation of the Spanish forces from Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Cuban commission, consisting of General Wade, Admiral Sampson and General Butler, will sail on the 3d of September on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, now on her way from Montauk Point to Portsmouth, Va. The Resolute will take the commission to Havana and remain there as long as needed.

The Porto Rican commission consists of General Brooke, Admiral Schley and General Gordon. General Brooke is now in Porto Rico in command of the military forces there. Admiral Schley is now in this city. General Gordon telegraphed today that he would be here Monday.

The army transport ship Seneca will be utilized in taking the members of the commission now in this country to Porto Rico.

WILL REVIEW LEE'S SOLDIERS.

President Will Visit Jacksonville and See the Seventh Corps.

Washington, August 27.—The president expects to be in Jacksonville, Fla., on September 15th, and review the soldiers of the Seventh corps, General Lee's command. He told Colonel Durbin, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, this today before he left the city. The colonel was here for the purpose of asking the president and Secretary Alger to visit Jacksonville and fix a date. It is likely that Secretary Alger will accompany the president.

Two Soldiers Killed by Train.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., August 27.—Two soldiers were killed here today. One was Private James Carr, Third Missouri, and the other Private John Sullivan, First Rhode Island. They were walking on the Pennsylvania tracks and were struck by a fast train and instantly killed.

One New Case at Franklin.

Houston, Tex., August 27.—A special from Franklin, La., says there has been one new case of yellow fever in that city and two suspects since Hobson's death. This is official. Hobson was the man who died about two weeks ago.

Troops at the Presidio.

San Francisco, August 27.—All of the troops now in this city have been moved from Camp Merritt to the Presidio, and it is believed by the regimental surgeons that the health of the men will be greatly improved by the change. Captain W. H. McKittrick, who raised the American flag over Santiago, is here.

OFFICERS ARE PROMOTED

President Names Men He Wants Advanced in Rank.

THEY FOUGHT AT MANILA

Soldiers Earn Advancement by Good Work in the Campaign in the Philippines.

Washington, August 27.—Before leaving the city the president ordered the following promotions of officers who participated in action in the capture of Manila:

To be major general of volunteers—Brigadier General T. M. Anderson, Brigadier General Arthur MacArthur, Brigadier General F. V. Greene.

To be major general of volunteers by brevet—Brigadier General John B. Babcock.

To be brigadier general of volunteers—Colonel S. Crenshine, Twenty-third United States infantry; Colonel Irving Hale, First Colorado volunteer infantry; Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Whittier, United States volunteers.

To be brevet brigadier general of volunteers—Colonel C. McC. Reave, Thirteenth Minnesota.

To be brevet colonel in the regular army—Lieutenant Colonel John French, Twenty-third infantry.

To be brevet colonel of volunteers—Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Thompson, chief signal officer.

To be brevet lieutenant colonel of volunteers—Major Cuthbertson, Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers; Major J. F. Bell, United States volunteers; Major Stotsenberg, First Nebraska; Major Broxton, First California; Major Sturgis, assistant adjutant general of volunteers; Major Strother, volunteer engineer; Major Bement, volunteer engineers; Major Simpson, assistant adjutant general volunteers.

To be brevet major in the regular army—Captain Hobson, artillery; Captain Kernan, Twenty-first infantry; Captain Nichols, Twenty-third infantry; Captain Sage, Twenty-third infantry.

To be brevet major of volunteers—Captain T. B. Mott, assistant adjutant general of volunteers; Captain W. G. Bates, U. S. V.; Captain R. W. Young, Utah artillery; Captain F. A. Grant, Utah artillery; Captain B. Jornstad, Thirteenth Minnesota; Captain Oscar Seabeck, Thirteenth Minnesota; Captain C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. V.; Captain P. S. March, Astor battery; Captain E. A. McHenna, volunteer signal corps.

To be brevet captain in the regular army—Lieutenant Hagadorn, Twenty-third infantry.

To be brevet captain of volunteers—Lieutenant Lackare, Thirteenth Minnesota; Lieutenant Whitworth, U. S. V.; Lieutenant Povey, Second Oregon; Lieutenant William W. Chance, volunteer signal corps; Lieutenant Philip J. Perkins, volunteer signal corps; Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourn, volunteer signal corps; Lieutenant Anson J. Rudd, volunteer signal corps.

To be brevet first lieutenant in the regular army—Lieutenant Williams, Sixth artillery; Lieutenant Koehler, Sixth artillery.

HOPE BACK FROM GREENLAND.

Captain Bartlett Brings Information of Lieutenant Peary.

St. Johns, N. F., August 27.—The steamer Hope arrived here last night from her trip to Greenland, whither she carried the Peary exploring expedition.

At Foulke Fjord the Hope parted with Lieutenant Peary and sailed on the 7th instant, the Windward, the exploring party's ship, leaving at the same time for Sheard Osborne Fjord, where Peary will make his headquarters during the winter. Sixty dogs and ten Eskimo men and women were taken north. Captain Bartlett reports all well.

Struck Him with a Hoe.

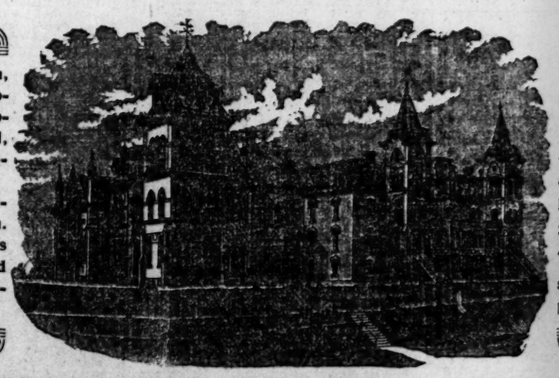
Odum, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—Bet Quinley and John Sumerall, two dusky lovers, appeared to have not agreed very well and last night John called her out of a store here, where she was doing some trading, and administered a sound thrashing to her, and early this morning Bet's ambition was so great for revenge she no longer could control it. Procuring a heavy weeding hoe, she came up to John unawares and gave him a severe blow with the weapon, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The trouble arose over Bet receiving too much attention from a negro named King.

SHORTER COLLEGE, ROME, GA.

"The Vassar of the South"

Shorter Is the Only Well-Endowed Female College in the State, and Offers Young Ladies Advantages Which Are Not Afforded by Any Competing Institution.

Unequaled location, buildings and equipment. Splendid Laboratories, Chemical, Physical and Biological.
Large Libraries, Excellent Gymnasium.
Great attention is given to health and physical development.



The LITERARY FACULTY of Shorter is unquestionably superior to that of any other female college in the Southern States.
The literary work is similar to that of the best colleges for men.

Besides its UNEQUALED LITERARY DEPARTMENT, Shorter also offers the best advantages in MUSIC, ART, etc., having teachers of national reputation.

Shorter College is a delightful Christian home, to which even very young pupils may be sent, with the assurance that they will receive all the care and attention that would be given them at their homes. Students who have received their diplomas from other colleges would do well to take advanced courses in SHORTER. Session opens September 14th.

Write for Catalogue

T. J. SIMMONS, A. M., President.

22 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 1. 13-22

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 28 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Keely Company

WE are getting ready for our new Autumn arrivals, which means a grand final sweep of all Summer Goods—as we make it a rule never to carry over goods from one season to another. In order to attain this end, and make room in our fixtures, we will this week offer you such values in Worthy Goods for so Little Money that the temptation to buy will be simply irresistible. Note these few prices:

At 5c Yard—General Clearance all Wash Goods up to 12½c—**At 5c Yard**
At 7½c Yd—Great Clearance all Wash Goods up to 15c—**At 7½c Yd**
At 10c Yard—Final Sweep all W'h G'ds up to 25c—**At 10c Yard**

Shirt Waists at 35c—Formerly sold at 75c-$1.00—**Shirt Waists at 35c**
Shirt Waists at 50c—Formerly sold at $1.25- 1.50—**Shirt Waists at 50c**
Shirt Waists at 75c—Formerly sold at 2.00- 2.50—**Shirt Waists at 75c**

White Shirt Waists 89c—Were up to $2.50—**White Shirt Waists 89c**
Linen Skirts at $1.00—Were up to $2.50—**Linen Skirts at $1.00**

Continuation of Our Famous Linen Sale

66-inch Bleached Table Damask at **45c Yard.**
68-inch Bleached Table Damask at **75c Yard.**
68-inch Bleached Table Damask at **85c Yard.**
72-inch Bleached Table Damask at **$1.00 Yard.**
68-inch Cream Table Damask at **40c Yard.**
68-inch Cream Table Damask at **50c Yard.**

White Doylies—At 50, 65, 75c and $1.00 doz.—Special for this Sale.
White Napkins—5-8 size, **$1.25 and $1.50** doz.—Special for this Sale.
White Napkins—3-4 size, to go at **$1.00** doz.—Special for this Sale.

Hemmed Huck Towels—All Linen, **10c Each.**
Hemmed Huck Towels—Size 40x20, **15c Each.**
Hemmed Huck Towels—Size 45x24, **20c Each.**

Hemstitched Pure White Huck—$2.75 dozen—Special.
Turkish Towels—Bleached and unbl'ched—**10 to 50c** Each.

11-4 White Spreads—Hemmed, ready for use, **$1.00** each—Special.
12-4 White Spreads—Marseilles patterns, hem'd, **$1.25** each—Special.
11-4 White Spreads—Marseilles, **$1.50** each—Special.
11-4 White Spreads—Marseilles, extra heavy, **$2.50** each—Special.

New Arrivals in Stylish Black Goods

Mohair Sicilians—52 inches wide, 49c yard.
Canvas Cloths—56 inches wide, 65c yard.
Diagonal Serges—48 inches wide, 65c yard.
Gloria Finish Brilliantines—40 inches wide, 49c yard.
All Wool Cheviot Serge—40 inches wide, 49c yard.
Real Irish Poplins—75c to **$2.25** yard.

WE ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PRIESTLY'S CELEBRATED MOURNING GOODS.

We have about 200 Remnants of Black Goods, some Small Ends, some Skirt Lengths, some Dress Lengths. We need the room. They go for about Half Price.

Our New Silks Are Certainly Beauties

They Must be Seen to be Appreciated

We have them in all of the Latest European and American Novelties, such as

Pekin Moire, Graduated Satin Stripes;
Pouet de Soie, Faconne Broche;
Haitienne Broche, Swivel Flowers;
Damas Lance Broche,
Taffetas Broche,
Taffeta Broderie Grille; Lattice work upon a Taffeta fond;
Satin Faconne Ombre,
Corded Bengaline Taffetas,
Brode Quadrille; emb'd'y effect on hair line checked Taffeta,
Pekin Broderie; a broad 3-inch Satin stripe.

Special for Tomorrow: Five pieces 24-inch extra heavy soft finish Glacie Taffeta at 85c, worth $1.25.

New Velvet Belts—With Steel Buckles, 25c each.
New Velvet Belts—With Jeweled Buckles, 75c each.
New Jeweled Girdles—25, 50c and $1.00 each.
New Jeweled Crushed Ribbon Belts—Latest Novelty.

Our lines of Small Wares, Leather Goods, Belt Sets, Hair Ornaments, Hose Supporters and Fancy Notions is the largest and best in the city.

Mosquito Nets.
350 Mosquito Nets, full size, round or square frame, put up on short notice at . . **$1.50 Each**

SHOES.
We make a Specialty of Boys' and Misses' School Shoes.

RUGS.
Special drives in Moquettes, Wiltons and Smyrnas. All Sizes and Prices.

Keely Company

TAYLOR'S
240 Marietta St.

School opens next week and this Store wants to sell you all your requirements, not only because we can sell you cheaper than most other stores can, but because we carry larger and better stocks, and can always suit you and save you lots of worry and trouble. At this Store you get rock bottom prices, and your money back if you want it.

School Shoes
For Misses and Boys — the kinds that are all right in looks and wear—any color, any size in lace or button, heel or spring heel. Prices run in easy grades from
$1.00 to $2.00

Boys' Suits.
Wash Suits run from 3 to 8 years and can be bought at 50c and 75c. Cassimere Suits run from 3 to 15 years and can be had from
$1.00 to $5.00
Knee Pants can be had from
25c to $1.00

School Hats and Caps
For Misses and Boys, can be had in an endless variety of styles and colors from 10c to 75c each.

School Hose.
Whether you want to pay 10c, 15c or 25c, you will find the best values procurable at each price here.

Dress Goods Remnants
Opportunities for buying a serviceable School Dress at half-price can be seen by looking through our Remnant pile.

Wash Goods Remnants
Of every description and color—many lengths suitable for grown folks as well as children's can now be had for a song.

New Department
Of Men's and Ladies' Trunks, Hand Bags, etc., will be in working order Monday. Of course we will sell them cheaper than other houses—for that is our end and aim in all things.

House Fixings.
Hundreds of customers from every section of the city buy these goods here—
Shades 25c and 35c.
Poles 20c and 30c.
Curtains 50c to $2.50 pair.

Two Dress Goods Drives.
36-inch all wool Serges in black and colors 25c yard.
34-inch all wool small check Cheviots in medium colors, worth 25c, at 13c yard.

Linings.
3,000 yards Cambrics 2⅞c.
600 yards Check Crinolines 5c.

Swisses.
300 yards 40-inch, large flower, white Drapery Swiss Muslin at 15c yard.

Waists and Skirts.
Advanced styles are now being shown in Cloth and Satin. Closing all Summer goods at greatly reduced prices.

House Wrappers.
A few Summer Lawn Wrappers left, about 36 in all, we will close out at 50c each.

Undermuslins.
A specialty in this stock is "Matched Sets" in lawn or cambric that can be had at moderate prices.

Millinery.
If you want a $5.00 hat for $1.50 come and get it before the end of the week.

Wash Goods.
3,000 yards of best grade Percales, Madras Cloths and Ginghams, worth 12½c and 15c, now 7½c yard.
A lot of Wash Goods in odds and ends, worth 5c to 8c, on center tables at 2½c a yard.

Ladies' Neckwear.
Silk Club Ties 5c.
Silk Band Bows 10c.
Satin Club Ties 10c.
Satin Band Bows 15c.

A Good Thing.
30 dozen Men's Balbrigan Shirts and Drawers, worth 25c, for 15c.

Those Pants
at $2.00 for Men we advertised last week and cleaned them up. We have just received another lot.

Another Thing
We wish to say is, that Ladies who buy their husband's clothes here save from $2 to $5 a suit.

And Above All,
Don't forget when buying your school fixings that this is the best place.

TAYLOR'S
240 Marietta St.

DEPARTMENT ...STORE...

Douglas & Davison

The Mail Order Store of the South.

YOU HAVE WAITED FOR ...THIS OPPORTUNITY...

Because you knew, judging from the immense proportions of our Summer stocks, the time we had to sell them, the number of customers we could serve in a day, and the average amount of their purchases would not at all balance unless we gave a grand finale the last August days in the form of a low-price Rush Sale without regard to value or any previous profit methods. So far your calculations are correct and will meet with no disappointment, but your measure is short, for we are, as the following quotations will prove, strengthening this sale with New Goods at prices never known for beginning-season merchandise.

Suits, Waists, Skirts.

We announce the arrival of new goods in each of the above kinds and their variety of assortment at prices without an equal, but the eloquence of prices on others are what we mainly quote.

Linen Skirts
Made of Linen Crash, full width and well made; our usual price $1.25 each, now 75c.

Another of higher grade material made with Spanish flounce, headed with navy braid; our usual $2.00 and $2.50 kinds, for $1.25.

Brilliantine Skirts, a limited quantity to close out, only enough for one day's selling, were $1.50, full width, etc., now 65c each.

Wash Waists
Every fine Wash Waist we own is included in this offer, under the head of one price. They are made of Madras, Batiste, French Ginghams, Dimity, etc., choice coloring, many in medium dark shades, plaids, stripes, etc., were $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00, now $1.00 each.

Silk Skirts
Brocaded Satin and Silk Skirts in the new ideas of designs and make, lined and nicely bound with Velveteen, bought to sell at $5, but for Monday only will sell at $3.98.

Silk Waists
Something else new. Checked and solid Taffetas, all colors, and solid color Satins, stylishly made, well finished, such values as we usually sell for $7.50 and $8.00. Let us quit even is all we ask on this line, which is $5.00.

Suits
Handsomely braided Skirt and Jacket Blouse Suits, Silk lined Jacket, Percaline lined Skirt, shades of browns and blues, also black, reduced from $16.50 to $8.50.

One lot of Blouse Suits, braided and plain, of Venetian Cloth and imported Tricot, reverse faced with Silk and Silk lined Jacket, they were $20 thirty days ago, now $10.00 suit.

An All-Silk lined Suit, Skirt and Coat, nice brown mixtures, only four Suits left, while they last, $7.50 each.

Separate Skirts
New and very attractive, cut as per the latest patterns, Spanish and Annexation flounces, nicely finished seams, full width, etc. One specially good value is a Cheviot Skirt in all wool lined with Percaline and Velveteen bound. We are starting the season with them at $5.00 each.

School Dresses
For the teachers who must lay aside their summer finery for something more serviceable for the school room. A new Silk Waist and Skirt for that young lady who is going away to school, or a two-piece Suit and Waist, which is almost as cheap and decidedly more serviceable. These wants we are fully prepared for.

New Dress Goods.

New and stylish fabrics are here in a great variety for School Dresses and separate Skirts. There is no need to wait and send that Daughter of yours her dresses, buy now while she can make her own selection and have it fitted before she leaves. Here are also Remnants for Children's Dresses and Skirts at prices that will not be so low later on.

Covert Cloth
New monotone Coverts in the color combinations most popular for Fall wear, full 42-in. wide . . . 50c yard

Fancy Suitings
Mixtures in the new fancy weaves and colorings, serviceable shades in blues, autumn leaf shades, greens, etc., 38-in. wide . . . 39c

Victoria Cloth
One of the most popular materials for Tailor-made Suits, elegant in appearance, silk finish, beautiful colorings, 50-in. wide . . . $1.00 yd

Humbart's Tweeds, a very effective Suiting, 46 inches wide $1.00

Egida, the two toned leader at $1.00

Remnants.
Fifty elegant Skirt lengths in black of our best materials, plain and fancy weaves, selling at about half the bolt price. For instance:

4½ yards fancy Granite Cloth, the regular $1 yard quality, the remnant for $2.50.

45-inch Clay Worsted remnants of 4 yards for $2.50.

Bayadere Novelties.
Dark Grounds with Bayadere stripes of Black Satin finish, browns, blues, rich greens, wine colors, etc., full 38 inches wide, usual price 50c, for this week only 30c yard.

Remnants of Silks.

An immense assortment of Plaids, Checks, Stripes etc., in Taffeta Silks for Waists, Petticoats etc., from 3½ to 8 yards lengths to sell at exactly half of the regular bolt price.

Carpet Department.

(Second Floor.)

Here's where the new things are coming in, at such a rate and in such quantities as to give the on hand kinds but one chance and that is in the prices. However, that counts for much in many cases and most in this, for we are placing them right at the brink of cost.

Tapestry Brussels
Sanford's or Smith's. Two celebrated makers, enjoying alike the top notch of favor; here are several pretty drop patterns we are anxious to close out, our best fabric quality at 65c yard, for . 35c

Ingrain
Extra super all-wool. A few choice patterns. Spring stock, but in medium dark colors, best grade, 65c regularly, now 43c

Art Squares
Union mixed, reversible and fringed, several different patterns, 3x3 yard size, were $4.50 each, now . . $3.00

Linoleums and Oil Cloth
Linoleums in an immense assortment of patterns, new line entirely, each price 15 per cent lower than usual, 8-4 wide, 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c square yard.

Oil Cloth 8-4 and 4-4 wide, 25c, 30c and 35c square yard.

Stair Oil Cloth, 25c, 30c and 35c yard.

China Mattings
Extra heavy China Mattings in fancy patterns, a roll of 40 yards, instead of $6.00 per roll $4.50

40 yards of Jointless China Mattings, reversible, instead of $8.00 . . . . . $6.00

The heaviest and best China Matting, jointless, instead of $10.00, for a roll of 40 yards $8.00.

Lace Curtains
Nottingham Curtains 3½ yards long, 60-in. wide, reduced from $1.25 to 75c ea.

Scotch Net Lace Curtains, 54-in. wide, 3½ yards long, button-holed edges, were $2.50, reduced to $1.50 pr.

Swiss Muslin Curtains, ruffled edges, 3½ yards long, 40-in. wide, instead of $2.50 reduced to . . $1.25 pair.

Swiss for Curtains, dotted and figured, 36-in. wide, 12½ . . . . . 9c yard.

Shades
Holland Shades, 40-in. by 7 feet, instead of 75c, 50c ea.

Shades made to your order in any size or color, proportionately as low price as the above.

"Dixie" Mosquito Nets
Practically indestructible, we sell them 33 per cent lower than other dealers. Our price for frame and net complete $2.0

School Hosiery.

Young Ladies' Hose, absolutely fast black, made of fine Maco cotton, high spliced heel, double sole, etc., usually sold by us at 3 prs for $1.00: this week 25c pair.

Misses' plain and ribbed, stoutly made Hose for hard wear, fast black, all sizes, without an equal at 25c pair—others at 12½c, 15c and 20c pair.

Boys' School Hose, double knee and toe, in fact, the double all-over that is necessary to hold that boy, sizes 6 to 10 inches fast black, 12½c pair

. . OTHERS . .

Ladies' pure thread Silk Hose, Florence Silk, sky, pink and white $1.50 values: this week 75c pair.

Ladies' fast black Hose, Sea Island heel, toe and sole and genuine lisle balance: our 75c best number, reduced to 45c pair.

Lisle Thread Sox for Infants, White, Tan and Fast Black, reduced rom 25c to 19c pair.

School Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' pure linen, soft bleached Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, reduced from 12½c to . . 10c each

Men's and Boys' Handkerchiefs, pure linen and soft bleached, at a cotton fabric price, instead of 15c and 20c they are . . . 12½c each

School Shoes.

Young Ladies' Vici and Dongola Shoes, spring heel or heel, button and lace, sizes 2½ to 6. They have the combination of advantages most desirable for school wear, soft, pliable, flexible and serviceable; our usual price $1.50; this week $1.25.

Misses' and Children's Dongola Kid Shoes, spring heel, patent tipped, good, every day wearers for many months, sizes 8 to 2, usual price $1.50, in this special offer sale $1.00 pair.

Boys' and Youth's Shoes, made of extra strong satin calf, tipped, sizes from 9 to 5½; last week $1.50, this week only $1.00 pair.

One special offering in Laides' Oxford Ties that's too good not to tell about, Tan and Vici Kid, button and lace: our $2.00 and $2.50 kinds reduced to 75c pair.

School Aprons
Made of Victoria Lawns, trimmed with bands of embroidery across front . . . . . 25c each

Another line of same material trimmed with embroidery ruffles and ruffles of the goods edged with embroidery . . . 35c and 50c each

Others finer and more sheer materials, some with Nainsook, some with Swiss Embroidery, 75c, 85c, $1.00 and on up to . . $2.00 each

Umbrellas.

Did you get caught yesterday without one? The moral of a rain storm always comes the day after—get ready now for the next.

Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, Steel Rod, Paragon Frame, Natural Wood Handles in styles for Ladies' or Men $1.50 qualities reduced to $1.25 each.

Ladies' Corola Silk Umbrellas, Dresden, Natural Wood and Silver Tipped Handles, Steel Rod, $1.25 will buy them here any day except Monday, we reserve the right to sell them that day for $1.00 each.

School Stationery.
Pencil Tablets, 80 sheets, good size, ruled, usual price 5c each, this week . . . . . 3 for 5c

Ink Tablets in different sizes, full count, big assortment kinds, ruled, instead of 5c, 10c and 15c, the price range is lowered to 2½c, 5c and 10c

Spelling Blanks and Exercise Books single or double ruled, No. 1, 2c, No. 2, 4c; this price for 3 days only.

Pencils, good writers . . . 8c doz

Pen Points in every known variety that's good . . . . . 10c doz

Pen Staffs, wood handles . 5c each

Pen Staffs, ivory handles . 10c each

"Diamond" and "Carters" Ink all colors . . . . . 5c bottle

Gloves.

"Perrins" Kid Gloves, we have a $2.00 line we are anxious about their changing ownership, black and and all colors, reduced to $1.00 pr.

Suede Gloves, all colors and black, our best $1.25 qualities, now selling for 69c pair.

"Kaysers" Pure Thread Silk Mitts in black and colors with reductions in price unheard of

1.00 qualities reduced to 30c pr.

75c qualities reduced to 25c pr.

50c qualities reduced to 15c pr.

New China and Glassware.

We are selling our entire stock in That Basement at half price and less, such a sale has been running for some time and as a natural consequence the more staple lines were sold first, forcing us to replace them in order to even up the finish, of course the prices are right in harmony with the regular sale. New and desirable Glassware to fill in—such as Pitchers, Tumblers, Finger Bowls etc.

New line K. T. K. China Toilet Sets, open stock in Hotel China etc.

.... CENTER AISLES BARGAIN TABLES ....

MONDAY.
Tables:

No. 1—Cotton Plaid Dress Goods, very much akin to wool in effect, medium dark colors; our shelf values at 12½c, Monday 5c yard.

No. 2—Lawns, Organdies, Grenadines, etc., 27 to 30 inches wide, variety of colorings and designs, were 10c and 12½c yard; this day, 5c.

No. 3—Hassocks of Moquette and Body Brussels Carpeting, oblong and octagonal shapes, reduced from 75c to 43c.

No. 4—Remnants of Embroidery left from that 5c lot so long as they last 1c yard.

No. 5—Checked and Plaid Wool Dress Goods, light colors, 25c, 35c and 50c values, for this day only 10c yard.

No. 6—Small Checked Nainsook, Mill lengths, 5 to 12-yard pieces, our regular 5c kinds, this day 2½c yard.

No. 7—J. F. Swain's Chocolate Strap Sandals, patent tipped, for misses, oxydized buckle and satin bow, reduced from $1.50 to $1 pair.

No. 8—Hair Brushes and Scrubbing Brushes, wood backs, securely made, a variety of kinds, our best 10c and 15c values, this day 5c.

No. 9. Leonard's China, decorated cups and saucers, tea plates, breakfast plates, etc., hand-painted, were $3 dozen; this day 10c each.

No. 10. Ladies' Muslin Drawers, good material, wide cambric ruffle tucks above, left from a 39c sale, all sizes, 25c pair.

TUESDAY.
Tables:

No. 1. Fine French Ginghams and plaid Batiste, choice colorings; you know their value, 20c and 25c; this day 12½c yard.

No. 2. Japanese tinseled Lambrequins, nicely fringed, 2¼ yards long, regularly sold at 35c, now 20c.

No. 3. Bleached Muslin, Mill lengths of several well known brands, full 36 inches wide, from 12 to 20-yard pieces, 8c and 9c values, 5c yard.

No. 4. Windsor Percales, dark colors, 36-inches wide, new fall patterns, 12½c everywhere; this day 7½c.

No. 5. Hamburg Embroideries, a new line just received, up to 2½ inches wide, 8c values; this day 5c yard.

No. 6. Misses Tan Ferris Waists, all sizes, a line to close, regularly sold at 75c; this day only 25c each.

No. 7. Ladies' Strap Slippers and Oxford Ties, broken assortment, mostly small sizes, reduced for this day's selling from $1.50 and $2 to 75c pair.

No. 8. Reversible Rugs, imitation Smyrna and heavy Chenille, 3x6 feet and 30x60 inches, instead of the usual price, $1.50, 98c each.

No. 9. Misses fine one and one-ribbed Hose, light weight, spliced heel and toe: 3 pair for $1 anywhere; we sell 4 pair for that amount, 25c pair.

No. 10. Triplicate Mirrors, handy, "To see yourself as others see you," good glass, nicely framed, were 35c, reduced this day to 20c each.

WEDNESDAY.
Tables:

No. 1—Box Octavo writing paper and envelopes, tinted or white, ruled or plain; one quire paper, 24 envelopes. This day, 10c box.

No. 2—White checked Nainsook, small and medium checks, short length of our 8c qualities; Wednesday 5c yard.

No. 3—New line cotton dress fabrics for Fall; pretty designs and figures; medium dark colors; bought to sell at 7c. This day 5c yard.

No. 4—Imitation Smyrna lace and insertion up to 2½ inches wide; want to close our 10c, 12½c and 15c lines. The moving price 8c yard.

No. 5—Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, fast black and seamless drop stitch; instead of three pair for $1, this day 25c pair.

No. 6—Remnants of Hamburg Embroideries left from bargain table last week, while they last this day half price.

No. 7—36-inch white cambric good quality mill ends of various kinds, worth 9c or a dime the yard. This day 5c.

Ladies' chocolate coin toe Oxford Ties, new styles, soft, flexible and durable, reduced from $1.50 to $1 this day.

No. 9—"Dixie" mosquito nets; a chance to buy one this day 35 per cent lower than others ask. One day only; complete for $1.75.

No. 10—Ammonia and "Struck Dead" bug exterminator, sure death to roaches. Choice of either for this day 5c bottle.

THURSDAY.
Tables:

No 1—Fine Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries up to 5 inches wide; our best values in stock at 65c, 75c and 85c yard. This day 25c.

No. 2—Cloth Brushes, good bristles, hard wood backs, solidly and securely made; our usual price 25. This day 15c.

No. 3—Pure Linen Huck Towels, 24x45 inches, extra heavy, fringed ends; our best 25c value; you know them. This day 20c each.

No. 4—Checked Nainsook, 27 inches wide, one full table of 10c values, while they last 7½c yard.

No. 5—Opaque Window Shades 3x6 feet, plain, figured or decorated, stop spring roller, six colors, instead of 45c, 25c.

No. 6—Boys' School Hose, double heel, toe and knee, fast black, sizes 6 to 10 inches, price this day only 12½c pair.

No. 7—Turkey Red Damask, full 64 inches wide, fast colors, variety of patterns, our 25c and 35c kinds, for 18c yard.

No. 8—One immense lot of Braids, Grimps and fancy colored trimmings of different kinds, values 15 to 50c yard, this day 5c.

No. 9—Men's Vici Tan and Patent Leather Shoes; tans 6 to 10, patent leather 5 to 6½, instead of $3, $3.50 and $4 pair, $1.65.

No. 10—An odd line of Creatons, Satteens and Swiss Draperies, beautiful colorings, were 15c, 20c and 25c yard, this day 10c. you can't buy more than 3 pair of them

FRIDAY. **Tables 1 to 10:** This day we will sell all that's left from lots on sale the foregoing days at about half the prices asked at that time.

DOUGLAS & DAVISON. | DOUGLAS & DAVISON. | DOUGLAS & DAVISON. | DOUGLAS & DAVISON.

THE HOME-COMING OF SCHLEY AND SAMPSON

How the Heroes of the Big Naval Battle Were Received in New York by Enthusiastic Populace Last Week

BY ISMA DOOLY.

Schley and Sampson, two of our great naval victors, have been royally welcomed by the world of Greater New York, which voiced the sentiments of the nation and the occasion of their home coming, and the ovation given them will add another significant chapter to America's history of the nineteenth century.

From the well-known roadside inn of Claremont, on the Hudson, I witnessed the great pageant, and long before the incoming of our "sea monarchs" I had an opportunity to study the framework that was to set off the great picture, which gave to the American people at the hour of noon, August 20th, a panoramic view of the naval victors on board their men-of-war.

The rear balcony of Claremont commands a view of the North river that charms the eye as far as it can reach, and prompts the truth-telling tourist to acknowledge that no country of the world can show more picturesque riversides. I care not what our German friends have said of the Rhine, nor do I believe all those composers who have written songs to the "Blue Danube" have had more inspiration than Americans must feel when feasting their eyes upon the borders of the North river, or Hudson. To the left, and within a stone's throw of where I sat, was Grant's tomb, majestic from the standpoint of architecture and eminence, and giving to patriots of the union a renewed inspiration as they stood near the resting place of a great dead general, to cheer the home coming of living heroes.

Thousands of people were massed together around it, and in front of it they formed a living terrace as they stood upon the slope extending to Riverside drive. Here they were kept back by squads of police, who had all they could do to keep "Young America" from being trampled upon by the procession of private equipages and hansoms carrying enthusiastic spectators who were awaiting the great event. On the border of Riverside drive was another compact line of people, who stood almost as a well-drilled body of soldiers, looking out for the signal to cheer.

So beautifully clear and bright did the waters seem, that the living border of human beings on either bank of the river might have seen their faces shining in the waters, illumined by a sun that seemed to be shining forth only to make more radiant than ever before the colors of Old Glory.

It was noon when the first gun was fired that announced the approach of the boat bearing the municipal authorities of New York. As it came slowly up the water, in the rear the great flagship New York was sighted by the crowd, and then the voice of the American people seemed to break forth in tumultuous cheers, which had as an accompaniment the varied noises of the steam whistles, great and small, the shrill shrieking of the yachts and tugs, outvoicing now and then the denser, more gong-like noises made by those of the big vessels.

As the great armored cruiser plowed up the waves hundreds of smaller vessels darted here and there at its sides, like stars in constellation about a great moon, each one vying with the other in doing the most in the part of glory.

And as the battleships appeared one after the other, each had an escort of these puffing and blowing boats that seemed diminutive in size as they did the honors of the North river, and joined in one of the grandest and most significant naval pageants that marks American history. True, the Columbian celebration of 1892 was more extensive, bringing together a larger number of men of war, but when it is considered that the seven cruisers and battleships that passed peacefully in review of Grant's tomb on last Saturday, told the story of a young nation that has overpowered one of the oldest in civilization, and that they were receiving from a people frenzied with patriotic joy the laurels of a wonderfully signal victory, the scene was one never to be forgotten. The hearts of a great people exulting in their victory gave forth cheer after cheer, but the strength of their patriotism did not reach its height till the great cruiser Brooklyn soared up the water, and on the "bridge" near her center there was discerned the figure of Rear Admiral Schley.

There was no question then as to who the people honored most, for the name of Schley simply stormed the air. The long compact army of people on both sides of the North river swayed forward in their wild and joyous cheers for the Maryland man, and not till they were well nigh exhausted did they cease cheering the Brooklyn and accord a hearty welcome to the Texas coming into view with Captain Philip and his gallant crew on board.

As the last of the seven vessels passed Grant's tomb, the New York had already turned around to go back to Tompkinsville, and for some time there was presented the magnificent spectacle of a double line of battleships and cruisers, having hundreds of gallant soldiers and sailors who, with their white caps and handkerchiefs, acknowledged the multitudinous ovation being accorded them by an enthusiastic people.

When now and then there was a lull in the gun salutes, and the momentary silence of the hundreds of steamboat whistles, I could hear faint strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" being played by orchestras on the boats of escort, but the sound of the patriotic air inspired renewed cheers from the happy crowds, and scores and miles of human beings did their utmost to gloriously welcome home the men who led our navy to victory.

Victors on the War Ships.

They even let the women on the warships now. It is a very unwarlike thing to do while we are still technically at war, and a proceeding that caused the gallant citizen crew of the old battle-bent monitor Valiant to be heartily laughed at a few weeks ago.

The old monitor has been lying in New York harbor since the middle of last April, all of her buried in the water except her floored deck and her single big ground turret. Her officers and men are all New Yorkers, most of them of social prominence, and all of them young gallants. They constitute a part of the naval reserves ,and they were very prompt to volunteer when a chance was given them last spring. Their sea experiences were limited to a few jaunts around Long Island and a practice cruise now and then on some big warship. But they were willing and eager, and when the war was going on and excitement and expectation were high, they actually cherished hopes of sinking a few of Spain's best ships.

The old Nahant was taken out of the rubbish room at the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia, where she has been gathering barnacles for thirty years, and towed to New York by the reserves. They fired her big guns two or three times coming up, but she kicked up such a commotion that they thought she was going to topple over, "turn turtle" and sink. But they got her into New York harbor somehow, and here she has been for four months, her chances of having a fight growing beautifully less every day.

As the prospects of war faded, the chances of having a real nice time socially on the old boat enlarged. The sweethearts and sisters of the dashing young citizen seamen begun to come down to the old monitor in great numbers, and scarcely a day for the past few months but that excursionists passing by at night have seen the battered decks of the old ship made bright by lovely gowns and pretty faces.

Three or four weeks ago a tired prize ship was being run into New York harbor. She still flew the Spanish flag as her ownership had not been adjudicated, and an excitable observer down about Barnegat flagged her out as she picked her way across the water. Quick as a flash he fired the news up to Sandy Hook and into New York: "A strange ship flying the Spanish flag is coming toward New York harbor."

The news reached the old Nahant just in the best part of the afternoon, when the crowd of pretty young lady visitors was at its greatest.

"Clear ship for action!" was the order given, and the men dashed away from their fair companions, each to his post of duty. What the thoughts of the gallant reserves were, perhaps, they themselves could not tell, but they were doubtless more divided just at that particular moment than were the thoughts of the men on Schley's flagship on the memorable July 3d.

A fight at hand and a load of pretty girls on board! And this a warship! Was ever such a ridiculous situation presented? But there was time for nothing but fighting, and history was about to have added to it one of its most romantic chapters.

The prizeship, fortunately, being in charge of a crew of American sailors, didn't fight, and the Nahant's only chance was lost. But New York had a good laugh over the incident.

But now you may go on any of our big warships, including both Schley's and Sampson's flagships, even if you are a woman, and hundreds of women have been aboard them this week, and the privilege is a rare one. They are lying down the bay, just off a little Staten Island village called Tompkinsville. Thousands upon thousands of visitors have gone down there this week to inspect the ship at short range. Lying out there at anchor, still and motionless as the shore itself, they present a fine appearance. Scores of little launches and rowboats are scudding in and out between them. Big boats passing in and out of the harbor screech themselves hoarse in saluting.

The flagship of Admiral Sampson, the cruiser New York, lies nearest to the shore. Beyond it lies the Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship, which is, perhaps, the center of more interest than any other vessel in the fleet. A hole through the middle of one of the cruiser's three tall smoke funnels still shows where a piece of an exploding shell struck the Brooklyn at Santiago. She has been painted freshly since the fight, and looks as spick and span as when she set off to represent America at the queen's jubilee, where she was the pride of all the nations.

Next in interest are the Oregon and the Texas. The men of the fleet never tire of telling what these ships did in the fight. The Texas, renovated and repainted, is ready for another campaign, and as many more fights as you please.

An Afternoon at the Professional Woman's League.

The Professional Woman's League is better known, and has been written of more than almost any woman's organization of New York. Its members claim that no body of women is more loyal in support of the principles and objects of organization than are the women belonging to the Professional League. As the name implies, the membership includes representatives of every profession in which women are engaged, and that means, these days, every known profession.

The women doctors, women lawyers, women educators, actresses, artists, musicians, novelists, poetesses, journalists, all find a place of meeting at the Professional Woman's League, and many of the most noted women of the period have from time to time been entertained in the rooms of this organization. The interest taken in it by the members at all times was illustrated by their meeting of Monday afternoon, which notwithstanding the heat, brought out to enjoy an excellent programme of entertainment about sixty or seventy prominent members, including some of the best known professional women in New York. "You see, our business and professional women are limited as to vacation," said one of them, "and although this is the season when we would prefer the mountains or the seaside, our being here means money to us." Two or three weeks is about as much as many of us can afford to lose in the summer."

The chairman of the reception committee Monday afternoon was Pauline Williard, the well-known actress, whose beauty and talents are well known to Atlanta audiences. So fresh is she in her beauty and so very youthful in bearing and manner, it was hard to realize that she has been upon the stage eight years, and is one of the hardest students in the coterie of young actresses identified with metropolitan stock companies. Besides receiving visiting guests most cordially, Miss Williard pointed out the interesting features of the league rooms, which are several and complete as to arrangement. The first floor consists of the classrooms and offices of the acting officers. On the second floor is the library, and a continuation of classrooms. On the third floor is the hall of entertainment or lecture room, while on the fourth floor there are the art rooms, the wardrobe department, and the practice room for dancing or physical culture.

During the winter season, under the auspices of the league, the well-known professional people give lectures and conduct classes in their particular lines, and the members of the league have innumerable advantages of a liberal education, or development in those interests with which they may choose to identify themselves.

In the art rooms Miss Williard explained that many of the models and designs had been presented by her father, the late Paul Neffiin, the artist.

Her mother, Mrs. Neffiin, a well-known actress, had charge of the programme of entertainment Monday afternoon, and succeeded in bringing out some very interesting features, including musical and dramatic numbers. But the arranged programme was no more interesting than the individuality of many of the women present, each one in her line presenting a story of woman's progress, industry, thrift, talent or ambition. There were those women whose faces indicated the lines of care, hard work and a knowledge of life in all its phases; those who had succeeded and those who had not, and then there were the bright, expectant faces of the younger women, ambitious in their efforts, in the vocations of self-reliance. There was the serious side that might be taken of the gathering in the stones identified with the careers of many present. There was the happy side in the great strides being made by women in all lines of work, and then there was that humorous side that will always present itself in congregations of women.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, wife of the well-known theatrical man, presided at the meeting, and having herself been identified with the stage previous to her marriage, she is in great sympathy with all professional women.

The musical programme developed the talents of two young women vocalists just entering upon their professional career. The one, a Miss Ott, is winning laurels as a choir soloist in soprano parts, while the other, a Miss Jerome, is a contralto soloist with dramatic aspirations. But the most interesting features of the programme were the short poems recited, and I may say the most interesting members of the league present were the ladies reciting them—"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, one of the oldest living actresses on the American stage, and Mrs. L. G. Jones, a contemporary in the same profession.

No character in New York's stage world is better known than Mrs. Eldridge, who made her debut here fifty years ago and who has played with stock companies in all the large cities of the world. She is still a successful actress, having an engagement for the "old lady" parts with a well-known stock company for the coming season. Mrs. Eldridge is not only notable for the reputation acquired by her talents, but she is regarded by the young actresses of New York as a great philanthropist in their midst and is fondly termed by them "Aunt Louisa." She is ever ready to lend a helping hand to the young aspirants of her profession, and by her goodly advice and encouragement has inspired the first successes of many young women who, unmindful of her wise councils, have "lived out" their careers and are many years dead, while she lives on in her life work.

When called upon "for a word" to complete the programme Monday, this elderly actress responded with a short poem, which she explained had been clipped from a newspaper and which told in four verses the story of "Bill Anthony, a Marine on the Maine."

The incident of Bill's bravery will scarcely be chronicled as an incident of history, and yet the world of meaning thrown by Mrs. Eldridge into the simple poem, the strength and vigor of her voice, and the earnestness with which she gave the lines made one commend the old-fashioned actress, avoiding the "curly-cue" gestures, the falsetto ring in the voice and the innumerable affectations that characterize many of the stage aspirants of today.

And, as I said, although "Bill Anthony, of the Maine," may not be put down among the heroes of the Spanish-American war, if "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge recites her little poem relative to him before many American audiences she will not only make a great hero of "Bill," but make the poem quite as famous as the one we all know as "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck."

"I am a great patriot," said Mrs. Eldridge as she drank her tea at the conclusion of the programme, "and you might like to hear me recite 'The Star Sangled Banner.' I can recite it to 'beat the band.'"

Her health, good looks and youthful vivacity promise her still many more years of stage life, though she is quite as old as her friend, Mrs. L. G. Jones, who is now sixty-nine years old, and has been on the stage sixty years of that time.

Both Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. Jones belong to that old stage school that put a greater premium on genius and talent and general histrionic ability than upon the accessories of dress, notoriety of a questionable kind, "milk baths" and the like. Though the lines of old age were impressed upon their faces, they were not so evident as those seen upon the faces of many younger women, since their school of acting did not (?) require of them in the parts they played those emotional contortions and that unnatural writhing in gesticulation that is frequently harrowing on the part of many of the younger stage heroines of today.

The exquisite smoothness of Mrs. Jones's complexion, at the age of sixty-nine, after her sixty years of stage make-up, almost argued in favor of cosmetics as a medium of preservation for the skin, for many a young woman of twenty might hesitate about standing too near Mrs. Jones in a "complexion contest."

In reference to the preservation of her skin, she remarked that she never used cosmetics off the stage, and that no matter what her fatigue was before retiring, she never neglected thoroughly cleansing her skin with warm water and soap. She did not refer to any creams or ointments, nor does she seem to think much of face massage.

It was remarkable to note the vivacity in the manner and voice of Mrs. Jones as she discussed with a very young actress her engagements for the coming season, when she will take the old lady parts in the company of which Fanny Davenport was to have been the star.

Of this gifted artist, Mrs. Jones spoke most affectionately. "I have been with her a number of years," she said, "and I believe she is one of the loveliest women I ever knew. She treated me with the deference and respect she would have her mother and I deplore her present ill health, from which I fear she will never recover. This ring I wear was given me by her on the last night she appeared on the stage before her illness," and Mrs. Jones proudly showed a jeweled ring of great value that was one of many similar gifts presented to her by Fanny Davenport.

But enough of the older ladies. There were a number of the younger ones present who were interesting. Among them was "Susanne Leonard," from the stage world, who, besides being the sister of Lillian Russell and having that to introduce her into success, sings "coon" songs delightfully and was very agreeable about doing it when called upon by the president of the league to take the place of an absent contributor on the regular programme.

I had only to ask the young lady seated next to me during the meeting who each member was to hear, not only their names, but interesting things about them; while the young woman herself was a type most representative of the progressive young woman of the day. Though scarcely twenty-five, she told me she had been "in business" eight years, but that she had only entered the field of journalism within the past six weeks. Her success seemed assured, for she is already filling a regular position on the woman's staff of one of the best known papers in New York. Exceedingly pretty, bright and agreeable, she talked in that brisk, energetic manner clearly indicative of her character and spoke of her future very much as the average young man does when starting out in the law or medicine.

She discussed politics, the stage, literature and art as she met the women representing these, and probably accounted for her progressive spirit in a reference she incidentally made to her mother. "My mother," she said, "was a candidate for the office of mayor of Brooklyn in 1888, and even at that time, when the woman question was fighting its first battle, she received one hundred and fifty votes." To the most progressive Atlanta woman, I am sure this announcement would have brought about an elevation of the eyebrows, so I ventured to ask: "If your mother wanted to be mayor of Brooklyn in 1888, what is she doing now?" "Oh, mamma has somewhat quieted down now," she replied, "into pursuits you probably would consider more feminine; she is an oculist and practicing regularly with my father on —— street."

But there is no use in any man or woman being surprised any longer at the achievements or ambitions of the fin-de-siecle woman, for she is making her record and is just taking her first steps in the lines of progress and advancement. It is currently discussed among club women, and undoubtedly there is truth in the rumor, that Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, of Denver, will be a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor of Colorado. At the next state election, in the event of her candidacy, although the woman's influence in that state has become very strong, is hardly possible that she will be elected. Still the strength of women in politics will be tested and she will have developed the principle for which the progressive woman is striving, and that is that she has certain rights that have never been accorded her and that the acquisition of these rights is very near at hand.

In a gathering of people during the past week there was a very striking looking woman pointed out as Miss Elizabeth Ellis, one of the United States custom house inspectors. She has held he office for some time and fulfilled the duties most successfully.

"There is no telling what higher office she may hold," said a friend, referring to Miss Ellis, for besides her ability, she is the niece of 'Teddy' Roosevelt, and if she should be our next governor, why she would have before her the prospects of a brilliant public career."

Cynthia Westover Alden.

Not ambition, not desire for fame, nor mercenary gain, but only love of the work could prompt any woman who was not compelled to do it to stay at her desk all day long this, the hottest month of the year, and carry on the immense amount of work that does Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, editor of the woman's department of The New York Tribune. From 9 o'clock in the morning till late in the afternoon innumerable callers find in her office this clever, successful woman who, is one of the most popular of the woman journalists in the metropolis. She has already acquired through her genius and talent as expressed in her clever writings, enough of this world's goods to make her independent, and yet with her active brain and big heart Mrs. Alden is not willing to give up that occupation which has made her an example among self-reliant women, and through her journalistic work she is a powerful factor in every movement, philanthropic or otherwise, that relates to the interest of womankind. In the responsible position of editor of the woman's department of The Tribune, she sacrifices a great deal of time to the duties of that office that might be given to the more lucrative work of special writing for outside publications. She is looked up to and beloved by the younger women working under her, and it is said that through her sympathy and genuine encouragement numbers of now successful young women writers have received their first inspiration, and been launched into the profession by the helpfulness of Mrs. Alden.

Like great men, great women are notably free from affectations of speech or manner, and Mrs. Alden's absolute naturalness and simplicity of manner would argue in favor of the distinction, even were her success unknown. It is frequently the habit of the professional woman, yet amateur in point of development, to keep those around her constantly reminded of the success of her achievements, or to "pose" either as to her line of thought in ordinary questions, or in her manner toward the world in general. But these poses are contrary to real genius or common sense, and meeting the able woman of Mrs. Alden's standard one is inclined to compare the posing woman writer to the one who is known in the social world as the parvenue.

Mrs. Alden's unselfish interests in others is evident throughout her conversation, and she seems to have the happy faculty of seeing only the good and interesting characteristics of her vast circle of acquaintances. She takes pleasure in the success of the women of her profession, and in the course of her conversation paid glowing tribute to the development of southern women in journalism.

She spoke with much enthusiasm of the literary achievements of Maud Andrews Ohl, whom she regards as one of the most representative women writers that the south has given to literature and journalism.

Mrs. Alden is a prominent figure in woman's clubdom, and is a member of many of the leading women organizations in the city. She is especially interested in the Professional Woman's League, of which she has been a member since its organization, and is also prominently associated with all movements instituted by women in the interest of municipal reforms. Mrs. Alden's Tuesday evenings at home bring to her luxurious apartments regularly a brilliant coterie of notable men and women, representing every line of the best modern development in this world of literature, art, society and politics.

Barbecue Yesterday.

The barbecue given by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Army

Continued on Fifteenth Page.



SOME NEW AND BEWILDERING FRAMES IN FALL MILLINERY.



Retrousse Hat of Blue Satin Straw with Scarlet Poppy and Bunch of Wheat.

The New Alsatian Bow Hat Trimmed Figured Taffeta Silk, Cut Bias from the Pieces Bound with Black Velvet and Wired.

The Coquettish Tricorne Is the Hat of the Moment in Paris, and a Shape Which We Shall See in Felt and Velvet This Winter.

Hats of Fine White Rice Straw with White Ostrich Feathers meeting Beneath a Buckle. A White and Gray Lace Set Covers the Brim and Shades the Face. Strings of the Same Lace.

The Lampion, a Variety of the New Tricorne Shape, in Manila Straw, Bordered with Black Velvet. A Large Rosette of Black Velvet at the Left Front.

WORN-OUT WOMEN



Most women are drudges. Some are willing, some are unwilling. Some women drudge for themselves, some for their family. Their routine is endless; no matter how ill they feel they work.

Women never half take care of themselves. Early decay and wrecked lives abound, mainly through neglect. Every woman should have the book called "Health and Beauty," which the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail on request. It tells women some easy things to do to protect health, and all about the virtues of Pe-ru-na for women's peculiar ills. Miss Lizzie Peters, Mascoutah, Ill., writes:

"I am perfectly cured of female weakness by taking Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have gained thirty-seven pounds since I began taking Pe-ru-na. My friends are wondering what makes me look so bright and healthy. I would like to let the world know what a wonderful medicine Pe-ru-na is."

Woman's diseases are mainly catarrh of the pelvic organs. Pe-ru-na drives out every phase of catarrh.

Mrs. Eliza Wike, No. 120 Iron Street, Akron, O., writes:

"I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your God-sent remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was a broken-down woman, now I am well."



MISS BIRDIE COLEMAN, OF MACON,
Floral Queen in the Great Carnival at Macon, Next October.



A NOBBY FALL HAT.

WOMAN AND SOCIETY

Continued from Fourteenth Page.

and Navy League at Exposition park yesterday was a pronounced success and realized a handsome sum for the sick soldiers at Fort McPherson. A large crowd was in attendance throughout the day and on all sides were heard expressions of appreciation and enjoyment of the delicious viands which were served. The success of the culinary part of the entertainment is due to the generosity of Mr. H. C. Stockdell in undertaking the superintendence of this difficult task. The result of the sale of tickets was most gratifying and the proceeds of the entertainment will be reported later.

Called Meeting of Atlanta Relief Association.

Miss Ella Powell, president of the Atlanta Relief Association, called a meeting of that body yesterday morning and it proved an interesting one. Miss Wilson and Miss Tillman, of Knoxville, met the young ladies to place before them their plans for the souvenir war edition of The Knoxville Tribune and Journal and to secure their co-operation. Before hearing their proposition the secretary read a letter from Miss Estelle Cole, of Atlanta, who is now at Newnan, stating that she wished to form an auxiliary to the Atlanta Relief Association at Newnan for the sick and wounded soldiers at Camp Cleary, and requesting that she be informed of the methods of the Atlanta Relief Association of obtaining and distributing supplies. It was impossible, in accordance with the by-laws of the association, to accept her aid in forming an auxiliary; but it was decided information concerning the system of distribution.

Letters were then read from several officers thanking the association for the funds given them for the men in their commands.

The young ladies from Knoxville were then asked to address the association, and they, after thanking the young ladies for their cordial reception, asked Mr. Linton Tedford, who has been assisting them during his stay in Knoxville, to explain their business.

Mr. Tedford said that the Knoxville Girls' Relief Association had been given a souvenir war edition of The Knoxville Tribune and Journal for the benefit of their organization, and that this paper would receive contributions from all over the country, making it of national interest. It was the desire of the young ladies that the Atlanta Relief Association should take a page of this paper to be used as they should wish—for a sketch of the Atlanta association or for advertisements. For this privilege they should give the Knoxville Girls' Relief Association $100, which would be wholly devoted to the First Georgia regiment, now stationed at Knoxville. Miss Tillman then told of the condition of the camp and hospital of Knoxville, in which no arrangements for comfort had been made before the advent of the soldiers. The people of Knoxville, largely through this association, had given all the comforts and many of the necessities which the sick soldiers enjoy, but there is still crying need among the men. The First Georgia regiment has shared equally with the Tennessee men in the aid which has been rendered by the young ladies of Knoxville, and should the proposition of the Knoxville delegation be accepted by the Atlanta Relief Association, the money they contribute toward the paper will be expended for the men of their own state.

Miss Powell then asked for the opinion of the members present concerning this offer, and their expressions were all favorable to the proposed plan.

A part of the page in the souvenir edition will be devoted to the history of the association and the pictures of the officers and the rest will be filled in with advertisements from Atlanta business people.

Miss Wilson was asked to describe some of the work of her organization, and in response to this request she told, in a modest way, of the wonderful work of the association in the hospitals, which were at first in a wretched condition and not even supplied with the necessities of life. She said that her organization was a branch of the Army Christian Commission, a national affair, and that while they were pleased to aid the national body, they found that the assistance which they tendered directly did more good than that which came through the national body, and that those organizations which are independent effect more than those which must appeal to a national assembly. In spite of all the aid which they have been able to extend, however, the hospital is still in a bad condition, and the $100 which the Atlanta Relief Association gladly gave them yesterday will be invaluable to the First Georgia.

Kellam-Jenkins.

The happy marriage of a well-mated couple will occur at the First Baptist church on the evening of August 30, when Miss Katharine Carlton Jenkins and Mr. John Fleming Kellam will be made one. After the ceremony the bridal party will drive to Mr. Kellam's lovely home, 80 Hill street, where they will be at home to their friends after September 5th. Miss Jenkins will be as popular as a matron as she has been in her girlhood, both in her native place, Eatonton, and in Atlanta, the home of her adoption. Mr. Kellam's colleagues, both in his business and social relations, whose name is legion, will delight to witness his happiness. He is a member of long standing in the First Baptist church, and also the loved teacher of nearly a hundred little ones. May their lives be as bright as they promise.

Social Items.

Miss Wilson and Miss Tillman, of Knoxville, leave tonight for their home.

Miss Flora Dancey, of Savannah, will be with Miss Fannie Johnson next week.

Dr. Donald Taylor is ill at Fort McPherson.

Dr. Cleary, Jr., who has been studying medicine in Vienna and Paris, will make his home in Atlanta. Dr. Cleary will be a welcome addition to Atlanta society, as well as to the Atlanta medical fraternity.

Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson chaperoned a party to Lithia yesterday.

The meeting of the French section of the Manning Circle, which was to occur next Thursday, has been postponed until Thursday a week, when it will take place at Mrs. John Ryan's residence.

Miss Pauline Leers, after a very pleasant visit in north Georgia, has returned to her many friends in this city.

Miss Mamie Sullivan is in New York.

Mrs. Beaumont and children have returned from New York.

Miss Lollie Foute has returned, after a pleasant visit to New York and Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cooledge have returned from Niagara and New York.

Mrs. Gholstein and her little daughter, Catherine, have returned from Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Willoford have returned from Lookout, and are at home to their friends on Merritts avenue.

Mrs. Will Rawson entertained at a musicale Wednesday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. F. Dennis are at Colorado Springs.

Mr. Laurence Eberhart is at Montgomery, Ala.

Professor and Mrs. B. C. Davis have returned home.

Miss Sarah Hawks has returned from Baltimore.

Miss Florrie Henderson, of Covington, has gone to Washington, Ga.

Miss Alma Young returns next week from the Chicago university.

Miss Emily Harrison has returned from West Virginia.

Miss Mamie Lovelace and Mrs. Cochran are at Indian Spring.

Miss Daisy Arnold returns this week from Hot Springs, N. C.

Miss Lizzie May Smith is spending a month at Newnan and West Point.

Mrs. Bowen, wife of Captain Bowen, of the Fifth infantry, has returned from Charleston and will make her home in Atlanta until her husband returns from Cuba.

Mrs. Frank Ellis is at Narraganset pier.

Mr. Reub Haden and Mr. Robert Shedden will return from Lookout Mountain tomorrow.

Miss Julia Taylor will spend this week with Mrs. Tom Meador.

Dr. Howell, who is stationed at Fort McPherson, has received orders to report for duty in Cuba.

Mrs. Dr. Felder is spending the day in Decatur.

The many friends in Altanta of Mrs. Howell Glenn will be interested to learn of her marriage to Mr. William James Swann, of New York, the wedding having occurred at the residence of the bride several weeks ago. She was the widow of the late Howell Glenn, of Atlanta, whose friends throughout Georgia were innumerable. She has lived in retirement up to about a year ago, when she met Mr. Swann. He is prominently identified with the insurance world of New York and well known in commercial and club circles.

Mr. Clarence Knowles and Mrs. Alex Smith are among the Atlantians registered at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. George S. May and the Misses May, who have been in New York city for several days, left Thursday for the coast of Maine.

Mrs. Peeples, Mrs. Wing and Miss Wing, Mrs. Harry Stearnes, and Messrs. E. C. and Howell Peeples, are at the Imperial hotel, New York city.

Mr. Beaumont Davison is in New York.

Mr. Walter Howard has returned to New York from Porto Rico and is again on The New York Journal.

Mr. Fulton Colville and Mr. Joseph Gatins have been at the Marlborough hotel.

Miss Susie Shea, who has been spending a few months in Atlanta, left Saturday for her home in Savannah. She made many friends while in the city and her departure is greatly regretted.

Miss Addie Embree left for Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, where she will spend some time.

Mrs. O. S. Mackey and children have returned home, after a few weeks' visit in Cincinnati, Chicago and other western cities.

Miss Jennie Embree, one of Atlanta's bright, charming young ladies, has returned home after a pleasant trip to Gainesville, Ga.

Mrs. M. C. Thomas and Miss Mary Thomas have returned home after visiting New York, Niagara, Atlantic City, Philadelphia and other points of interest in the north.

Miss Lily Bull, a charming young lady of Greenville, S. C., is visiting in this city at the home of her friend, Miss Norah Nash, at 139 Alexander street.

Mrs. Lizzie Van Dyke, Mrs. W. B. Parks and Miss Katherine Van Dyke have returned to the city after an extended tour of the large cities of the north.

Misses Ida and Mamie Schane have returned from Asheville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Teachout, of Huntington, Tenn., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. James H. McCall, at Fort McPherson.

Mrs. R. H. Shaw and daughter, Rotena, have gone to Cartersville, Ga., to attend the Foster-Harris wedding, which occurs on the 31st instant, at the residence of Mr. L. F. Shaw.

Miss Olivia Hodges, of Macon, who has been taking a course of studies at the University of Chicago, is stopping at 225 Woodward avenue for several weeks.

Mrs. Charles G. Beck is ill at the residence of her parents, 109 East Pine street.

Last Tuesday evening the governor's mansion was the scene of much gayety and socialism. A dance was given in honor of Miss Georgia Wilson, of Albany, Ga., who is visiting her uncle, Robert E. R. Rushton, on Capitol avenue. Some of those present were Miss Lucile Atkinson, Miss Daisy Holliday, Miss Gertrude Owsley, Miss Ruby Camp, Miss Willie Singer, Miss Harris, Miss Ruby Wright, Miss Ruth Kelly, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Georgia Wilson, Miss Ruth Keely, Miss Louise Hines, Miss Inez May, Miss Eddie Milliner, Messrs. John Milledge, J. S. Mitchell, W. E. A. Jones, George Lane, Sumter Lumis, Will Rushton, Bob Rushton, Logan Clark, John S. Barnes, George Mills, Perdue Johnson, C. Moore, Howard Muse, A. Ketchings, Ivan Allen, Ed Thompkins, Leslie Davies, Holland Pollock, Hattie Davis, Frank Clark, Maury Benjamin, Bob Reid, Henry Johnson, Tallie Williamson, Ernest Ottley, John Ruse, Tom Daniel, Louie Gregg, Volney Lewis.

MACON SOCIETY.

Macon, August 27.—(Special.)—The preparations for the social features of the October carnival are occupying the attention of many prominent society people in Macon, and the dances and receptions of that week will inaugurate the gayeties of the winter season. As has already been announced, Miss Martha Johnston will be queen of the carnival, and with her maids of honor will review the grand night parade from a balcony at the Academy of Music or the volunteers' armory, wherever it is decided to have the carnival ball. The king of the carnival and the gentlemen of the court will ride in the parade and will afterwards be in attendance on the queen and her ladies. There will be seven maids of honor, five of them to be chosen from as many Georgia cities—Atlanta, Augusta, Athens, Savannah and Columbus. The two who do not live in Georgia are Miss Shaw, of Baltimore, and Miss Castleman, of Louisville, Ky., both of whom will be the guests of Miss Martha Johnston. Miss Shaw is the daughter of Mr. William Checkley Shaw, of Baltimore, vice president of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, and a gentleman who is closely associated with social and business circles in Macon. Miss Shaw is well known and admired in Macon, where she has more than once been a popular visitor. Miss Castleman is considered a marvelously beautiful woman even in that state of beautiful women, Kentucky, and many will remember that a year ago she won a national reputation for loveliness by being pronounced the prettiest woman at the patriarchs' ball in New York. Miss Johnston's gown for the occasion of the carnival will be a truly regal one of white satin and real lace, with a touch of ermine, and those who have seen this lovely girl in evening costume have an idea of how beautiful she will appear. The maids of honor are also requested to wear white. The ball will be opened with the Saratoga lancers, in which only the eight royal couples will participate. After this will be the reception of the queen of the floral parade and her court, and then will follow a stately dance in which the sixteen royal couples will take part. The queens will then hold a reception, and then general dancing will be indulged in until 12 o'clock, when the german begins.

Miss Birdie Coleman is the floral queen, and her dainty loveliness would flatter and delight Flora herself. Miss Coleman is of that exquisitely fresh blond type that one associates with flowers and pretty girls and is so genuinely admired that no one is envious of her recognized popularity. Her maids of honor have not yet been selected, with the exception of Miss Cleveland Smith, who is to be one. Miss Smith is one of the charming debutantes of last season and during the winter wore the most artistic evening gowns seen at balls and receptions, and wore them gracefully. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cleveland Smith and inherits her right to belleship from her mother, than whom there is no more admired woman in Macon society.

During October Mrs. William McEwen Johnston will entertain a party of young people at her beautiful and hospitable home, "Bonnybrae." Among Mrs. Johnston's guest will be Miss Thomas, of Athens.

Miss Carolie English has returned from a visit to Miss Shaw in Baltimore and is now at Warm Springs. Among the Macon people there are Mrs. I. B. English, Miss Mary English, Mrs. H. M. Wortham, Mrs. Louis Stevens and Colonel and Mrs. L. A. Jordan.

Indian Spring has this season well sustained its old time popularity with Macon people. Among those now there are Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Willingham, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Loyless, Mrs. Robert H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Neel, Mrs. R. M. Patterson, Miss Caroline Patterson, Miss Roberta Patterson. Mrs. John C. Holmes has a cottage there and with her are Miss Carrie Holmes and Miss Leonard, of Vienna.

Miss E. F. Andrews spent a few days this week in Macon and there are many here who will regret to learn that this city will not be her home during the coming winter. She is so associated with the literary life here and so generally liked and admired that her loss will be keenly felt. Miss Andrews returns to her old home in Washington, Ga., to take charge of the post-graduate department of the Girls' High school. She is a woman who happily combines great knowledge with a positive talent for imparting that learning, and particularly in the branch of English composition she is unexcelled as a teacher.

Mrs. John B. Cobb and Miss Eugenia Silver Cobb will return Thursday from Montcagle, Tenn.

Mrs. Marshall J. Hatcher and Miss Mamey Hatcher left today for Indian Spring.

Mrs. Haslehurst, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Joseph Cleby, in Vineville.

Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar and Miss Fannie Payne are at Bethlehem, N. H.

Woman and Home.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells About the Relation of Woman's Ills to Home Happiness.



Good dispositions succumb.

Irritability and snappy retort take the place of happiness and amiability.

Sunshine is driven out of the home, friends are estranged and lives wrecked by woman's great enemy, womb trouble.

The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will banish pain and restore happiness. Don't resort to strong stimulants or narcotics when this great strengthening, healing remedy for women is always within reach.

Read the symptoms, suffering and cure recited in the two letters here printed by special request:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and thought I was going into consumption. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me but failed. I had given up when I heard of your medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do.—MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with falling of the womb. Before writing to you I was treated by some of the best doctors in the city, but they failed to cure me. After taking six bottles of your Vegetable Compound I am a well woman. The pain in my back left me after taking the second bottle. Your medicine has done for me what the doctors could not do, and I wish all who are troubled with any female weakness might know its worth.—MRS. SARAH HOLSTEIN, 56 Perry St., Lowell, Mass.

Don't neglect mysterious pains and warning sensations. They indicate serious trouble and need explaining.

Write all about them to a woman who understands these matters, Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass. She will advise you without charge, and your letter will be seen and answered by women only.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

M. Rich & Bro's. **Special Clearing Sale** M. Rich & Bro's.

OF

WOOL DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

On Monday Morning We will place on sale about 300 pieces of Colored Wool Dress Goods, and about 60 pieces of Fancy Silks that we are determined to Close Out at once

REGARDLESS OF COST.

For 15c PER YARD We will offer one Special Table of Nobby Suitings, in Wool and Fancy Mohair effects, actually worth from 29 cents to 49 cents per yard.

For 25c PER YARD We will sell All Wool fancy Dress Goods in good, stylish and serviceable Mixtures, Checks, Plaids and Fancies, worth 50 cents to 75 cents per yard.

For 39c PER YARD We will offer a line of Fancy Suitings in Jacquards, Checks, Plaids and Fancy Mixtures, not a piece in the lot worth less than 75 cents and up to 98 cents per yard.

For 59c PER YARD THE GRANDEST BARGAIN OF ALL! One special table of fine Imported Novelty Dress Goods, in fine All Wool and Silk and Wool Checks, Jacquards, Fancy Suitings, Carreau Novelties and beautiful Plaid Effects. Not a piece in the lot worth less than $1.25 and up to $1.75 per yard.

Now Is the Time To buy a good serviceable Dress Pattern, a nobby Skirt length or Children's School Dresses, and for less than half what the same goods will cost later.

DON'T MISS THIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

SILKS! SILKS!

SENSATIONAL OFFERING AT 49c PER YARD. We will sell the balance of our 75c and 89c Plaid and Check Taffeta Silks in pretty stylish effects, and one line 24-inch Satins, and Brocade Evening Silks, worth from 79c to 98c per yard.

AT 19c PER YARD. We will sell one lot of Fancy China, India and genuine Kai Kai Wash Silks, actually worth 50c per yard, in stripes, figured, checked and plaid effects. Everything goes.

9-4 BLEACHED PEPPERELL SHEETING, BEST, FOR 15c PER YARD.

REMNANTS OF SILKS AND VELVETS

For Waist lengths and trimming at half their value. SPECIAL LOT OF SKIRT LENGTHS OF HANDSOME QUALITY SILKS, 6¼ to 9 yards, in Taffetas, Velours, Pekin Stripes, Satins, Gross De Londre, Armure and Peau de Soie—THE GRANDEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Just Received, New Fall Percales, New Outings, New Foile Du Nords.

SPECIALS

One lot of light and medium Percales, 12½c quality, to close at	7½c
One lot of Fancy Plaid Ginghams, Dimities and Lawns, in good stylish patterns, to close them out at one price, per yard	5c
One lot White and Colored Fancy Piques and Skirting Linens, that formerly sold up to 50c per yard, to go at one price	10c
40-inch White Lawn, great value for, per yard	5c
40-inch White India Linen, special per yard	10c

Advance Sale of Ladies' New Tailor Made Suits.

Just received All-wool, Serge and Cheviot Suits, beautifully made, the best value ever offered, per suit	$5.00
Ladies' new Tailor Suits from	$10 TO $25
Ladies' $2.00 and $2.50 Shirt Waists to go at, each	79c
Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Shirt Waists to go at, each	59c
Ladies' $1.00 and $1.25 Shirt Waists to go at, each	33c

LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS. Special offering on Center table of good quality Muslin Drawers, tucked and ruffled and made first class to run at, each **25c**

Big Bargains in Boys' and Girls' School Hose Just In.

3 dozen fancy Hemstitched Linen Tray Covers, worth 50c each, for	25c
1 lot of Ladies' fancy work Baskets, worth 50c each, to go at	25c

New Curtains, Carpets and Rugs Just Received.

A Very Choice Line of All the Latest Effects and Positively the Best Values Ever Offered. Make Your Selection Early.

Special.

Per Yard.	
Good 25c China Mattings, to go at	15c
Extra 30c China and Jap Mattings, for	20c
Choice of our best 45c China and Jap Mattings, this week, only	30c
1 Table of fine fancy Curtain Swiss, worth 25c to 50c per yard, to close at	10c
1 Lot of White Curtain Swiss to go at	10c

Special.

Each.	
Large Brussels Rugs, worth $1.25 for	85c
30x60 Smyrna Rugs, $2.00 value, for	$1.39
Large Skin Rugs, gray, black or white, a special bargain for	$1.69

WE ARE OFFERING SOME VERY SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LARGE SIZE CARPET RUGS.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE AT LESS THAN COST.

M. RICH & BROS

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, $8.00; without Sunday, $6.00; Weekly, $1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay street; H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Bankston, Manager, office at Burr Brown's book store, Mulberry street.
ROME, GA.—J. Sam Veal, 250 Broad street.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents for The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., August 28, 1898.

A Warning from North Carolina.

The Constitution presents to its readers this morning a comprehensive review of the political and social conditions in North Carolina prepared by one of its staff correspondents, Mr. Frank Weldon, who spent several days there studying the situation.

So deplorable is the state of affairs there that we devote to the subject an unusually large amount of space.

North Carolina has had a glorious past. From Mecklenburg to Worth Bagley her people have been justly proud of their heritage. True, they have seen evil days like their friends in sister commonwealths, but more than twenty years ago, under the leadership of their beloved Vance, they rose in their strength and redeemed their government from the disgraceful domination which they had suffered through the fortunes of war.

Four years ago, that same incompetent, conscienceless crew again vaulted into power through coalition with an honest but deceived element who certainly never dreamed what terrible results would follow. For the past two years the administration of state, county and municipal affairs has been almost entirely in the hands of fusion politicians who have scandalized and outraged all decent people. Republicans, populists and democrats who respect order, honesty, purity and law have been humiliated and insulted by the shameless regime under which they lived.

Things went from bad to worse with startling rapidity and at last the respectable people, regardless of party lines, and in many instances of color lines, are rallying under one banner and are found battling for the restoration of Anglo-Saxon supremacy and a clean government.

Just as the people of the Old North State are preparing to throw off this yoke, designing politicians in Georgia are scheming to bring about a similar fusion here. To all who love their state and their homes, we commend for study the bitter object lesson presented to them in North Carolina.

Beware of the schemers who propose fusion and offer a division of the spoils.

Not only must the populist who listens to the whisperings of the tempter go counter to his convictions and principles, but he should pause to reflect that he is forging chains which will soon bind him, his family and friends in galling bonds.

Americans as Labor Producers.

Mr. Charles Wadlin, of Massachusetts, the commissioner of labor for that state, has recently compiled some interesting figures which appear to sustain him in the observation that there is less productive labor in the United States in proportion to population than there is in almost any other country on the globe.

This is contrary to the idea which most Americans entertain. But Mr. Wadlin shows that out of 62,622,250 people in the United States in 1890 there were only 22,735,661 engaged in productive occupations, or barely more than 36 per cent. He states that there is little reason to believe that conditions have materially changed since 1890.

With respect to other countries, Mr. Wadlin shows that, according to the latest available returns, Russia, out of 84,400,000 people, had 49,520,000 employed in productive occupations, or 58 per cent; Germany, out of 45,260,000 people, had 30,074,000, or 66 per cent; Austria, out of 37,830,000 people, had 25,008,000, or 66 per cent; the United Kingdom, out of 34,650,000 people, had 20,519,000, or 59 per cent; France, out of 37,430,000 people, had 74 per cent; Italy, out of 28,910,000 people, had 18,-310,000, or 66 per cent; Spain, out of 16,200,000 people, had 11,120,000, or 68 per cent; Scandinavia, out of 6,560,000 people, had 5,180,000, or 88 per cent; Belgium, out of 5,480,000 people, had 3,000,000, or 65 per cent; Portugal, out of 4,350,000 people, had 2,777,000, or 63 per cent, and Holland, out of 4,060,000 people, had 2,690,000, or 66 per cent.

Thus it will be observed that in each of the above countries, with only one or two exceptions, the percentage of productive labor is twice as great as it is in the United States.

What accounts for this difference? Before answering this question we must endeavor to ascertain what elements of our own population are not labor productive. Roughly classified, they are: Women and children, helpless and dependent persons, soldiers and sailors, convicts, idlers and professional vagrants. In the United States there are fewer women and children at work in productive occupations than there are in European countries, which accounts in a large measure for the difference above pointed out; while there are also more professional vagrants and men out of employment in the United States, due, in some degree, perhaps, to labor saving machines, than there are in European countries. Of course, there may be other reasons, but these are the main ones. What this country needs, with its enormous wealth of resources, is more of the labor productive energy which exists on the other side of the globe. If we think that we have enough we are mistaken.

Another Victim.

A dispatch from Boston gives the particulars of the death in that city of Lieutenant William Tiffany, of New York.

Lieutenant Tiffany belonged to Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He was a grand nephew of the renowned Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, and a member of one of the wealthiest families of New York. In the fight around Santiago he displayed exceptional courage, and it looks like the irony of fate that he should have escaped death on the field of battle only to succumb at last on his return home.

Dr. F. M. Johnson, of Boston, who attended Lieutenant Tiffany at the Parker house in that city, states that he was summoned to the bedside of the young officer shortly after the latter's arrival in Boston and that he found his condition extremely critical. He states that he did for him all that was possible under the circumstances, knowing that at best he could only make him comfortable. He attributes the death of the young officer in part to starvation. "I do not mean to say," observes the physician, "that he did not have food, but that he did not have food suitable to the condition of a convalescent." This is the testimony of one of the leading physicians of Boston and of one who is supposed to know whereof he speaks.

Action Must Be Taken.

Even The Springfield Republican, which is ordinarily one of the most conservative of newspapers, is indignant enough over the blunders of the war department to indulge in the most bitter denunciation of Secretary Alger, declaring that unless President McKinley proceeds at once to rid his cabinet of that offensive individual he must be prepared to accept the consequences.

To quote the exact language of this sturdy exponent of New England sentiment, we cite the following paragraph, which deals with the situation in caustic English. Says The Springfield Republican:

President McKinley should not wait for a congressional investigation of the war department before removing Alger. It is his plain duty to do that now. He has paid whatever political debt he owed this person, and one would suppose that Alger must have paid his political debts to his supporters in contracts and in appointments. At all events, the country has had all of Alger that it can stand, and enough to swamp the administration that is responsible for him. The representatives of Massachusetts will undoubtedly demand an investigation of the department from top to bottom, turning everything inside out; this is their duty, because upon the volunteers of Massachusetts, as far as the militia are concerned, has fallen the brunt of the campaign in Cuba and the sufferings that have followed the campaign. From the start to the close the management of the soldiers of the United States, regulars just like volunteers, has been one story of conspicuously bad management and inhuman incompetence. It makes no difference what shall be discovered in detail by an investigation, the incompetence of the war department is absolute in every branch and the head of it is responsible for it. Mr. McKinley is an accomplice in the murder of our soldiers so long as he retains this unworthy person.

This criticism of Secretary Alger is extraordinarily severe in consideration of the fact that it comes from The Springfield Republican. Seldom does this mild-tempered newspaper go out of its peaceful way to indulge in personalities, and ofttimes, in dealing with public officials, it finds something pleasant to say even where there is much to condemn. Consequently, the unreserved manner of The Springfield Republican in harshly scoring Secretary Alger for the blunders which have cost the country hundreds of lives is in the highest degree significant.

Without regard either to sectional lines or to party associations, the newspapers of the country, north, south, east and west, are swelling the chorus of indignant protest which is going up over the flagrant outrages perpetrated by the war department. Surely there is not only urgent but imperative need for investigation into the truth of the matter when the figures show that nearly 2,000 American soldiers are likely to perish in camp and in hospital, while barely more than 200 have perished in battle.

English Must Be Spoken.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph makes the point that in the adjustment of matters in Porto Rico the English language must be made the official language of the island without any unnecessary delay. Says this wide-awake American newspaper:

There is one point that should be insisted upon at the outset in our dealings with the island of Porto Rico. Whatever else is done or not done in the final settlement of the Spanish war, the fact is already determined beyond all possibility of question that the island of Porto Rico belongs to these United States, and plans for its temporary government are already under consideration by the president and his advisers. Becoming a possesion of this nation, the language of the island is and must be henceforth the language of our people. Every official act from the outset in Porto Rico, whether by military authority now in control there or by civic authorities hereafter to be appointed, should be formulated in English, and in English alone. There should be no puttering with bilingual performances or dual translations. From the beginning of our occupation of the island, English must be the language there, and must become the language of the people. Those who do not know English can learn it or procure its translation at their own cost and risk.

With the disappearance of Spanish dominion the Spanish language must also be extinguished. The commerce of the country will be almost exclusively with our ports, and will be conducted in our language. Merchants and trade will rapidly adapt their establishments to meet this change in the means of communication, and will presently find their great advantage in the superiority of English for business purposes. Throughout the entire community the invasion of American capital, American enterprise and American energy will revolutionize the industrial, commercial and social status within the lifetime of the present generation, and the English language will prevail in Porto Rico more exclusively than the Spanish language has ever done. The sooner this change is brought about the better for all concerned, and to that end our government should make a point of establishing English as the language of the island as fast as we acquire possession of its territory.

There is nothing harsh in this exaction. We do not care for citizens who cannot speak our language and who need interpreters to acquaint them with the declarations of the constitution which protects them and with the requirements of the law which they are in duty bound to obey. They must speak the English language by all means; and what thus applies specially to Porto Rico applies also with equal force to every foot of territory over which our flag may hereafter wave.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

From slave to empress is the terse phrase which outlines in epitome the extraordinary career of the present occupant of China's throne, and we venture to say that the experience of Empress Tuen is without parallel in the annals of the world's royal courts. Within the past few weeks the story of Empress Tuen's life has made its appearance in book form under the comprehensive title of "Tuen, Slave and Empress," from the pen of Katharine Gray Nelson, formerly of Atlanta, but now of New York. Few volumes have been issued from the press of late years which have enlisted more readily the favor of the public or which have received more heartily the endorsement of the critics. Brilliantly has the author performed her work in setting before her readers the most vivid description of social conditions in China and in pointing the moral which grows naturally out of the wonderful life which she delineates. Such is the engaging character of the story and such the charming simplicity of the author's style that "Tuen, Slave and Empress" appeals with as much interest to children as it does to adults, and bids fair to rank among the foremost contributions to the literature of the present generation. To give our readers some idea of the story, we clip the following fom The New York Commercial-Advertiser: "When Tuen was a little girl she was sold by her father to be a slave in the family of a viceroy in a remote province of China. Her father was of Tartar blood, and one of those who could read, and would not give thought of selling his child, although she was 'nothing but a girl,' but as the family had become destitute in a rebellion, the little girl of eleven suggested this means of getting bread for her mother and little brother and her father, the little brother, who long after she sought out and made rich and powerful. Tuen then served the viceroy's wife and mother-in-law and was taught spinning and other useful arts by their maids. When she was twelve she embroidered a beautiful tunic for the viceroy, and he was so delighted with it that he offered the little slave whatever she wished most. Then Tuen fell on her knees and declared her heart's desire. She wanted to learn to read like her father! It was a most extraordinary request. The viceroy told her that girls could not learn such a thing, but Tuen told him she was not to blame that the gods had made her a girl and she could no help longing to know how to read. So her master had her taught, and his own daughter dying after a time, she was adopted as a daughter of the house and given beautiful clothes, as well as lessons. Later the viceroy received some political honor from the emperor of China, and being desirous to give him a beautiful and worthy present in token of acknowledgment, he followed the artless oriental custom and sent Tuen to Peking. The girl's feet had never been bound, of course, and she could walk upon them, and her mind was developed beyond that of most Chinese women. The favorite slave of the emperor of China became the favorite wife, and when the empress consort died she became empress of China."

STATE PRESS.

From The Dawson, Ga., News.

Owing to the continued rains comparatively little fodder will be saved in the county, and much that is saved will be more or less damaged. The grass crop is fine, however, and more hay than ever before will be cut by the farmers. Mr. A. J. Carver will cut and save 1,000 bales on his farm. Good hay will easily bring $12 a ton.

From The Gainesville, Ga., News.

Last Friday the horse-swappers' convention, which had been going on for several days in Winder, adjourned to meet in Gainesville on the 11th of October next. Mayor J. B. Gaston and Councilman W. H. Norris went to Winder Friday and invited the swappers of horse flesh to come to this city this fall and be welcome. They will come and hold their third session here. To be sure there will be be a lively time in Gainesville when they come. In Winder they had a glorious time. Many a poor horse changed masters, and many a swapper lost everything.

Cleanliness Next to Godliness.

From The Swainsboro, Ga., News.

Oh, Jehovah! we pray thee that the sanitary commitee may wake up and get to work.

The Best Yet.

From The Adairsville, Ga., Banner.

Frank L. Stanton had by far the best thing written on Hobson yet in Sunday's Constitution under the head of "A Blliville Opinion."

The Old Stand-By.

From The Baxley, Ga., Banner.

Stanton, The Constitution's old stand-by, continues to brighten the columns of that great old paper.

Mr. Cramer's Porto Rico Scenes.

From The Baxley, Ga., Banner.

The Atlanta Constitution presented several attractive scenes of Porto Rico in Sunday's edition.

The "Bramlett Quick Step."

From The Trion Factory, Ga., Herald.

J. W. Bramlett was walking around yesterday with a quick step, wearing a big smile on his features and occasionally patting himself on the back and saying to himself: "Good man, lucky fellow," etc. No one understood it until it was learned that he had a new boy at his house.

A Convict Shot.

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

Nelson Glenn, a negro convict, was shot and seriously wounded Tuesday by Jack Roberts, who has charge of the convict camp, while resisting punishment for some offense he had committed. It is reported that Glenn was advancing upon Roberts with a pick, when the latter fired with the above stated result.

Glenn is a desperate character and was serving out a second term on the gang for breaking jail.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Griggs will speak in Moultrie the third Monday in September.

W. A. Rogers again announces his candidacy for tax collector of Walton county.

White county populists will nominate another man for senator, W. H. Courtney having withdrawn from the race.

F. P. Middleton, one of Appling county's most extensive farmers, has accepted the nomination for tax collector by the populist party.

Editor John N. Holder, of The Jackson Herald has been nominated by the democrats of his county for representative. The other nominee is Colonel John R. Hosch, of Hoschton. It is a strong team.

Hale's Conyers, Ga., Banner rises to remark that "we have no objections to the people trying their hands at electing the judges and solicitors. God knows they can't do any worse than the legislature."

W. H. Courtney, the populist nominee for senator from White, Lumpkin and Dawson counties, has withdrawn from the race, leaving a clear field to Joe Underwood, the democratic nominee.

"It is said that many of the populists over in the eleventh will vote for Congressman Brantley. Of course they will. All of the populists are not crazy by a jug full," remarks The Darien Gazette.

The Dahlonega Nugget says: "All the candidates for county treasurer of Lumpkin are certainly in a bad fix. One has a cancer on his lip, another has a sore leg, the third one is aged and a cripple, and the fourth is old and weak."

The Pickens county republican primary last Tuesday resulted in the nomination of the following ticket: For representative, L. J. Darnel; sheriff, C. T. Wheeler; clerk, G. W. Owens; tax collector, J. H. Dishroon; tax receiver, Pink Pettigrew; surveyor, Ben Mullins; coroner, L. D. Blackburn.

Through an error in printing the list the name of Mr. C. H. Cohen, of Augusta, was left out of the list of the democratic campaign committee published in The Constitution yesterday morning. Mr. Cohen was one of the first men selected by State Chairman duBignon for a place on the committee.

The populists of Cherokee county have named The Cherokee Advance as the official organ of that county. The Advance is a stanch democratic paper and floats the democratic nominees at its masthead. What better evidence is there that the populists realize that their party is disintegrating, and are returning to the "home of their fathers?"

Governor Atkinson has appointed Captain Joseph Mansfield a city commissioner to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. T. K. Dunham, who resigned two months ago. Mr. Mansfield has been sworn in and is now a full-fledged city father. He will make a good one, although they knew him up here when he attended the legislature as "Uncle" Joe.

John R. Hogan, populist candidate for governor, will be in Moultrie next Tuesday to make a speech, and The Moultrie Observer observes that "he will have cold chills when he learns that his more wise brethren of this county have seen the folly of their way and returned to the democratic camp. If he is willing to learn, he may get a good lesson from them."

Hon. W. C. Bunn, of Cedartown, has finally consented to make the race for senator from the thirty-eighth senatorial district. Colonel Bunn did not wish to become a candidate, but preferred to remain in the practice of his profession, as he was enjoying an extensive law practice. But the spontaneous offers of support from the people of Polk county were so strong that he could not refuse to run without doing an injustice to his people.

Forsyth people have been feasted on political speeches during this week of court at Cumming. Senator A. S. Clay spoke Monday, Colonel Candler and Rev. T. Pickett spoke at the same hour on Tuesday, and Congressman Tate whooped up the boys Wednesday. Colonel Bell was nominated by the democrats last Friday for representative and it is not doubted that he and the other democratic nominees will carry Forsyth this fall.

The Darien Gazette says: "The republicans of this senatorial district have nominated A. H. Smith, colored, of Tattnall county, for the state senate. The populists tried their best to get the colored people to indorse their senatorial candidate, but the thing would not work worth a cent. A prominent McIntosh county republican remarked to us a few days ago that we would never again have the chance to laugh at him for voting for a populist."

The senatorial convention meets at Wrightsville next Saturday to formally nominate a senator for the sixteenth senatorial district. Johnson county, according to the rotation system, is entitled to the senator this year, and accordingly Hon. R. J. Moye has been put forward. Emanuel delegates are: John L. McLemore, H. M. Cland, Captain G. B. Spence, G. W. McGarr, F. D. Wilks, J. D. Smith, Dr. E. T. Coleman, A. L. Turner, J. C. Youmans, J. S. Youmans, William Atkinson et al.

There was an enthusiastic rally of the democrats of Lincoln county at Lincolnton on Thursday. It had been announced that Hon. Allen D. Candler would be present and address the people on the issues of the present campaign, and this fact caused the presence of a large number of the voters of the county, populists as well as democrats. A telegram was received from Colonel Candler, however, announcing that he was detained from being present on account of the illness of a member of his family, which intelligence was received with much regret and caused great disappointment. Speeches were made by Hon. T. E. Massengale, of Warren; Mr. M. A. Caswell, of Jefferson, and Hon. J. E. Smith, of McDuffie, the democratic nominee for state senator from the twenty-ninth district. There is a division in the ranks of the populist party in Lincoln county which originated in greed for county offices and which threatens complete disruption of the party organization. Many of the prominent party leaders avow that they will not support the nominees of the party primary and a meeting has been called for the 31st instant to name a ticket for county officers to oppose the candidates nominated in the primary. Since the organization of the party six years ago Lincoln county has been a populist stronghold, but the present breach of harmony in the ranks foreshadows the complete disintegration of the party organization in the county.

Under the caption "Who Is a Democrat?" The Newnan Herald and Advertiser of this week says:

"At the democratic rally in Milledgeville last Saturday Hon. F. G. duBignon, chairman of the state executive committee, presided as master of ceremonies. In the course of a speech introducing Hon. Allen D. Candler, candidate for governor, Mr. duBignon is reported as follows:

"'In a recent speech in Effingham county Mr. Hogan, the candidate of the populists, had much to say about a silver party being led by a gold democrat, and asked how many kinds of democrats there were. I am glad to be able to tell him. There is only one. A democrat is a man who accepts and stands on the platform of his party. I am entitled to my individual views upon each and every public question that threatens to influence my party until my party speaks; but when its voice is officially declared, I am with it heart and soul and will advocate its platform wherever and whenever I am given an opportunity. It is my privilege to advocate what appears to me right and sound, but when my party speaks I recognize the right of a majority to rule, and its declaration of principles becomes my creed and my religion in politics. This is organized democracy, and it is the only kind of democracy worthy of the name.'

"Handsomely and appropriately said. There is not a stancher or more loyal democrat in the state than Mr. duBignon has proven himself to be, nor one whose voice commands more attention in the councils of the party. Mr. duBignon was one of a large number of democrats who, in the campaign of two years ago, disagreed to the proposition that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 was not at least a debatable question, and there are some who believe that he sacrificed a good chance for the United States senatorship because he would not renounce his convictions. Yet so soon as the party made a declaration in favor of free silver he surrendered his individual views and accepted the platform of his party. What more could a democrat do to prove his loyalty? The highest test of party fealty is acquiescence in party action, and Mr. duBignon has very happily defined the standard of democracy in the remarks which we have quoted above."

FROM 10,000 TO 10.

Old Hunter Tells Difference Between a Buffalo Herd in His Day and Now.

From The New York Sun.

Gazing on the scraggy remnants of buffalo in an inclosure at Glen Island, a Colorado tourist in the east said:

"They are buffaloes, I don't dispute that; but they are not the kind that used to make the west look like a moving sea. I reckon you have read a good deal about extinct buffalo. Ten years ago I heard that the last buffalo had been killed—the last not in captivity. But the buffalo, like the Indian, dies hard. And I read about the last Indian long before I began shedding my hair.

"There is a herd of buffalo in Colorado that has been knocking about for thirty years at least, and a man in that state tells me that he knows of two herds. In 1865 there was a big herd in the country known as Middle Park. As the country was settled by whites the buffalo fell back. Hunters followed that herd to Milk river, but in the winter of 1875 the weather was so severe that the hunters gave up the chase. That was the great snow winter in Colorado. The snow was so deep that buffalo couldn't get around. That is an actual fact. But it never gets too deep for Indians. That winter a band of Indians went after the buffalo and killed more than could be brought away. Next spring a lot of whites went out and got the tallow from the dead buffalo and made money out of it.

"The white hunters brought back the news that the Indians had killed every buffalo in the herd. But that was like other buffalo stories. A few weeks later a herd was found on the headwaters of Troublesome river. It was a part of the herd which was snowbound. White hunters killed some of this herd and brought the meat to market, and got into trouble for it, because there is a law against killing buffalo in Colorado. This law operates against a white man, but an Indian can hunt and kill anything he likes and the law never touches him.

"The last man I saw who had seen buffalo in Colorado told me that he had counted ten buffaloes up on the North Park slope. That was four years ago. Think of it! He had seen buffalo because he had counted 'em. Ten of 'em. I wonder what he would 'a' thought if he had seen 10,000 in a herd? And I can remember the time when it took 10,000 to make a herd. But never again will any man see such a herd. When buffalo herds get scattered they don't even multiply."

STATESMAN WHO IS A FIGHTER.

Sketch of General Joe Wheeler and His Work in Congress.

From The Independent.

Though General Wheeler is sixty-two years of age, there are few men in the capital who can get over the ground faster than he. There is a great contrast between his rapid nervous step, and the long stride of Speaker Reed, who is a giant compared with the gentleman from Alabama. But Wheeler gets about quickly because he has not much to carry; he weighs but 115 pounds, while the latest quotation as to Speaker Reed puts him at 270.

Some weeks ago General Wheeler was crossing the square in front of the capitol. A member on a bicycle, who was passing, challenged him to a race. The general accepted it and ran like a hare for a hundred yards.

There are men in congress who put in a good deal of work, but judged by the amount they produce, General Wheeler might take the palm of industry. He was never found in the cloakrooms lounging with his feet up in a chair. He has four or five secretaries constantly at work digging out facts and references, addressing envelopes, and franking documents. By general consent no other member in congress sends off such loads of speeches as General Wheeler. But few days have passed in the course of a session that he has not been on his feet for a speech of five, ten or twenty minutes, invariably asking at the close for permission to extend his remarks in the Record, and the permission has been invariably granted, though some members would be likely to ask facetiously if the gentleman would be contented with about two pages in the Record.

In front of the general's office on Capitol Hill, provided for the accommodation of his secretaries, it was a common sight day after day to see a great two-horse mail-wagon receiving sack after sack of mail, enough, I should think, to fill it to the top of the bows. The poor mail carriers in Alabama must have had a hard time. It is said that as the general was riding about his district last year he overtook a letter carrier trudging about on foot. He took the fellow up in his buggy, and asked him why he did not have a horse. "I did have one," he said, "but old Wheeler sent down so many documents from Washington that it killed him in trying to deliver them." And it is added that the carrier soon afterwards received a present of a new horse. The story may be mythical, but when a member repeated it to the general, he laughed, and admitted that the statement was founded on fact.

ALUMINUM TAGS FOR FISH.

Novel Scheme in California To Determine the Habits of Salmon.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Claude Rutter, assistant United States fish commissioner, has arrived in San Francisco after several months of experimental work and scientific investigation on the Sacramento river. He has been studying the salmon, their habits and their development.

Rutter has made two rowboat trips down the river, the first from Red Bluff to Sacramento and the second from Redding to the same destination. He says that the river has been stocked with 40,000,000 young salmon during the past few months. But the novel part of his labors is yet to come. The adult salmon will be tagged with three-quarter inch plates, either of copper or aluminum fastened to the fins or gills. Their movements up stream will then be noted and observations made accordingly. The public are requested to return all tagged fish to the river in the event of a successful angling.

In order to determine the rate of growth of salmon several hundred specimens of young fish will have their adipose fins cut. The adipose fin is on the back in front of the tail fin and is of fatty nature. The cutting will leave a scar, which will be the means of identification should any of these abbreviated fish return to the scenes of their youth. A single specimen of one of these finless fish found in the river will be the best evidence that he was launched in 1898, and his rate of growth may be accordingly judged. The general belief is that the salmon gets out to sea soon after hatching and does not return until it has reached the age which places it in the class of adults. The tagging and cutting will be the means by which the habits of the salmon may be ascertained by the fish experts.

SOME RECENT INVENTIONS.

Two western men have patented a seat for cleaning the outside of windows, which has a shelf at the bottom to rest on the sill, with clamps to engage the sides of the window frame and hold the chains which support the shelf, guide rails being provided to prevent the person from falling.

Printing presses arestopped automatically as soon as the paper breaks or the tension changes, by means of a pivoted roller which rests on the moving sheet, and is lifted up by the tension to close a switch in the electric wire which operates the motor, the switch opening as soon as the roller falls.

TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress: Atlanta is determined to have a passenger dspot that will suit the demands of the largest city in Georgia. Atlanta always gets what she wants. It is Atlanta's way.

Franklin, Ga., News and Banner: Atlanta people have had no need to go to the coast during the rains. They could find sufficient watery waste and billowy wastes at their union depot.

Monticello, Ga., Advocate: Atlanta continues her fight for a new carshed. If there is any one thing she needs above all others it is a new union passenger depot. As the railroad center of the south, she deserves it.

Ellijay, Ga., Courier-Journal: If there is anything the capital city, Atlanta, needs it's a carshed. The present one is a disgrace to the state.

Savannah Press: While Atlanta is fighting for a new passenger shed, Savannah might spare her one. We have two and do not need but one.

Augusta, Ga., Tribune: Atlanta is on the war path against ward heelers.

Dear to the Hearts of All.

From The Rockmart, Ga., State.

The Atlanta Constitution continues to do business at the old stand. The Constitution is an excellent newspaper, and is dear to the hearts of thousands in the south who would not willingly miss the reading of a single number. The Constitution is also the prime favorite with the country press of Georgia. In its relations with the rural journals and journalists it is the most considerate and courteous daily in the south.

Fines for Heroism.

From The New York Journal.

The yearly salary of Captain Clark, of the Oregon, is $4,500 while at sea. Now that he has been forced to request a sick leave, he will be paid at the rate of $2,800. In other words, the gallant captain who brought his battle ship on a record breaking trip from San Francisco in time to take the principal part in smashing Cervera's fleet will contribute to the government $1,700 of his pay, or a proportionate amount for the time he is absent from sea duty.

This rule does not apply alone to Captain Clark. It affects every man in the navy, from rear admiral to boatswain. It is the law.

The injustice of it is too apparent to dwell upon. Instead of being rewarded for their devotion to duty, and at the very moment of their promotion for "extraordinary heroism," our officers, ill from exposure and weak from the nervous strain of the conflict, find their meagre salaries nearly cut in two.

This law, of course, was to meet the needs of a peace basis. It can have no just relation to the present state of affairs. Congress should promptly amend the statute, and if the government cannot afford to increase the pay of these gallant men, let them be paid in full for the time of their sick leave.

HE FOUGHT WITH DON CARLOS.

Lieutenant Blunt Was Under the Pretender's Command Four Years.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Lieutenant J. G. Mason Blunt, of the Third United States cavalry, at present assistant quartermaster general, is in Louisville in search of horses suitable for the cavalry and artillery. Interest is added to the lieutenant's career just now because of the fact that he served with Don Carlos in the Carlist wars of 1873-77. On account of his distinguished service in that war he was appointed a lieutenant upon his return to this country. In speaking of Don Carlos one night last week, Lieutenant Blunt said:

"He is one of the most sympathetic leaders I ever saw, is much beloved by his followers and is one of the most gracious and graceful men I ever knew. In these particulars he is a typical Bourbon. He has the happy faculty of putting at ease any one brought into his presence, and can say and do exactly the right thing at the right time. I saw him under fire a number of times during the war and can testify to his personal bravery. I saw much of him at the siege of Bilboa and always found him an impartial executive, a lovable and courageous general.

"You hear much at different times about the possibility of a Carlist outbreak. I believe there is no chance for this. While Spain is engaged with an outside enemy neither Carlos nor any other Spanish leader could get a following, because the Spaniards are intensely patriotic. After the affair with the United States, of course, conditions would be changed, and a Carlist outbreak is not among the things impossible. Whenever you hear it said that the Spanish soldiers are not good soldiers you can just put it down as coming from some one who does not know. They are good soldiers, and brave ones, as I had occasion to learn during my four years' association with them."

PETITION FOR PARDON.

Why She Wanted Her Husband Liberated from Prison.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, tells of an interesting interview with a pardon-seeking woman. He had fled to his summer home to escape the crowds of pardon seekers, when the woman, who had sought him in vain at the capitol, was ushered into his presence.

"Well madam, what can I do for you?"

"I want to see the governor, sir."

"Well, I am the governor; what is it?"

"Ah, sir, my man he's been put in prison, sir, and I want to ask if you won't let him out."

The governor's face hardened. He had not, after all, escaped the pardon seekers. But he did not turn her away.

"What was he sent up for?" he asked.

"You see, sir, he was hungry, and he just stole a ham to keep us from starving."

"Well, I'm sorry, but I can't do anything for you. Your man must serve the sentence. There's too much stealing going on."

"Oh, gov'nor, please, please let him out," pleaded the woman, the tears flowing down her cheeks. The tears had their effect. The governor softened. Stealing a ham was not such a very terrible crime, and this poor woman no doubt needed her husband. He decided to question her a little.

"But why," he asked, "should I give your man his freedom?"

"Because, sir, we are hungry again and we ain't got no more ham."

Chickens Fed on Poison.

From The Dahlonega Signal.

A subscriber of The Atlanta Constitution wrote as follows: "I read recently that in the time of Henry of Navarrre game birds were fed poison and that while the poison did not kill the birds, it ended the life of the Frenchman who ate the game." The Constitution replied by citing the following: "A strange affair has happened at Statham, where a number of darkies work at the blast pit, and where chickens have been missed night after night. Poison of various kinds has been administered to the chickens, and they fatten and do well, while in one day five negroes died from the effects of the poison. What will kill a negro won't hurt a chicken." The above is copied into The Signal that in connection with it we may call attention to the fact that last week, while Cinda Mize, colored, was away from home, some colored neighbor or itinerant, who gets religion and chickens in the dark simultaneously, spirited away three of her hens. Since then, Cinda has been studying chemistry, and as now her poultry is all well loaded up with virulent poison, it will be well for kleptomaniacs to do their pirating elsewhere.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

As to Public Ownership.

Editor Constitution—Allow me to reply briefly to some objections made in this morning's Constitution by one of the candidates to the mayoralty to the submitting to the people of the question of the public ownership of an electric lighting plant. Mr. Woodward says: "I think the proper question to submit to the people would be as to whether they would submit to an additional tax levy for the purpose of establishing such plant." Now, is it a fact that the people would have to submit to an additional tax levy? Is it necessary that it be done in this way? The usual procedure in the case of an expenditure of, say $150,000 (which Judge Hillyer estimates would be about the cost of necessary plant), is for the city to borrow the money and put up the plant, and in that case the profits from the plant will far exceed the cost of running it during the first year and actually increase the money in the city treasury, thus reducing the tax levy. Facts are facts. The city of Jacksonville borrowed $100,000 to build their electric lighting plant, paying 5 per cent interest for it. At the end of the first full year, 1896, the benefits accruing to the city amounted to $15,300.80, after deducting interest and allowing 5 per cent for depreciation of plant. Atlanta being a much larger city, benefits proportionately greater would result.

The plea for the Georgia Electric Light Company is totally unnecessary. They and their lawyers will see that no injustice is done them. These poor corporations are not usually at the mercy of a cruel public.

As regards consistency, it is both consistent and reasonable to expect that an increase in treasury receipts from municipal ownership profits would enable the tax rates and assessments to be lowered.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM T. BIGGS.

Binding Receipts.

Editor Constitution—I have been very much interested in the "binding receipt" case noted in your yesterday's issue. The position taken by The Insurance Herald reminds me of the agricultural editor's reply to a correspndent who wanted to know how to tell the difference between mushrooms and toad-stools. "Easy enough," said the editor; "eat them. If you live they are mushrooms; if you die, they are toadstools." So with these "binding receipts." If you live, they bind; if you die, they don't.

Suppose a man in perfect health should apply for life insurance and be given a "binding receipt," and before a policy could be issued the company received notice of the applicant's death by sudden accident; then, according to The Herald, the loss could not be paid, because the company could not issue a policy "on a dead man," even though the medical examination had been a perfect one.

On the other hand, suppose an application had been made and a "binding receipt" taken on the first of the month, and that the policy was issued on the 10th—time being consumed in transit. Now, if the insured is still living, when will the next annual premium be due, on the 1st or on the 10th? Ask any insurance company on earth, and they will say on the 1st every time. What's the result? Why, simply that if the receipt has no binding force, then the insured is robbed in cold blood of that much time, because the insurance company has had the use of his money for which he receives no returns.

It seems to me that, as Uncle Remus woul say, "they ketches 'um both a-comin' and a-gwine." G. A. K. STEVENS.

Oakland City, August 20, 1898.

Send Them Home.

From The New York World.

There is now no doubt that the lives of our sick and wounded soldiers are daily endangered and hourly sacrificed by the lack of proper care and conditions in camp.

There is care and attention of the most loving kind awaiting them at home.

Why not send them home? Why not let loving mothers, wives and sisters minister to them as no camp nurses ever can?

Some of their officers are ambitious. They have good places and they want to keep them. They do not want their men discharged. They want them retained for garrison duty in our conquered possessions in order that they, the officers, may continue to enjoy their dignities and their pay.

But the men have done their work. They enlisted for the war, and the war is over. Those that are ill among them have rendered abundant sacrifice to the country. Let them go home and get well. Let them flee from camps where foul water, unfit food, ever-present contagion and board beds subject them to torture. Let them go to their homes, where good beds, proper food, fit water and lovingly tender nursing will speedily win them back to health and strength.

And the soldiers who are well? Why should they be kept in camp to get sick? Why should they not all be mustered out at once?

The war is over. Send the soldiers home!

The Little Boy Soldier.

The white tents were pitched on the tops
of the hills, and all things in battle
array,
The bugle's shrill voice rang the nation's
long call, and the boys were all marching
away;
The spirit of war was abroad in the land
with its measures of sorrow and joy,
And without the least warning crept into
the bones of a dear little curly-haired
boy.

He was out with the first crimson tint in
the east, all aglow and equipped for the
fun,
His little tin sword buckled close to his
side, with his drum and his new toy
gun.
And mother crept out to the orchard to find
where her little boy soldier had gone;
He had mustered his forces (the high yellow rye) and his drill had already begun.

His curls were pushed high 'neath his
bright little cap, as he marched through
the tall waving rye,
That nodded their long, graceful heads in
the breeze as their proud little captain
passed by.
And all the day long he had drummed and
had drilled, 'till the sun had sunk low
in the west,
And mother stole out to the orchard again
to win her wee soldier to rest.

But, alas! for the poise of his proud little
head, for his honor, his infantile boast,
He was acting as sentinel, somebody said,
and she found him asleep at his post.
But later, the moon shining high in the
east flooded light o'er a wee prison bed
And over the form of the fairest of guards,
kneeling close by the tired little head.

But the little boy prisoner never will know
the yearning or depth of the prayer,
For his bold, boyish spirit that passed from
the lips pressed hard on his damp,
tangled hair.
No, he never can know how the mother
heart plead, some kind fate to defer the
decree
That the heartstrings that fettered him now
must be twain and her prisoner boy
would go free.

—SARAH LOUISE MITCHELL.

GREAT DAY FOR THE DEMOCRATS

Governor Atkinson and Judge Estes at Dublin.

SPEAK TO A LARGE CROWD

Populists Listen to Good Old Democratic Talk.

TWO OF THEIR LEADERS ON PLATFORM

Judge Estes Reviews the Work the Democrats Have Done in Georgia. Governor Atkinson Presented Facts and Figures to the Audience.

Dublin, Ga., August 27.—(Special.)—Governor Atkinson and Judge Estes spoke today to a crowd in the courthouse, estimated at 850 people, among whom were at least 100 populists. The speakers came in on the Wrightsville and Tennille this morning, and were met at the depot by a large delegation of democrats. Governor Atkinson was entertained while here by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Blackshear, the latter being Mrs. Atkinson's sister. Judge Estes stopped with his old friend, Judge J. B. Wolfe.

Although a heavy rain has been falling all day, several hundred people came from the country to hear the speeches, and the meeting proved a regular democratic love feast, and it is believed that great good to the party will result.

On the speaker's stand sat two old gentlemen, J. C. Newman and Richard Odum, leading populists, who drank in every word that was uttered.

Judge Estes Introduced.

Judge Estes spoke first, and was introduced by Judge Chappell, of the Laurens county city court, in a very happy speech. Judge Chappell alluded to Judge Estes as a man who had always been true to his party and was a trusted lieutenant of Colonel Candler in the campaign for the nomination. Judge Estes spoke from 11:30 until nearly 1 o'clock. The speech was well delivered and attentively listened to. He reviewed the past history of the democratic party, especially from the time just after the war, when it stood as a bulwalk between the people of the south and unprincipled leaders from other sections. He told of the records made by such men as Smith, Brown and Colquitt, and how the state had prospered under their administrations.

Then he reviewed the inception of the populists. The Farmers' Alliance was a grand organization and was appealing for reforms which were needed, but leaders in that organization came to a road which forked, one leading to reform in democratic ranks and the other leading into a new political organization. They made the sad mistake of choosing the latter route and consequently there have been strife and bitterness among us, where there should be a united phalanx against the common enemy, the republicans. The populist party has no hope for the future, being dead as a state and national organization, and there was no excuse for trying to perpetuate it in Georgia. He eulogized the democratic nominee for governor, denominating him as a man who had been true to the people in every exalted position for which he had been chosen.

Governor Atkinson's Speech.

Governor Atkinson's speech was interrupted by frequent applause. His statement of how the state had saved thousands of dollars through his efforts as governor was applauded by the populists as well as the democrats. The negroes in the audience were addressed directly several times, and when he proved to them that $400,000 of the money of the white taxpayers of the state was spent in the education of negro children they were loud in their demonstrations of approval.

"And the democrats are responsible for this," exclaimed the governor, "for not a dollar can be appropriated by the legislature except by the consent of the democratic members."

Governor Atkinson urged the democrats to lay aside personal differences and work for party success and begged the populists to be manly by giving up a forlorn hope and return to the party of their fathers.

The Record of Democracy.

Governor Atkinson, in a few words, said that his mission was to champion the cause and the record of democracy, and that to him it was the pleasantest task of his life. He declared it to be the party of the people in the present as well as in the past, and in its honorable career and splendid achievements lay its pledge of fidelity for the future. He said that every man on the democratic ticket for governor and state house officers had been for years influential in the councils of the party, and a prominent official in the administrative legislative department of the state. The nominees for the legislature and county offices were men of recognized worth, many of whom have been prominent in party councils in their respective localities. If the party had been dishonest in its methods, corrupt in its practices, and inefficient in its management of the affairs of the state, he said, the men were to blame, and deserved defeat in the approaching election. On the other hand, if the party has proven itself honest and capable, every candidate it had put forward should be elected.

With this introduction, he took up the question of what qualities went to make good citizens, and said:

Republicanism the Common Enemy.

"The part taken by the citizens of this country in its government imposes upon each individual voter a grave responsibility. It is the aggregate of a majority of the people whose will is expressed in conformity to law at the ballot box, which directs the affairs of the nation. Every question, commonplace and momentous, is presented for solution to officials, in the selection of whom every citizen can and should take part. The conflict of opinion developed in all forms of free government has always created opposing political parties. Each and every elector should align himself with that party whose principles and purposes most nearly conform to his own. There are in America but two great political parties. Those who vote with the party which can have no reasonable hope of prevailing, when their votes could be used to defeat the party that is most objectionable, become the allies of the objectionable party, and are responsible for the injury which it inflicts upon the country.

"The people who compose the populist and democratic parties in this state are confessedly opposed to republicanism. It is therefore not only unnecessary, but absolutely harmful for us to divide and engender strife in state elections, which is harmful within itself, and must detract from our influence and strength in national contests. It has been so often and so ably argued, and is so generally admitted, that the differences of opinion which exist in our midst are not sufficient to keep out of the democratic party those who were formerly aligned with it, and that the democratic creed is in truth the political doctrine of us all, that I will not now discuss them.

The Democratic Opportunity.

The speaker dwelled for a little while upon the democracy of democracy, and told how in the nomination of its candidates, in the declarations of its principles and in all matters pertaining to party action and policy all members were given equal voice and opportunity. He said that the recent improvement in party methods, the advance from the old-time mass meeting to the present system of uniform primaries in every county on the same day, gave proof of the honesty of the state democracy, of its readiness to correct all evils and abuses, and clearly demonstrated its purpose and ability to so regulate its affairs that every member of the party should have equal chance to express his views under a system that was fair, just and free from every taint of fraud or trickery. In going further along this line, he said:

"It is not only true that the democratic party moves forward and meets all just complaints against its rules and methods, but it is the only party in Georgia which consults every member, and puts forward as its candidates the men who are selected by a vote of the majority of its members. The democratic party consults the people, takes their votes, and nominates their candidates. No other party in Georgia does this. When this is not done the humble members of a party have no influence—can take no part. A few bosses do it all. In aligning himself with a party, the citizen should inquire whether or not he will have equal rights with all others in the selection of its candidates and its declaration of principles."

The Populist Way.

Then he took up the third party methods, and the audience cheered his words when he said:

"In considering this view, permit me to ask what claim the populists have upon the people of the state? Its nominees for governor and statehouse officers were never voted for by the membrs of their own party. Not one of these nominees received a vote in a primary election. Did the humble member of the populist party have an opportunity to express his preference for governor and statehouse officers? No such opportunity was given you. Who, then, made the selection? Not the people, not the rank and file of the party, but a few bosses who met in convention and made such choice as suited their purposes. On the other hand, the nominees of the democratic party were put forward as the candidates of the party only after submitting to the people the names of all aspirants, and giving to the humblest citizen an opportunity to express his preference.

"The populists are ruled by bosses; the democrats by the full vote of all members of the party. The fair-minded, plain people cannot hesitate in selecting between the party which recognizes the individual rights of a member, and gives him a share of power in its control, and the party which ignores him until a few county and state bosses have fixed the ticket and then undertakes to put a collar on him with which to lead him to the polls to vote for a man in whose nomination he was permitted to take no part. In the democratic party the people are the masters. Its platform makes it the champion of popular rights and the interests of the masses, and method of ascertaining the wishes of its members is a guarantee that every man who aligns himself with it shall have equal power in determining its course. The faithful discharge of the obligations imposed by the confidence of the people, as illustrated by its fidelity to duty during the quarter of a century it has governed the affairs of this state, makes us proud of its past and confident of its future.

"From the date of its accession to power, on the overthrow of carpet-bag rule, it has shown itself capable of correcting evils, weeding out corruption, inaugurating needed reforms, and stimulating the growth of every interest which can contribute to the happiness of the people and the greatness of the state. Governors Smith, Colquitt, Stephens, Boynton, McDaniel, Gordon and Northen were talented, patriotic Georgians, faithful public servants, who gave to the people clean, honest and able administrations, each of which having been heretofore reviewed and passed upon, it is only proper that I make this brief allusion to them, and bear testimony to their fidelity and ability."

His Own Administration.

Speaking for himself, he said that it was proper for him briefly to review the past four years of democratic rule in the state, to ascertain whether or not his administration had met its obligations to the people, and had proven worthy of their confidence. He said that all the good that had been accomplished should be credited to the party, and all the mistakes made should be charged to him. He spoke of the state's coming into possession of the Northeastern railroad through default in the payment of the $287,000 worth of money advanced, and said that by issuing new bonds at 3½ per cent to replace the old ones at 7 per cent he had saved the state $10,045 a year. The road was now in prosperous condition, he said, and was returning 15 per cent dividends yearly. He reviewed at length the convict question, and declared that Mr. Hogan, the populist candidate, had wilfully slandered him when he said that he (the governor) had agreed to sign a renewal of the old lease. He declared that, on the contrary, he would have vetoed such a bill had it been passed by the legislature.

After referring to the improved condition and humane treatment of the misdemeanor convicts, he took up the question of state finances. On this subject he said:

"The money of the people deposited in banks which, prior to the present administration, yielded no income to the state, under my management brings into the state treasury $15,000 per annum. At the beginning of this administration the public debt was $8,414,500. It is now $8,031,500. Decreased during my term $410,000. This, however, has been done simply by applying the sinking fund as the constitution directs.

Annual Interest Account Reduced.

On state financial matters the governor said:

"At the commencement of the present administration the annual interest account of the state was $387,035. Interest account now is $340,130. Decrease in amount of annual interest paid by state during my administration, $40,905. This interest account has been reduced in part by my paying off the $400,000 of bonds with sinking fund, but chiefly by paying off bonds bearing a high rate of interest and floating in their stead bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. In financial matters, what stands to the credit of this administration?

"In financial matters, how much has this administration saved the people and to that extent saved them from taxation?

Annual income from N. E. R. R. (estimated)	$ 15,000
Interest annually from state depositories	15,000
Net income annually from convicts, $100,000 (less $16,000 under present lease	84,000
Decrease in annual interest account	42,535
This is a continuing annual saving to the people of	$156,535

"During this year, in order to promptly pay our common school teachers, the taxes to pay whom will not come into the treasury before December, it became necessary to borrow $200,000. This amount was secured at the very low rate of 2½ per cent interest per annum. The state never before borrowed so advantageously. Only a few days prior to this transaction another state borrowed at 4½ per cent. No state in the entire union has ever, within my knowledge, secured money so cheaply for five months.

"This, however, is not all. We have on hand $100,000 known as the sinking fund, raised for the purpose of paying the public debt, which, under our constitution, cannot be used for any other purpose, and consequently was not available to pay the teachers, and yet could not be applied to public debt until maturity of bonds, January 1, 1899. Without violating the law, I turned this money to account in this transaction in the interest of the people. How? We had a right to place this money in any one of the state depositories. In the exercise of this right I left it on deposit with banks which agreed to pay the interest on $100,000 of the $200,000 borrowed. The state, therefore, while borrowing $200,000, pays interest on only $100,000 at 2½ per cent per annum, and the banks were required to pay interest on the other $100,000.

"The democratic party may, in the opinion of some, deserve no credit for the manner in which it has handled all these financial transactions. If, however, it had selected officials who were corrupt or weak, the vultures who are always on hand, eager to prey upon the vitals of the people, could at their expense have grown fat out of every one of the financial transactions."

The Public School System.

The speaker told how, during his administration, the Georgia reports had been printed and sold for $4 per volume, as against $10 formerly, and plunged from that into the subject of the state's public school system. He said:

"The democratic party has built up the public school system, which offers educational advantages to every child in the state, while and colored. During this administration, under the fostering care of Hon. G. R. Glenn, the faithful and able state school commissioner, our schools have been increased in attendance, length of term and efficiency. During the last four years the common school fund has increased $694,509.88, and the income of the local systems $156,144.12, making a total increase in four years of $850,654.30. The total appropriation for common schools for 1898 is $1,640,381
Total on local system 750,000

Total for schools in 1898 .. .. $2,390,381

"Has the democratic party contributed to the improvement and education of the negro? Let the facts answer. Through our state and local systems we will spend this year for the education of the negro $633,833. The state of Georgia contributes this year from state appropriation to the education of the negro $623,000, while Louisiana contributes only $245,000, North Carolina $245,000, Mississippi $350,000 and Alabama $260,000. I have been unable to secure like information from the other states having a large negro population."

Caring for the Veterans.

The governor asked if the state had taken proper care of the confederate veterans, and proceeded to answer his own question with characteristic vigor. He said that in 1894 the total amount of money appropriated for pensions was $460,000, and in 1898 it had been increased to $620,000. He read the table printed herewith to show how much more money Georgia was giving to the old soldiers than any other southern state, the concluding figures showing that we were paying almost as much as all the others put together. Then the governor added:

"We will continue to extend aid to the old heroes so long as there are spared to us those who need and deserve our assistance. There are now pending before the pension commissioner applications of 2,500 confederate soldiers asking for pensions. It is probable that two-thirds of these will conform to the requirements of the law and be entitled to have their applications approved and paid. The state must meet these demands. It will not be right to deny aid to these applicants and continue to pay the pensioners now on the roll, who have no higher or better claims upon the generosity of the state. The $60,000 which will probably be needed to meet this increased demand must be collected in taxes from the people. While I hope the general assembly will devise some system of taxing inheritances, or making some special tax levies which will bear lightly upon the people, it cannot be doubted that the obligations referred to will be honorably discharged, even should it require a direct tax levy to do so. Our pension roll should be a roll of honor, but no veteran standing in need of a pension should be denied."

"The following table shows what each southern state is doing for confederate veterans and how Georgia leads them all.

	Soldiers' Pensions.							
	General Pensions.		Soldiers' Home		Total			
	Number	Paid	Inmates	Paid	Number	Paid		
Alabama	7,106	$116,532	....	....	7,106	$116,532		
Arkansas	1,335	35,000	49	$ 7,105	1,385	42,105		
Florida	609	65,000	....	....	609	65,000		
Georgia	10,637	620,000	....	....	10,637	620,000		
Kentucky	....	....	....	....	Estimated	10,000		
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	Estimated	10,000		
Maryland	....	....	....	....	70	Estimated	10,500	
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	75	Estimated	10,500	
North Carolina	....	75,000	....	....	....	....	10,500	
South Carolina	....	105,000	....	....	....	....	113,500	
Tennessee	4,714	100,000	....	....	4,714	100,000	100,000	
Texas	4,714	100,000	8,500	68,400	13,214	168,400	68,400	
Virginia	3,541	116,800	8,500	38,258	12,041	155,058	38,258	
Paid by all states	....	....	....	....	....	....	140,900	$1,400,135
Paid by Georgia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	780,135
Paid by all other states	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	620,000

The Question of Taxation.

On the subject of state taxes the speaker said:

"In 1870, when we levied no tax for school or pension purposes, our tax rate was 40 cents on the $100. In 1875, with a school fund of only $151,000 and no pensions, the tax rate was 50 cents on the $100. In 1898 we supported the state government and all its magnificent charitable institutions on a tax rate of 62.1 cents on the $100, and raised $2,430,000 for a sinking fund, pensions and the support of the educational interests of the state. The tax rate this year has been increased 1 mill not on account of any increase in the general expenses, but solely for the purpose of raising money to meet the increase of $400,000 in the school fund.

The total tax raised on property under the present tax rate is.....$2,362,000
The total amount of appropriations for educational and pension purposes and sinking fund..... 2,430,000

"Thus it will be seen that the amounts appropriated for these purposes alone is $68,000 more than the entire sum collected by the state from its direct tax on property. This means that under democratic rule in this state we could, on our income from the rental of the state road and other sources, pay interest on the state debt, pay $70,000 a year principal of the public debt, sustain every fuction of the government which we supported before and for years after the war, and not levy one dollar of tax upon property. If we paid no pensions and no school appropriations, and a tax was levied only on railroad property, we could then exempt all other property, pay $100,000 a year as principal of the public debt, and have an annual surplus revenue of $237,000. If we exclude school and pension appropriations, we can pay $100,000 annually on the public debt, and support the state government and all its public institutions by raising only $22,000 from tax on property. This would require a tax rate of one-twelfth of a mill, or five-sixth of 1 cent on the $100, or 5-6 cents on the $1,000. Is this a record of which Georgia democracy need be ashamed? It is without a parallel in any state."

Where the Taxes Go.

Let us review a classified statement of state expenditures:

Total appropriations for 1898 is, in round numbers	$3,430,000
Deduct for educational purposes and pensions to confederate soldiers	2,330,381
Leaving a balance of	$1,099,619
Deduct from this:	
Sinking fund	$100,000
Interest on public debt	583,130 — 416,130
Leaving a balance for the support of public institutions and state government	$ 653,489
Deduct from this:	
For support of lunatic asylum	$290,000
Academy for the blind	25,000
School for the Deaf and Dumb	20,000 — 335,000
Leaving a balance of	$ 318,498

"Out of this sum, which is $100,000 less than the rental of the State road, is paid the expenses of the sessions of the general assembly, agricultural, geological and other departments, public printing, contingent and public property expenses, military appropriations and all other exenses of the state, including the executive department and the entire judiciary of the state. All these are maintained on less than it costs to support the lunatic asylum, academy for the blind and school for the deaf and dumb.

Georgia Compared with Others.

"No human government is ideal or perfect, but permit me to compare Georgia with other states in the matter of taxation. Excluding educational and pension appropriations from all the states, and confining the estimate to the expenses for all other purposes, and in estimating Georgia's, including the raising of the $100,000 sinking fund, what would be the comparative tax rate? Based on Georgia's taxable property and appropriations in 1898, the comparison would be as follows:

Texas	20	cents on $100
Louisiana	47½	" " 100
Kentucky	35	" " 100
Tennessee	30	" " 100
Alabama	55	" " 100
Virginia	30	" " 100
West Virginia	25	" " 100
Arkansas	23½	" " 100
South Carolina	40	" " 100
Florida	37½	" " 100
North Carolina	21 2-3	" " 100
Kansas	40	" " 100
Georgia	5-6	" " 100

or 8 1-3 cents on $1,000.

"Can any state in the union surpass this showing? If so I congratulate it. If the populists endeavor to hold out the hope of lower taxes on present tax values, you can never realize that hope unless they reduce the appropriations for schools or pensions, or both. In addition to being proper expenditures for the state, it is pleasing to note that the total of these sums, amounting to two-thirds of the state's revenue, is sent back to the counties and put in circulation among the people. The democratic party will never strike a blow at either of these, and common honesty requires me to tell you so. In the expenditures for the maintenance of the ordinary departments of government and the support of our public institutions, if it be possible to make any reduction at all, it will be so small an amount that in fixing the levy it cannot effect the tax rate."

Purity of the Ballot.

At some length the governor spoke of the determined efforts of the party to purify the ballot and to give the people honest elections. He said:

"As the tendency to submit to be governed by the power of money in many sections of the union is felt in Georgia, the democratic party can be relied upon to check its growth and destroy its power. To do otherwise would be to leave the road to success in public life open only to the rich, and to any man who has as his supporters those great corporations which could furnish the money to conduct his campaign and then be his masters, and thence the masters of the people during his term of office. The democratic party owes it to itself, to the people of the state, to the honorable, proud and ambitious sons of the poor to so legislate that money cannot control our elections and leave open to the humblest citizen the path to honor and distinction in the service of the state. This should be one of the missions of the democratic party in her onward career.

"In my Milledgeville speech in the campaign of 1896, I said: 'We cannot overestimate the importance of preserving the purity of our elections. They should not only be fair and honest, but so conducted that there can be no ground for suspecting corruption. The purity of the ballot is invaluable to us, as it is to every free people. When elections are tainted with fraud, the rights of the people are uncertain and their liberties are imperiled.' Again, in 1896, I urged upon the general assembly the passage of such laws 'that no honest man's vote can be neutralized by a dishonest or fraudulent ballot.'"

No Hope for Populism.

In turning his attention toward the populists, the speaker briefly reviewed the history of the party, and told how he had fought it from its inception. He said:

"There is now no hope for the populist party, and no hope in the populist party. The strength of prohibition in the last legislature when compared with its predecessors gives ample proof that the effort to involve it in partisan politics inflicted an injury upon the cause of prohibition in Georgia. Bishop Candler, Drs. Bigham, Lewis and others were clearly right when they took the position that the prohibitionists in all parties were stronger than any party, and that an effort to involve them in partisan political strife would impede the progress of prohibition. The prohibition party having learned this lesson, have no idea of again coming to the aid of the populists. The populist party has lost its enthusiasm and hope; is shattered and disorganized, while the prohibition party has learned that a contest with the democratic party in Georgia injures its cause, and will not again join hands with the populists and undertake to control the state, but will vote the democratic ticket. The coalition of populist and prohibition votes was for the purpose of defeating the democratic candidate for governor, as his office alone bore any relation to prohibition legislation, and hence did not effect the vote of the statehouse officers.

"In the election of a governor in 1896 the democrats had to combat this fusion of forces. Now, happily for us, in 1898 the democratic party virtually has no opposition. If there had been a glimmer of hope of making a creditable contest, Hon. T. E. Watson would now be a candidate for governor. There is no doubt that he recognizes that the party is doomed. The party departed this life in 1896, and Hon. T. E. Watson wrote its obituary when he declined to attempt to lead them further and refused to accept the nomination for governor.

"In Tennessee some of its leaders and party officials have given public notice that they will support the democratic ticket. In Alabama the populist candidate for governor carried twenty-five counties in 1896 and only ten in 1898. They received 89,000 votes in 1896 and only 41,000 in 1898. The democratic candidate for governor received more than twice as many votes as were cast for his populist opponent. The people of the south are to be congratulated that the democratic party will no longer have to meet opposition of a substantial character from those who were formerly democrats. In future democratic opposition will come from the republicans."

The Democratic Candidates.

In conclusion, the speaker paid a high compliment to the democratic ticket, saying:

"The state ticket presented by the democrats is worthy the support of every Georgian. Hon. A. D. Candler, the nominee for governor, has been long in the public service and his career is known to you all. He has served in the house of representatives, in the state senate, in congress, and his record in these positions measured up to the expectations of his constituents, met their approval and he today enjoys the confidence and esteem of those whom he formerly represented. During my term as governor he has been your faithful, efficient and able secretary of state. Every other man on the ticket is a good, true man, who possesses the character and ability to render the state distinguished service in the position for which he has been named by his party.

"I have on this occasion set forth the reasons why the democratic party is entitled to your confidence and support. In doing this I have demonstrated that it is the only party in the state which selects its nominees in obedience to the commands of the members of the party, and that since it has been entrusted with the administration of our affairs it has met every emergency with wisdom and discharged every trust with honor. This is the character of that party into which I invite all Georgians. I especially urge those who were formerly one of us to return to the house of their fathers, clasp hands with companions and brothers and let us rededicate ourselves to the cause of good government. In the old party there is room for us all and in its conflicts with the enemies of good government there is work for every patriot to do. It is pleasant to feel as you join the forces of democracy that you are uniting with those who champion the rights of the people and in their behalf appeal to the reason and conscience of our countrymen. We follow her banner because we know that she is right and know that in her championship of the rights and liberties of the people she stands without a rival and without a peer."

DISEASES OF WOMEN

MRS. ROSA E. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

One of the most popular plays depicting life and incidents in the sunny south is "Down in Dixie," which is announced as the first attraction of the season at the Grand. This play was seen here some years ago, but it has been rewritten by its author, Scott Marble, and is now cloaked with just enough war spirit to inspire and enthuse the audience.

"Down in Dixie" aims to be a stirring drama, a hearty comedy and an accurate picture of southern life, and excels both in scenic and mechanical effects.

"Down in Dixie" will play Monday and Tuesday, September 5th and 6th, at the Grand.

Rehearsals of John J. McNally's new farce comedy, "A Reign of Error," in which the Rogers brothers will star, have realized the fullest expectations. The company selected by Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger would be difficult to improve upon, including as it does Maude Raymond, Georgia Caine, Ada Lewis, John Parr, Budd Ross, La Petite Adelaide, George Marion, Edith St. Clair and Georgia Lawrence. There will be a large ensemble which has been selected with the greatest care. The stage settings will be elaborate and novel, having been painted by Ernest Albert, and built by Claude Hagen. New Haven has been selected for the first presentation of the piece, and all the larger cities of the country will be visited, including Atlanta.

The most successful extravaganza yet seen on the American stage is "Jack and the Bean Stalk," which is underlined for an early appearance in Atlanta. Jack's success has been little less than phenomenal, but it is not to be wondered at, considering the extreme care and good taste shown in the selection of its principal features, and the immense amount of money spent on the production. Jack can undoubtedly lay a strong claim to being surrounded by more pretty girls than any other of his compatriots of "Mother Goose" or "Arabian Nights" lore, who have figured as the titular head of any of the burlesque, comic opera or extravaganza successes seen in recent years. Among the prominent names seen in the company this year are those of Madge Lessing, Maude Hollins, Georgia Dennin, Nelly Lynch, Carrie Perkins, Meta Caldwell, Justine Bartlo, Carrie Lock and numerous others. Among the singers, dancers and comedians are Hubert Wilke, Ross Snow, Walter Allen, Harry Kelly, Henry Morse and Dan Baker.

FITZHUGH LEE.

He Will Remain a Prominent Figure Before the American Public.

At this time no man appeals more strongly to our patriotic manhood than Fitzhugh Lee.

Recognizing the magic of the name Fitzhugh Lee, a firm of enterprising distillers have adopted and copyrighted it as a brand for one of their finest whiskeys. We allude to Messrs. Bluthenthal & Bickart, of Atlanta and Cincinnati, more familiarly styled "B. & B." Although the brand "Fitzhugh Lee" has been on the market scarcely two months, it has in this short period probably been more widely introduced than any other whisky before the American public. Its popularity has spread like wildfire, partly on account of the name and the genteel style of the package, but more particularly on account of the actual intrinsic merit of the whisky.

This whisky is very old, well matured, smooth, mellow and palatable. Being absolutely and chemically pure, it is conscientiously recommended to invalids and convalescents for its tonical and stimulating properties.

A Pleasant Trip.

The delightful trips on the Chesapeake, via the Bay Line steamers, which leave Portsmouth and Norfolk on arrival of the trains from the south, is a pleasant means of reaching the north and far west, as the invigorating sail on these magnificent and commodious steamers makes the journey replete with interest along the entire route. New York, via the Bay Line, is reached soon after noon and Philadelphia by 10:15 a. m. The Georgia and "Alabama" arrive at Baltimore at 6:45 a. m., and coaches are in waiting at Union dock to make connections with all railroads out of Baltimore. A descriptive folder of this interesting route can be had of all ticket offices and stations on the Seaboard Air-Line. Passengers who do not reserve stateroms in advance can do so on the steamers.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1898.

Account of this occasion the Southern Railway Company will sell tickets from Atlanta to Cincinnati and return at rate $10 for round trip.

Tickets on sale September 3 and 4, with final limit September 12, 1898.

Tickets will also be sold from Atlanta on September 5th at same rate and limit.

Apply to Southern Railway agents for detailed information and tickets.

Our Specialties!---

Fine Watches and Diamonds. We are sole agents in Atlanta for several celebrated manufacturers of fine watches. Our assortment is undoubtedly the largest and the best in the city.

MAIER & BERKELE,
Jewelers
No. 31 Whitehall street.

Five Per Cent Loans

We are prepared to place large loans on central business property in Atlanta at 5 per cent interest and a nominal commission. Phone 1207.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Now in Our
NEW STORE
30 Whitehall St.
and ready with the
"MILLER"
Fall Derby,
also new Neckwear and Shirts.
The Gay Co.,
30 Whitehall St.



Down She Goes

Prices here have this week taken a bold dive and will touch bottom for the season.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday---Bargain Days
AND THE LAST
BEFORE TAKING STOCK.
Not a Case of Profit—Not a Case of Talk, but
Sell, Sell, Sell, Irrespective of Cost.

$3.50	Men's Kangaroo Low Shoes, hand sewed, now	$1.85	$3.50 Ladies' finest brown Vici Oxford ties, now $2.20
$4.00	Men's brown Vici Low Shoes, tip toes, now..	$2.65	$2.50 Ladies' brown Vici Oxford ties, now ... $1.60
$4.00	Men's Calfskin low Shoes, elastic sides now	$2.65	$2.50 Ladies' Bicycle Boots, cloth tops, now..... $1.40
$2.50	Men's assorted tan low Shoes, all styles,	$1.40	50c Infant's Slippers, bows, small sizes, now..... 25c
$6.00	Men's finest willow Calf Lace, now	$4.15	75c Infant's Ox Blood Slippers with bows, now..... 45c
$6.00	Men's gunpowder seal lace, our best, now.....	$4.10	$1.50 Child's best Ox Blood Slippers, now 85c
$5.00	Men's brown Vici lace, coin toes, now	$3.65	$2.00 Misses' brown Vici Slippers and ties, now.. $1.35
$5.00	Men's brown Vici lace, natural last, now	$3.60	$3.00 Ladies' brown Vici Oxford ties, now $1.90
$4.00	Men's brown willow calf lace, now.....	$2.85	$3.00 Ladies' tan Oxfords, turn soles, now..... $1.35
$6.00	Men's brown seal lace, odd sizes, now.....	$3.15	$1.50 Ladies' tan Oxfords, assorted styles, now... 98c
$4.00	Men's brown Vici cloth top lace, now	$2.35	$2.50 Boy's Vici Kid lace, black or brown, now $1.90
$3.50	Men's brown willow calf lace, now.....	$2.60	$6.00 Men's Patent Leather lace, pointed toes, now $3.15
$7.00	Men's best patent leather lace, now.....	$4.35	$2.50 Men's plain black Vici lace, wide toes, now... $1.85

Out of Town Orders for Above Goods must reach us no Later than Tuesday Morning next to get benefit of these prices.

Buck Bro's. & Co.
FOOT COVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.

All About Boys' School Clothing.

Don't wait until the last day. The quicker you come, the larger the variety you'll have to choose from. Our department for young America is so complete, so replete with concrete expressions and suggestions for Boys' apparel that all may be satisfied. We unite excellence with cheapness in the following goods . . . . . .

For Children.
For Boys. . . .

Full Suits
Separate Trousers
Mother's Friend Waists
Caps and Hats
Mackintoshes
Rubber Coats
Umbrellas
Neckwear
Underwear
Handkerchiefs
Stockings
Collars and Cuffs.

Prudent and forethoughtful mothers will make selections ahead of the rush. Nothing to be gained by delay. The wisest course is to be among the first comers. You'll recognize the advantage of such a policy. We are now splendidly prepared to serve all.

STORES { Atlanta, 13-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

CHAPMAN & SON,
CONTRACTORS.
Read this!
Do you own a lot and would like to put up a house?
If so we can put it up for you on small monthly payments, no larger than your rent would be on the same house.
Call to see us before you build and we will trade.
CHAPMAN & SON
PEACHTREE ST.

ODD FEATUERS OF A CURIOUS COUNTRY

Life Among the Chilenos, the Yankees of South America.

LONGEST LAND OF THE WORLD

It Has Wonderful Deposits of Gold, Silver and Copper.

ITS LARGE WHEAT AREA AND ITS VINEYARDS

An American Mining King Who Keeps His Millions in the Bank of England—Manners and Customs

Valparaiso, Chile, August 25, 1898.—Valparaiso is the New York of Pacific South America. It is the chief seaport south of San Francisco, and it is by far the best business point on the west coast of this continent. It has a population of 125,000, but it does a business equal to any American city of twice that size. The greatest part of the one hundred and odd million dollars which constitutes Chile's foreign commerce is controlled here, and the city is made up of business blocks, which are more like those of a European port than any other on this coast. Valparaiso is beautifully situated. It has a bay of the shape of a half moon, which is large enough to float the ships of the world. Around this bay there is an amphitheater of great hills, which rises almost straight up from the edge of the water and which forms the site of the city. The business section, in fact, is built upon ground redeemed from the sea, and there are millions of dollars' worth of property now standing where, a generation ago, there was nothing but water. The wharves of Valparaiso are walled with stone and iron rails to keep back the water, and the reclaimed land is such that there are three or four business streets which run about the bay between the water and the foot of the hills. Coming into the harbor you find yourself surrounded by shipping. More than a thousand sailings are made to and from this port every year, and you look at the city through the smoke stacks of steamers and a thicket of the bare masts of sailing vessels. The hills in front of you are so steep that you wonder how the houses can stand upon them, and you see that they rise in terraces, house above house and street above street, until the buildings at the top hang out and seem about to fall upon those below. Here and there you see a break in the hills of the amphitheater, and at a number of points cable roads are crawling up and down the steep inclines.

An English-German City.

Landing at the wharves you are surprised to find that nearly every business man you meet speaks English, and you soon find that the English and Germans monopolize the business. The signs are European, and there are few Chilean names upon them. You pass book stores which keep only English books. There are scores of Englishmen on the streets, and you see many pretty English and German girls shopping in the stores. The improvements are more like those of one of our cities than those of a South American town. The stores have plate glass windows, and the goods are as well displayed as in New York or Chicago. The streets are paved with Belgian blocks, and there are drays, cabs and carriages moving along them. Here and there you see a vegetable peddler or a baker with his stock in panniers on the sides of a mule, but the most of the trading and freighting is done with carts. Valparaiso has cable connection with Europe and the United States. It has telegraphic lines which keep it in touch with all parts of Chile, and its long-distance telephones reach Santiago and other points. The telegraph here is as cheap, if not cheaper, than in any other country, and at my hotel I am able to telephone to the capital, Santiago, 100 miles away, without extra charge.

A Spanish Street Railway Speculation.

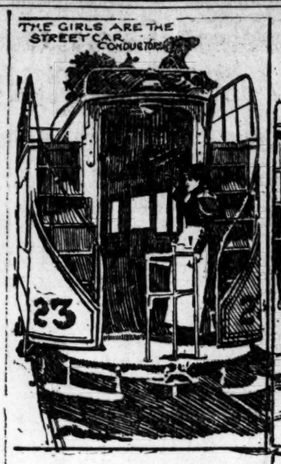
Valparaiso has a tramway system operated by horse power, which might be profitably changed to one run by electricity, especially so if some unscrupulous party should pursue the policy of a Spaniard who, if the story of his intentions is true, has made a good but rather tricky speculation in the Santiago street car lines. These are now run with horses, with very pretty girls as conductors, and they pay, I am told, a clear profit of more than $200,000 in gold a year. A short time ago the old charter of the company ran out, and the city, wishing to have the system changed to that of electricity, gave the concession to this Spanish gentleman with the proviso that he deposit $200,000 in Chilean money or about $70,000 in gold, as a forfeit in case he did not finish and complete the electric system within three years' time. My informant tells me that the Spaniard has no intention of attempting a change. He will runs the roads as they are now, and at the end of the three years his profits will amount to $800,000, so that he can easily afford to lose $70,000 forfeit. The street railroads of Valparaiso are still run with horses, and I should think that electric roads would pay both here and in Santiago. Santiago is a city of 250,000 people, and the cars are well patronized. They are of the kind called double-deckers, with seats on the roof as well as below. The rates are very cheap, being 5 cents in this money, or about 1.8 cents American. The pretty conductors wear sailor hats, and over their dark dresses white aprons, in the pockets of which they put their money and tickets. Ther are similar conductors on the tramways of Iquique. While riding upon the cars there I noticed that men inspectors often came in and counted the passengers, in order to see that the girls were not "knocking down" fares, and I was told that the conductresses had nicknamed these inspectors "Judases."

American Commerce in Chili.

The foreign commerce of this country annually amounts to from one hundred million to one hundred and twenty-five millions of gold dollars a year, and of this our exports and imports do not often exceed five million dollars. Within the past few years our trade has been steadily increasing, and today we are sending many different kinds of machinery, cotton goods, lard, kerosene, railroad locomotives and small amounts of hundreds of other things to Chile. Quite a lot of our agricultural machinery has been introduced. The most of the Chilean newspapers are now printed from American type on paper from the United States, and I see from the trademark that the stamps and postal cards are made by an American bank note company. Nearly all the flour bags of Chile are made

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

GOOD HEALTH proceeds from a good stomach. If the digestive organs are in fine working order, sickness is out of the question. Good health can be regained and retained by taking Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, constipation and biliousness.





VALPARAISO HARBOR

from cotton manufactured in New England. I see about here steel wind mills which come from Chicago, and much of the electric machinery is of American make. I found an agent of the Westinghouse company at Iquique, and the General Electric has its agents here. At present an American electric plant is being put in at Punta Arenas, the southermost city of our hemisphere, and steel plates are being sent from Pittsburg to Valparaiso. There are now two or three large firms here which devote themselves to the importation and introduction of American goods. One is that of Grace & Co., which has an English branch as well as its New York house, and another is the old firm of Beeche & Co., which has lately united with Flint, Eddy & Co., of New York. Beeche & Co. handle nothing but American goods.

They have their agents and traveling salesmen all over Chile, and are anxious to push the sale of American manufactures. Both the Graces and Beeche & Co. do a big business, and the general increase in our trade here is largely due to their efforts. I doubt, however, whether the United States can ever equal Germany or England in this market. We buy comparatively little of Chile, and without the increase in the beet sugar industry creates a demand for nitrate in the United States the bulk of Chilean exports will continue to go to Europe. At present Chile sends about three-fourths of her exports to Great Britain, but a large part of this is nitrate, which finally gets to Germany, and is used there in the raising of the sugar beet. We buy some nitrate and iodine and a little wool and hides. About half of the Chilean imports come from Great Britain, the amount brought from that country in 1894 costing more than $20,000,000. Germany stands next, and, as I have said, the German imports have been steadily gaining. Of late, however, the German merchants here have been detected in a number of attempts at fraud on the customs, and their methods of trade are carefully watched.

Passing Away of Spanish America.

South America is fast passing out of the hands of the Spanish-American natives. I mean as far as the valuable properties and business of all kinds are concerned. From the coast of Lower California to Valparaiso there has been of recent years a great German commercial invasion, which has been crowding out the English who had come before. The strongest foreign element in Central America today is the German. The Germans own the best of the coffee plantations of Guatemala, and you find the importing houses in every Central American city. The most of the business of the Isthmus of Panama is done by the English, French and Germans. There is at Panama an American banking establishment, that of Felix Ehrman & Co., and the Panama railroad, while owned by the French, is still managed by Americans. In Ecuador I found a large colony of Germans, Italians and English. The chief business establishments of Guayaquil are in their hands. The native Peruvians have long since sold their best properties out to the foreigners, and among others the Chinese own millions of dollars' worth of Peruvian estates. The sugar plantations are chiefly in the hands of the English. The oil fields are owned by English and Italians. The railroads and the guano beds as well as millions of acres of coffee lands in the interior of Peru, belong to the English syndicate, called the Peruvian Corporation, and the silver and gold mines of that country are owned to a large extent by foreigners.

The native Peruvian is either ashamed of trade or he does not know how to go about it, and the stores of Lima are managed almost altogether by German, English, Italian, French and Chinese merchants. In Arequipa I found that the Germans did the most of the trade, although there were several English and American mining companies which made this their headquarters. It was the same in La Paz, where there were about thirty American miners. The English have a number of the best mining properties of Bolivia. They practically control Antofagasta and Iquique is more English than Spanish. I have already told you that more than $100,000,000 of English capital is invested in the Chilean nitrate fields and other millions from the same source are working some of the mines. Southern Chile has a large colony of Germans and there are English and German sheep farms in Patagonia. Both Santiago and Valparaiso are full of German firms. Many of the large estates here which are owned by natives are managed by foreigners, and this is so with nearly all of the mines and other large properties of the different countries. The railroads of Chile and Peru were built by English and American engineers and the most of them are managed by Anglo-Saxons today. In short, the real work of South America as far as big things are concerned is now in the hands of foreigners and even here in Chile the natives who are wealthy are chiefly so from the vast estates which they have inherited from their ancestors. They own also valuable mines, but only the fewest of them are rich as a result of their individual efforts.

The Yankees of South America.

And still the Chileans are by far the most progressive people in South America. This is, in fact, the only live country that I have so far visited in my travels on this continent. Colombia is a slice out of the middle ages. Ecuador has the same customs that it had when the Spaniards owned it. It is priestridden, and its people are 300 years behind the times. The Peruvians are further advanced, but they have little snap in them, and as to the Bolivians, they are waiting for some other people to come in and gobble up themselves and their country. You notice the difference the moment you step on Chilean soil. I was delighted with Antofagasta, although it is a town largely built of corrugated iron and driftwood. It had an air of business about it, and the spirit of get-up-and-get was abroad everywhere. When I asked one of the citizens whether I could post my letters without danger of the postal officials destroying them in order to steal the stamps, as I had been told was sometimes done by the clerks of the post-offices of Bolivia, he replied: "Certainly you can. This is Chile." He was right. Chile is a land of its own kind, and for South America it is very much up to date. It has its railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and its people have as much patriotism as we have. The Chilenos, as they call themselves, number about 3,000,000. They are like the other people of the west coast of Spanish descent and of the product of the union of the Spaniards and the Indians; but the Spaniards who came to Chile were largely from the Basque provinces of Spain. They were the best of the old Spaniards, and today about one-third of the population are their descendants.

These constitute the ruling and wealthy classes of the Chileans. The other two-thirds are formed of the mixture of Spanish and Indian blood, but the Indians in this case were far different from the Incas and other tribes further north. The Indians of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia lack manhood. The most of them have always been slaves, and they are contented to remain slaves today. They have no virile qualities whatever, and the mixed breeds which come from them partake of the same spirit. The chief tribe of Indians here is the Araucanians. They are undoubtedly the strongest Indians of North and South America. It was long before they were subdued, and they caught and put to death Pedro Valdevia, one of Pizarro's lieutenants, who came south to conquer them. It was with these people that the Spaniards united, and it is a question whether the masses of the Chileans of today get most of their strength from them or the Spaniards. The Araucanians are big-boned and muscular, and their women are especially well built, recalling the words of the old saw:

"If strong be the frame of the mother,
her sons shall make laws for the people."

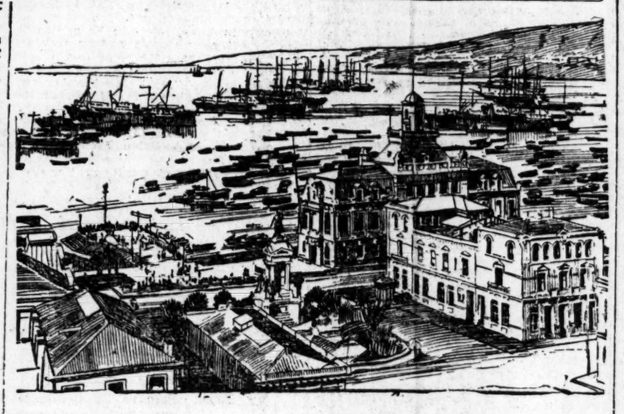
There are still about fifty thousand of these pure Araucanians who have settlements of their own in southern Chile. These I shall describe more fully after my travels in that part of the country. The remainder have been assimilated with the Spaniards, and they form to a large extent the working people and the rank and file of the Chilean army. The temperate climate of Chile has also had an influence in making the Chilenos stronger than the people of the semi-tropical lands of the north.

Chile—The Longest of Countries.

My voyage down the coast of Chile gave me some idea of the enormous length of the country. I spent five days in coming by steamer from the nitrate fields to Valparaiso, and the German ship on which I shall sail within a few weeks for Tierra del Fuego will require nine days to reach Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan. Chile is more like a long-drawn-out sausage or a worm than any other country of the world. The only land that compares with it is Egypt, which drags its weary length for more than a thousand miles between deserts along the valley of the Nile. Chile begins in a desert and continues in it for more than a thousand miles. Later on it bursts out into a green valley between high mountains and ends in the grassy islands of the southern most part of this hemisphere. It is nowhere over 200 miles wide, and in some places it is not more than fifty, but it is so long that if it were laid upon the face of the United States, beginning at New York, it would make a wide track across it to far beyond Salt Lake, and if it could be stretched from south to north with Tierra del Fuego at the lowermost edge of Florida, its upper provinces would be found in Hudson bay almost even with the top of Labrador. Chile is 2,600 miles long. It embraces all of the land between the tops of the Andes and the Pacific ocean south of the river Sama, which divides it from Peru, and it has, in addition, most of the islands about the Straits of Magellan. The question as to just where the boundary of Chile and the Argentine Republic lies is one of dispute between the two countries, and one which promises to bring about a war sooner or later. Just now the relations of the Chileans and the Argentines are strained almost to breaking, and no one knows how soon war may result. Of this, however, I will write in the future.

Winter in Chile.

A land of this kind must be one of many climates. It is now winter on this side of the equator, but I found it quite warm in the north. Here at Valparaiso one needs an overcoat when the sun is not shining, and at the straits of Magellan I am told that the ground is now covered with snow and that night begins at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During my travels in western Peru and Bolivia weeks passed without a drop of rain. It never rains in northern Chile, and everything in the cities I there visited was as dry as Sahara. The great question in most of the towns along the coast is where to get water to drink. At Mollendo, Peru, a little above the Chilean border, the water supply comes from the Andes near Arequipa through an iron pipe more than 100 miles long. At Iquique water is piped more than eighty miles, and Antofagasta gets its drinking water away up in the Andes 190 miles back from the coast. This Antofagasta aqueduct is, I believe, the longest in the world. In coming from Bolivia down to the sea I visited the great reservoir within a stone's throw of a dead volcano down the sides of which this mountain water flows and rode on the cars for almost a day over a thirsty desert along the line of the aqueduct. At other ports I found them selling water. This is the case in many of the nitrate settlements. The steam from the engines of the nitrate factories is condensed and there are engines used solely for making drinkable water from that of the sea. As you sail from



this desert region south you now and then pass valleys in which a little river from the Andes makes everything green, but it is not until you reach Valparaiso that the rainfall is heavy enough to cover the whole country with vendure. Further south of here the rains steadily increase until at a distance of 300 or 400 miles you come into a territory where the people facetiously say that it rains thirteen months every year. At Port Montt, in south Chile, the rainfall is 118 inches every twelve months and here it is only fifteen. In this part of the country and in the northern part of the central valley the climate is much like that of southern California. The skies are bright for at least eight months and during the remainder of the year there are only occasional showers. This region has, in fact, an almost perfect climate, and this is so in all of the provinces of north and central Chile.

The Riches of Chile.

The long sausage which comprises the land of Chile is full of excellent meat. There are few countries of its area which have such wonderful natural resources. I have written of the nitrate fields, which have already produced hundreds of millions of dollars, and which have a supply which cannot be exhausted for a half century to come. A member of the Chilean congress, Senor Roberto Edwardson Meeks, with whom I talked last night, tells me that there are deposits of guano near the nitrate beds which surpass those of the islands of Peru and which are worth thousands of millions of dollars. He says they lie several feet below the surface and that they are on the mainland. All of north Chile is full of minerals. In coming to Valparaiso I stopped at a number of ports which have copper and silver smelting works. At Antofagasta there is a smelter which is said to be the largest of the world. It is used to smelt the ores of only one mining company, and when I visited it I saw several acres covered with bricks of silver ore which had been ground to dust and put into this shape that they might be the more easily smelted. That is perhaps the most valuable brick yard on earth. At Iquique there is a smelter which belongs to an American, a Mr. George Chase. He comes, I think, from New York, and he has, I am told, some of the most valuable silver mines in South America. The ore is almost pure. The mines are so profitable that they have made him rich and have, I am told, netted him so much that he has laid aside £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) as a reserve fund in the Bank of England. This seems to me a big story, but there is no doubt that Mr. Chase is worth his millions. One of the chief copper ports of Chile is Coquimbo, a town of 7,000 people, lying on a beautiful bay about 190 miles north of Valparaiso. It is in the center of one of the richest copper deposits of the world. The metal is nearly pure, and some of the mine owners tell me that there are almost inexhaustible quantities of it. Chile has already produced about four billion pounds of copper. In 1896 it shipped about fifty million pounds, but the most of this went to Europe, as we have all the copper we need of our own. From Coquimbo they are now exporting something like 1,000 tons of copper a month and several smelters are kept busy turning the ore into bars. Chile has also large deposits of iron, manganese, quicksilver and lead. There are a number of gold mines in the south, and much gold washing is done in the streams of Tierra del Fuego. There is also gold in the north, and I am told that a large part of the mountains have not been well prospected, and that the mines so far developed have been worked after the most wasteful methods, so that the waste ore on the dmps could be smelted with profit. As to the agricultural condition of the country, I will write after I have visited some of the great haciendas. The central valley, which lies between the range of mountains that borders the coast and the main range of the Andes, is 590 miles long, and it is divided up into vast estates, upon which all sorts of fruits and cereals are grown. Chile produces more than 28,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, and she ships her products to the other countries of this part of the world by the thousands of tons. It has thousands of acres of vineyards and exports a great deal of wine. The cattle consumed at most of the coast ports come from Chile, and the best horses to be found in South America are Chilean bred.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

VEST POCKET ITEMS.

Alexandria possesses the largest artificial harbor in the world.

The war with Tripoli lasted from June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1802.

The first envelope ever made is in the possession of the British museum.

During the last century 100 lakes in Tyrol have subsided and disappeared.

In Japan coins are generally of iron, and in Siam they are chiefly of porcelain.

There are more public holidays in Honolulu than any other city in the world.

Boston expects its new seven-mile line of elevated railway to be built at a cost of about $5,000,000.

Every week a car of eggs is shipped from St. Mary's, Kas., and it takes 61,200 eggs to make up such a load.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c. at all Drug Stores.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Fall Season With All Its Charms Is Upon Us.

'TATER TIME AND 'POSSUM TIME

And Rabbits Are Ripe for the Fat and Muscadines Will Soon Rain from a Shake.

For The Constitution.

September is upon us and something sweet creeps over the old folks as bones are limbered up and memories freshened.

Over the fields and far away
I hear the partridge sing,
It sounds as sweet for me today,
And has as dear a ring,
As in the days long, long agone,
When there was never sweeter song,
To cheer a crisp and frosty morn
Than "Old Bob White."

The fall season is my favorite. I like it because of its memories, and the gathering in of the harvest drives away the trouble of the year and we begin to look forward for the shuckings, the hog killings, the parties, and to Christmas.

I sat this morning and mused over the trapping of partridges in the olden times. Every country boy had his traps in those times, and I venture that there is not one living today, no matter where they may be nor how old they have grown, but what feels a thrill at a memory of their trapping days and muse with pleasure just as I have mused today.

It was not just one trap that a boy would have in those days, but many traps and all sorts of traps. It was always the first thoughts of a fall morning to visit these traps, to gather the game, and to bait and set the traps afresh. What a memory it is to me—what a memory it is to all old people, if they will spend an hour just now in a study of those days so long agone. Can't you see the barefoot boy, with breeches rolled above the knee, as he goes tripping through the fields, along the paths, now hid by sedge and weeds higher than himself, "cooning" a footlog, climbing a fence, or breaking into a run as happy anticipations of filled-up traps flit across his mind? You will follow him to some secluded nook where the birds delighted to roam and watch with what a witchery of shyness he examines every trap and leaves no marks to suggest a visit from other boys.

Besides the traps proper there was what was known as coops in those days, and these were the greatest source of profit. I have known whole droves of partridges to be caught in one coop at one time, and it might interest the boys of today if they would have some old man to tell them of hese coops better than I could describe them here. The coops had no triggers as did the traps. A sort of underground passage led from the outside to the inside of these coops and the birds once inside were never known to look down again, and so they were held till the trapper gathered them in. While a whole drove of partridges could be caught at once in the coop, the trap was the boy's delight, for with them he felt that he had given the birds a chance and the pleasure was much the more.

If you get to studying on this line you are sure to remember that rabbits and 'possums are ready for the pot. The 'possum is not quite fat yet, but the rabbit is like the oyster, good in every month with an "R," and more than apt your mouth will smack as you think of how nice they are and of how short a time it is till 'possums will be fat and the taters ready.

In our evening of life, even if that life has gone out in vanity and emptiness, to think of these things as they used to be is like a morning dream. Where could be found an old man or an old woman that would not take delight in studying over the romps they used to have in the fall time? Gathering muscadines and swinging on the vines was no small thing, a romp for chinquapins and chestnuts came in for many pleasures, for we were sure to have to pick the briers from the fingers of our girls, and if there is anything nicer than standing up picking a brier out of a pretty girl's finger I would like to learn it. On the way back home the wild grapes clustered, the 'simmon trees were loaded and whoever liked could taste the Maypops that wasted everywhere—I do not think that fall is the "saddest of the year," do you?

From the way that our young people are acting, this fall seems to wear more the smile of a beautiful spring than the sorrow of the sad season of which the poets sing. Surely there is much marrying, and from all reports there are many more to come. This means that the people are hopeful and cheerful and that the eternal howl of hard times is heard no more in the land. The impression has got about that every young man who thinks anything of himself is bound to marry as a patriotic duty. Old bachelors will be ostracized from now on, and a good many people think they should be disfranchised. The girls cut them every chance, and to such an extent is this being carried that I believe they will be classed lower than any other part of our inhabitants. A pretty young lady told me lately that a bachelor was the lowest grade of humanity—that there was no hope for them here or hereafter. This same girl told me that any young man could marry this fall that wants to. She seems to be in their secrets, and from what she says, it is fixed that every young fellow shall marry if he wants to, and if he don't they will have a contempt for him. The girls may tease a little and be a little tyrannical, but they have, too, decided that it's a patriotic duty to marry, and they will, or they will make it powerful unpleasant to the selfish man who decides to go through the world without doing anything for the present or future, for God or for man.

In our travels around the country of late we have made it our business, me and Brown, to take notes and compare them with the olden days. The truth is that people live in more comfort today than ever before in the world. In the matter of furniture, especially, we were struck with the contrast of now and in the olden times. The very poor people now have better furniture and more comforts than the very rich used to have. What would have been thought fifty years ago of a common, one-horse farmer had pretended to have a bureau and dressing case? Plenty of girls were reared in Georgia who never saw themselves in a looking glass. The same thing will apply to all the furniture of the modern day household. The truth is that the present is entirely blessed with comforts which were never thought of years ago. The houses are better than they ever were before and I have almost got to believe that if we will all quit grumbling we will pretty soon get to believe that the people are as good, the country is as good and the Lord is just as kind. I am satisfied that a boycott should be instituted against grumblers. It is pretty hard for me to admit that anything of this day and time is as good as it used to be, but I have certainly learned that there is no wisdom in grumbling. It demoralizes young people and makes them dissatisfied with their conditions and sets them to looking elsewhere than upon the old farms and at the old home for their chances in life. Cheerfulness and a heap of it is what is needed; let hopes run high, and if we are not entirely happy, be just as happy as we can and don't sour other people by an eternal and everlasting grumble, grumble, grumble.

In the meantime I wish to keep it before the young people that country life is the best and that the greatest opportunities are offered by agriculture.

An object lesson is in my mind to verify this position. Just eight miles from Decatur may be seen as pretty a crop as was ever made in Georgia. Last winter a young man suddenly decided that he would cast his lot in the country. He was well qualified to get along in the city and the opportunities he had in town were far better than thousands can ever have, but he lay everything aside, has worked like a Trojan on the farm and as good a crop as you ever saw is his reward. I hardly know whether to tell that this young man is Mr. Bob Hardridge, but I will, and I do hope that many—a very many—may profit by Bob's example. This is no fancy picture. Mr. Hardridge quit the town, where he had most anything he would ask for, and today he is healthy, prosperous and all he needs in the world is a good wife to make him as happy as man can be, and from what the girls tell me, marrying is in the air—so let it be.

I make this personal reference to Mr. Hardridge more to rebuke the young men who are talking about sailing away to Cuba or Porto Rico for opportunities than to compliment him. I am sorry to hear so much of going to the islands since they have been acquired. Even stanch business men are given to this sort of talk. Instead of going to work and organizing small industries right here at home, these business men order everything from a hammer handle to a locomotive from a distance. Step into a store and look at ax handles, brooms, singletrees, plowstocks—all the little things used on a farm—and blush to know that they are made at a distance, while you are contemplating going to Cuba for a field to operate in. Texas, Arkansas and the west generally tempted the floer of Georgia away and the most of them found it all a delusion and have many times been sorry for the move.

Let us all stand together to nip this going to Cuba in the bud, and join hands in the development of what the Lord has so bountifully blessed us here in Georgia and the south.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

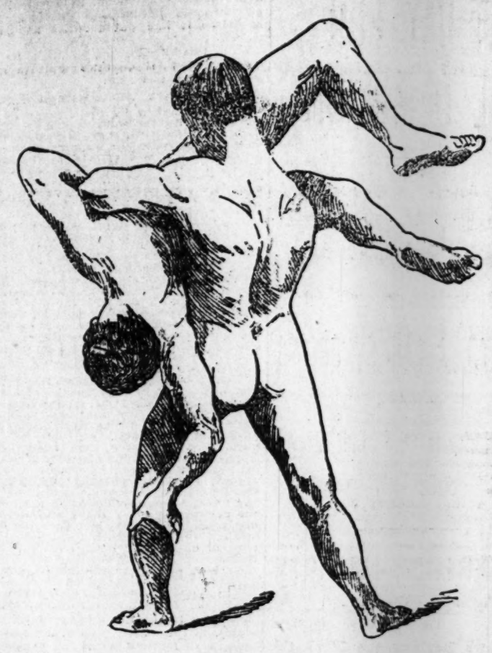
WOMAN'S HOPE

The only hope for many weakly women is

Bradfield's Female Regulator

It is the one safe and sure cure in all stubborn and severe cases of Profuse, Irregular, Scanty or Painful Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa, Headache, Backache and Nervousness. It is a distinct remedy for the distinct ailments called "female troubles." Those are the diseases for which it should be taken. $1 a bottle at drug stores.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



Manly Strength Without Drugs.

Nothing is more inspiring to both men and women than manly strength. There are millions of men today who look back upon their lives with regret. They find that from youthful errors or later excesses, overwork, business and family worries, they have robbed themselves of perfect manhood. They suffer from nervous debility, drains, impotency, lame back, varicocele, etc., and nine out of every ten have gone through a tedious drug treatment in a vain endeavor to force nature by the use of these stimulating nostrums. Reader, if you are using medicine for these troubles, you are prone to disappointment as sure as life itself. I have been a specialist for over thirty years and have used every drug known to science for such, and say to you, as man to man, not one case in one hundred can be cured by drugs. Why do you, then, believe in them and pass by the one natural remedy without so much as giving it a thought? I refer to that potent force, electricity, given direct to man by nature. In my wonderful

Electric Belt

and Electric Suspensory I offer a complete self home treatment which is now known and used the world over. I received over 5,000 bona-fide unsolicited testimonials of absolute cures during 1897. Note a sample laid on my desk as I am writing this:

"Dr. Sanden—I have been a sufferer from the effects of youthful indiscretion for about four years, and after a trial of one of your belts, can say I am entirely satisfied with it and can recommend it to all who are sufferers from the troubles that proceed from that source as one of the best cures for them.

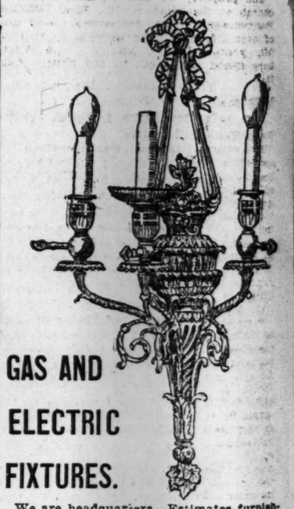
"J. SMITH, Newton, N. J."

Belt is worn at night. It soothes, strengthens and cures you while asleep. Currents instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit $5,000. Send for

FREE BOOK.

"Three Classes of Men," which explains all, mailed in plain, sealed envelope, along with this month's "Health World," containing hundreds of testimonials received in past few days, or if you live near enough, drop in and consult me free of charge.

DR. T. A. SANDEN, 826 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.



GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

We are headquarters. Estimates furnished on any style, make or finish.

We carry the largest stock of hard wood mantels, tile and grates, south. Prices will surprise you. Odorless refrigerators, ice cream freezers and house furnishing goods, pumps, pipe and fittings. Plumbing, steam and gas work a specialty

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.

GOLD BONDS FOR SALE,

Of Greenesboro, Ga.

Sealed bids will be received till 10 o'clock a. m., October 3, 1898, for twenty-two thousand ($22,000) 6 per cent bonds, interest payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in gold. Said bonds to be issued to erect water works in said city. Only debt against the city. For further particulars address

E. W. COPELAN,
Treasurer of Said City,
Greenesboro, Ga.

8-17 thur sun tues

Home-Seekers' Excursion.

On the first and third Tuesdays in September and October, 1898, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets (good 21 days) from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line, to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm land, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing the following named persons: W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago; H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn street, Chicago, or Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

You Are Dying.

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

MAKE PERFECT MEN!

DO NOT DESPAIR!



Do Not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy; 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold every where on receipt of price. 50 CENTS

mailed in plain wrapper on

by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

TANSY PILLS!

SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Ellis Medicine Co., Box 18, Palo, Ill.

With the Churches and City Pastors.

Items of Interest in Religious Fields and Missionary Circles

Interesting Services Announced Today by Pastors---Sunday School Superintendents Extend a Cordial Invitation.

A True Man.

His faith and works, like streams that intermingle.
In the some channel ran:
The crystal clearness of an eye kept single
Shamed all the frauds of man.
The very gentlest of all human natures
He joined to courage strong,
And love outreaching unto all God's creatures
With sturdy hate of wrong.
—J. G. WHITTIER.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES IN FOREIGN LANDS.

As the commencement this session celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of Crozier theological seminary and of Dr. H. G. Weston's presidency, it was one of peculiar interest, and one that will be long remembered by those whose privilege it was to attend. As Crozer is the youngest of the Northern Baptist's five theological schools, it has not such a long roll of alumni as others, but in the thirty years of its history it has sent out 760 graduates.

Dr. George H. Simmons, pastor of the First Baptist church, Terre Haute, Ind., seems to be succeeding quite well in his work there. Under the supervision of the state missionary board a missionary conference was held in the church last week. On Sunday, June 12th, eight were baptized into the church.

Rev. George C. Needham, the well-known evangelist, sailed for Japan last week from Vancouver. He expects to preach for six months among the educated Japanese who understand English. He goes with the indorsement of several missionary organizations, including the missionary union.

John D. Rockefeller has promised an endowment fund of $72,000 to Wayland academy, Wisconsin, provided $25,000 be given by other friends of the school to carry out the present plan for the enlargement of College Hall. Wayland is affiliated with Chicago university.

Professor Henry F. Burton, of the department of Latin, has been chosen acting president of the University of Rochester. He is a son of Dr. N. S. Burton, and a brother of Professor E. D. Burton, of the University of Chicago.

Rev. Frank Rood has served the congregation at Chicago City, Minn., as preacher continuously during the past twenty-four years. To begin with, his salary averaged $8 per year. Further on, it increased to $30, and for the last four years he has been drawing $94 per year.

The property of the German Lutheran church at Beardstown, Ill., Rev. William Rosenstengel, pastor, represents a valuation of over $30,000. The congregation will be fifty years old next August. The Wartburg synod will meet in the church this fall.

THE SOCIAL POWER OF THE CHURCH AND PULPIT.

From Temple Magazine.

The church that has the reputation for sociability will always be popular, and that is a great help in the spiritual work of a church of Christ. In every church, great or small, a large number of its spiritual blessings is directly connected with its social influence. If the social power of the church be used in such a way as to make it count in spiritual results, it means a great deal. It means the winning of souls to Christ, and the bringing of men and women into Christian living and service who otherwise might remain in the world.

Personal contact is a great drawing power. When men and women are brought together in a social way, and have an opportunity for showing their fellow-feeling for one another, they are more easily led. Invitation to gatherings in the church, given in the spirit of cordiality, have great attractive force. There are those who do not agree with this, but to all such subjectors it may be said that the church of Christ is a social as well as a spiritual organization, and if they are fearful that the church may make its social influence its chief end, they are the very ones who ought to be brought into the work to prevent such a calamity.

The social meetings of the church may be compared to family reunions where the hearty grasp of the hand, the face to face conversation, the discussion of matters of interest that have happened since the last meeting, or the performance of some act of kindness, make the occasion one to be remembered with pleasure. It is this sort of thing that draws men and women to church and fakes them feel as if they were part of it. The pastor who is socially popular, who can bring to his aid two or three dozen congenial men and women to assist at social gatherings, will never have to preach to empty pews, and the spiritual needs of the church will just as likely be attended to if the social wants are developed and utilized. A church that is thus managed will be no more likely to be a center of spiritual life and power than if the social element is neglected.

In the social life of the church there must, as in everything else, be leaders, and the most successful leaders will be those in exalted stations who can bring themselves down easily and affably to the level of the lowest. Those rich in spiritual gifts, as well as those rich in worldly goods, will be natural leaders in such a movement. The people whom they are seeking to win to the church will be just as naturally poor in spiritual or poor in worldly possessions. Let us speak first of the class that is poor in this world's goods. The charge has been made that the ministers of the churches as a class are not in sympathy with the poor of their congregations. As a matter of fact, the charge is untrue, but it must be met with something more than a mere denial. The charge has had its origin, so far as the writer has been able to trace it, among the so-called leaders of laboring men, many of whom are not churchgoers. They get up in labor unions and make fiery harangues against the church and say they are in league with the capitalists in keeping the poor man down. They charge ministers of the gospel with being afraid to speak out in the pulpit for fear that their rich parishioners might take offense and leave the church. The class of men to whom they appeal are, as a rule, easily influenced, and when such a speaker illustrates his remarks with the stories of this or that preacher who draws a princely salary, the laboring man is only too ready to believe him.

It will not do to say that this is an unjust and unprovoked attack on a class of men that do more for the poor than any other class of men in the world. Such an argument is convincing only to ourselves, who do not need to be convinced. The only way in which such attacks can be successfully met is by getting the laboring men, with their wives and children, in to the bosom of the church, and there, with the warm grasp of the hand, with sympathy, not argument, with companionship and encouragement, not reproof, draw those who have been walking in darkness into the presence of the great light.

Then there are those who are spiritually poor, the people who would rather read the Sunday papers than go to church; the people who would come to church perhaps if they had better clothes, and that great class who don't come because nobody has ever asked them to. Go right out into the highways and byways and compel them to come in. Make them feel they are in their Father's house. Try to awaken the hidden wellspring in their hearts and make them sing for gladness and joy. This is the sort of church work that pays. It is the work that every devout Christian may engage in.

IN THE CHURCHES AND WITH THE CITY PASTORS.

Rev. Samuel C. Dean, pastor of the First Baptist church of Americus, will fill Dr. Landrums pulpit at the First Baptist church this morning.

Rev. Frank W. Barnett, of Forsyth, Ga., will occupy the pulpit of Jackson Hill Baptist church morning and evening. Mr. Barnett is one of the foremost ministers in his denomination, being a man of unusual culture and piety. Those who hear him cannot fail to be both pleased and instructed.

Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor of the Walker Street Methodist church, will deliver a lecture on temperance at Good Templars hall Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Society of Spiritual Science will resume its meetings next Sunday, September 4th, having engaged Professor Oscar A. Edgerly, a noted lecturer and medium of Massachusetts, to lecture for them during Mrs. Loe F. Prior's visit to the Pacific coast. Professor Edgerly is highly esteemed in the north, where he has spent all of his time lecturing for the past twelve years, but wishing to visit the south, he has been persuaded to make a short stay with this society, and we are satisfied that all who go to hear him will be well pleased. The society has taken a hall of their own, with parlor, at 116½ Peachtree street, and have had it newly furnished, and all that attend can be assured of a good lecture, and the hall will be cool and comfortable. This is their third lecture season and the attendance at their meetings, which has always been good, should be largely increased this season.

Dr. G. B. Strickler, who has been filling the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church during the absense of the pastor, Mr. Rice, will preach his last sermon there this morning. The sacrement will be administered and all Christian people of the city are invited to be present.

This morning at the 9:30 o'clock mass the memorial window in honor of St. Patrick will be unveiled. The sermon on the occasion will be delivered by the pastor. Rev. W. J. Gibbons, S. M. The following is the musical programme:

Hymn to St. Patrick—Male voices.
Salve Regina—Mrs. M. O'Brien.
Hymn to St. Patrick—Solo and chorus.
O Salutares, Duet—Mrs. M. O'Brien and Mrs. J. F. Meegan.
Tantum Ergo—Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Manley and choir.

Dr. A. A. Marshall, pastor of the Jackson Hill Baptist church, and well known in the city as a pulpit orator of eloquence and power, will preach at the morning service today at the Second Baptist church.

There will be a series of meetings conducted by the pastor, Dr. R. W. Bigham, who will be assisted by Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, at Merritts Avenue church, every night this week. These will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and promise to be of great interest.

Merritts Avenue church is the only Methodist church in the residence section on the north side of the city near its locality. It has been actively at work for the year and this series of meetings will doubtless bring on a great revival and a general moving up all along the line. All the people are invited to attend and to assist, by their presence at least, in bringing success to the efforts of the pastor and his helpers.

Rev. W. B. Stradley, pastor of Trinity church, will address the men's meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association hall today at 3:30 p. m. Subject, "The All Important Question." This will be the first opportunity the young men of Atlanta have had to hear Dr. Stradley, and there will no doubt be a large crowd. All men are invited to come early to get a good seat. Special musical programme in which Trinity choir will take part.

WILL DEDICATE THE WEST END BAPTIST CHURCH.

The dedication of the new auditorium of the West End Baptist church will occur Sunday, September 11th, and the exercises will be interesting and impressive. The committee in charge of the dedication has announced a complete programme for the accasion. There will be two services, one in the morning at 11 o'clock and one in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The dedicatory sermon will be preached at the morning service by Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church. There will be no morning service at the First church on this day and a large number of the congregation will attend the dedicatory services in West End. The programme at both services will be participated in by the pastors of a number of the Baptist churches.

The programme announced for the occasion is as follows:

The music will be furnished by the First Baptist church choir, consisting of Mrs. Annie Mays Dow, soprano; Miss M. Clare Baker, contralto; Mr. E. C. Davies, tenor; Mr. William Jessup, bass; Mr. C. T. Wurm, cornetist; Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly, organist and director.

The programme announced for the morning services is as follows:

Organ prelude, "O Holy Night," Dudley Buck—Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly.
Cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," Sullivan—Mr. C. T. Wurm.
Voluntary, "By Babylon's Wave," Gounod—Choir.
Doxology—Invocation.
First hymn.
Reading scriptures.
Prayer.
Second hymn.
Offertory, soprano solo, "Paradise," O'Donnelly—Mrs. Annie Mays Dow.
Dedication sermon—Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D.
Duet, contralto and bass, Dudley Buck—Miss M. Clare Baker and Mr. William Jessup.
Then follow the dedication exercises by pastor and church.
Dedication prayer—Dr. T. P. Bell.
Hymn.
Benediction.
Organ postlude, march, Dubois—Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly.

Music at the afternoon service will be furnished by the West End Baptist church choir, consisting of Mrs. Laura Z. Fagrar, soprano; Mrs. L. M. Landrum; contralto; Mr. E. F. Shropshire, tenor; Mr. C. P. Hill, bass; Miss Lucile Daniel, organist. The programme for that service is as follows:

"Coronation."
Invocation—Rev. A. W. Begler.
Reading Scriptures—Rev. N. B. O'Kelley.
Prayer—Rev. V. C. Norcross.
Voluntary—West End Baptist choir.
Address—Dr. L. G. Broughton.
Soprano Solo—Mrs. Laura Z. Farrar.
Address—Dr. A. A. Marshall.
Solo—Mrs. A. R. Colcord.
Address—Dr. I. J. Van Ness.
Hymn—One stanza.
Prayer—Rev. R. L. Motley.
Doxology.
Benediction.

S. Y. Jameson, E. O. Pritchard, J. C. Battle, Sr., Joel W. Little, J. C. Daniel, committee on dedication.

Methodist.

First Methodist, Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. W. B. Stradley, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Grace Methodist, corner of Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Atkisson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Payne Memorial Methodist, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. Clayton Quillian, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, Rev. L. P. Neese, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Merritt's Avenue Methodist church, Rev. R. W. Bingham, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Trintiy Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Decatur Street Mission, 269 and 271 Decatur streets, corner of Moore. Regular services Sunday morning breakfast services. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. Services Sunday night, Tuesday night, Thursday night and Saturday night. Meals served free at the Saturday night and Sunday morning services. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Inman Park Methodist church, Rev. Robert Toombs DuBose, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Asa G. Candler, superintendent.

Marietta Street Methodist church, between Spring and Bartow streets, A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth league at 7 p. m.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. H. L. Edmondson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor Central Baptist church. No services at night.

Third Baptist church, near corner Jones avenue and Marietta street, Leu G. Broughton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. Alex W. Beaier, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church. Preaching Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. C. N. Donaldson, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. J. Haygood, superintendent. B. Y. P. U. meets Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays.

Berean Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard.

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B. F. Stovall in charge. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Episcopal.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest-in-charge. Holy communion fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning prayer Sundays at 11 a. m.

Church of the Epiphany, Edgewood. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school 3 p. m. Evening prayer Monday 7:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m. Evening prayer first Sunday at 5 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point. First and third Sundays, 11 a. m. Second and fourth Sundays 4 p. m.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest-in-charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 3 p. m.

St. Gabriel's mission, Lawshe street, James Robinson, evangelist. Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Epiphany, Edgewood. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis street, near Peachtree. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Jenkins. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:45 p. m. Ladies' union on Tuesday 3:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer service on Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Sunday school, corner Ponders avenue and Marietta street. Junior Christian Endeavor 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Bessie Denton. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. W. Kreeger, superintendent.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. R. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional exercises held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Universalist.

Universalist church, William H. McGlauflin, D.D., pastor, meets in Good Templars' hall, 72 North Broad street. During August services will be as follows: Sunday school 9 a. m. Public worship and sermon by pastor at 11 a. m. The Y. P. C. U. meets Wednesdays at 7:45 p. m. at the homes as announced

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Science.

Sunday services held at rooms, 295 and 296, The Grand, at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Experience meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Christian Church.

First Christian church, No. 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, minister; residence 158 Peoples street. Telephone 961. Study in church building. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. L. Jennings, superintendent. Preaching by pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. every Sunday, to which all endeavorers are cordially invited. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Congregational music and strangers cordially welcomed.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon. A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Central Mission.

Central Union mission, interdenominational, Casino theater building, 60½ North Broad street. J. A. Jensen, superintendent. Services every night at 7:30 o'clock.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.; second mass, for children exclusively, followed by Sunday school, at 9 a. m. Last and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m. Week Days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

Sts. Peters and Paul church. Manse on Friday of each month at 6 o'clock.

Sacred Heart church, Peachtree and Ivy streets. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m. second mass at 9:30. Week days—First mass at 6 o'clock; second mass at 6:30.

Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garaett streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; residence, 158 South Pryor street. Services at 11 a. m.

First English Lutheran church. Services in the Young Men's Christian Association hall at 11 o'clock, conducted by Mr. W. G. Shenk. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 15 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. M. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor; Rev. C. F. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 191 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel meetings 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.

West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The first Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Trummond and Haynes streets, Rev. P. G. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Pauls church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion 11:45 a. m. and 7:30 a. m.; moring prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink—Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For billousness, constipation and malaria.
For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure.
For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation take Lemon Elixir.
Fifty cents and $1 per bottle at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Gratitude.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells. MRS. ETTA W. JONES, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

I suffered with indigestion and dysentery for two long years. I heard of Lemon Elixir, got it, have taken several bottles and am now a well man.
HARRY ADAMS,
No. 1734 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of sick and nervous headaches I had been subject to all my life.
MRS. N. A. McENTIRE,
Spring Place, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of indigestion. I got more relief and at once from Lemon Elixir than all other medicines. J. C. SPEIGHTS,
Indian Spring, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of a long-standing case of chills and fever by using two bottles.
J. C. STANLY,
Engineer E. T., Va. & Ga. R. R.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street



BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

We set the pace and are always several laps ahead of all others. Especially is this true of BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. This season's magnificent selections are the acme of our fall purchases. . . . . .

Every little detail has been looked after. Double seats and knees; riveted buttons; perfect giants in strength; perfect Sartorialists in fit and finish. . . . . .

The Grand Array is Ready.

(SEE THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE IN OUR NORTH WINDOW.)

Boys' School Suits at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5.00

Boys' Knee Pants, Jeans, Cheviot and Cassimeres, 4 to 15 ..... 25c

Knee Pants—the "Crack-a-Jack," double seat and knees, patent waist bands; Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds; sizes 3 to 16—50c, 75c $1

BOYS' WAISTS.

CHEVIOT, PENANG, OUTING CLOTH, in durable school colors and figures; sizes 4 to 14 ..... 25c

THE "SUN WAIST," laundered and unlaundered, white or colored, with and without collars; neat, nobby figures; the best of Waists; sizes 4 to 14 ..... 48c

THE "RAINBOW" HAT, in turban shape, in red; brown, blue, green and other colors. The correct school Hat. Special 25c

BOYS' SHOES.

Boys' "Famous" School Shoes, guaranteed solid leather; sizes 12 to 2½; price $1.00

Boys' "Famous," a wonderful wearing Shoe; right in every particular; sizes 3 to 5½; price $1.25

BOYS' SHOES.

The "Jocky;" never a better wearing Shoe made; guaranteed solid; sizes 3 to 5½; price $1.50

Boys' Vici Kid Shoes, the dressiest Shoe made; easy on the feet; good wearers; sizes 3 to 5½; price $2.00

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Child's Shoes, sizes 5 to 8 ..... 50c
Misses' Shoes in lace and button, sizes 9 to 13 ..... 75c
Misses' Shoes in lace and button, sizes 13 to 2 ..... $1.00
Shoes for Men, Women and Children in stock we can guarantee.

Notice, School Boys! For the best written advertisement about Boys' Clothing by any school boy of each school, same to be used by us, at our discretion, we will present a Boys' Fine DERBY HAT. Advertisement to be mailed or handed to us before September 15th.

THE GLOBE
89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St.,
ATLANTA.

Jelly Glasses per doz. Monday 19c
Fruit Jar Rubbers per doz. 3c
Fruit Jars at Low Prices.

McCLURE'S
BIG 5 AND 10 CENT STORE,
73 Whitehall Street.

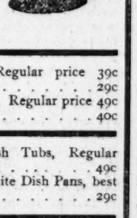
Moody & Brewste Stock of Umbrellas, 25 different kinds from 35 cents to $1.98.

GRANITE WARE SPECIALS.

18 inch Basting Spoons
2 quart Covered Sauce Pans
Large Basins, Regular 15c
2 quart Heavy Dippers
..... 10c

Large Chambers, Regular 25c
4 qt coveeed Sauce Pan " 25c
2 qt Coffee Pots, " 25c
8 and 10 qt Dairy and Pudding Pans, " 25c
..... 19c

6 qt covered Sauce Pans, Regular 35c, 25c
4 qt Tea Kettle, Regular 40c 29c
4 qt Double Rice Boiler, same as cut, Regular 40c 29c
6 qt Double Rice Boiler, Regular 50c size 40c



Granite Foot Tubs, Regular price 39c Monday 29c
Extra Heavy Foot Tubs, Regular price 49c Monday 40c

Large Galvanized Wash Tubs, Regular price 65c, Monday 49c
17 qt Extra Heavy Granite Dish Pans, best quality, Regular 40c 29c

Our Mr. McClure, while in New York, bought an immense stock of Granite Ware, and we must make room by giving unusual low prices in all Granite Ware.

GLASS, CHINA AND LAMPS SPECIALS

4 or 5 different styles of Banded and Fancy Engraved, Thin Blown Tumblers per set 30c
4 or 5 styles of Blown and Cut Tumblers, per set 15c

Glass Ice Cream Saucers, set 10c
Plain and Fancy Butter Dishes, Regular price 15c 10c
Heavy Goblets, per set 25c

9 inch White Dinner Plates, Regular 40c per set 29c
White Soup Plates per set 29c
Covered Baby Chambers 29c

Rochester Lamp with Onyx and China Stim, same as cut complete $1.98
Complete Stand Glass Lamp Regular 25c 19c
Complete Glass Lamp, large size Regular 35c, 25c
Large Swing Lamp with No. 3 Burner our 60c Lamp for 50c



300 Leaf Tablet, 10c size 5c
Ink Tablet 10c quality 5c
Ink Tablet 19c quality 10c
10c quality Box Paper 5c
15 and 25c quality Box Paper 10c

ONLY $37.50 ATLANTA —TO— NEW YORK
AND RETURN.
Including Meals and Berths, Via
SAVANNAH LINE.
(Ocean Steamship Company.)
1,400 MILES SEA VOYAGE
For full information apply to Central of Ga Ry. Ticket Office, 16 Wall St., or Union Depo

MORPHINE!
EASY, PAINLESS, PERMANENT HOME CURE. We will send any one addicted to MORPHINE, OPIUM, LAUDANUM, or other DRUG HABIT, a trial treatment, FREE OF CHARGE, of the most remarkable remedy for this purpose ever discovered. Containing the GREAT VITAL PRINCIPLE lacking in all other remedies. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially PHYSICIANS. ST. JAMES SOCIETY, 128 BROADWAY, N.Y. City

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

B. R. Padgett, H. I. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON,
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
425 Electric building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
532-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

SEE THAT CURVE? ISN'T IT A BEAUTY? HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



The Lankford Patent Humane Horse Collar. It's the most humane collar on the market. Serves as both collar and pad. Covering made of best select 18 and 12-ounce white duck, leather bearings, stuffed with clean cotton lint, open at bottom. Every seam a double lock stitch with all seams and raw edges on inside of collar, thus preventing ravels or rips. It is guaranteed not to choke, chafe, peak or get hard. It is sold with an absolute guarantee to cure or prevent galls or sore shoulders.

It costs little more than a good pad. 80,000 sold last season. It is a wonderful success and a marvel of cheapness. Jobbers find it profitable to handle. Circulars and prices made known upon application.

COUCH BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.,
SENOIA, GEORGIA.

"It is asserted by those who ought to know that very much of the Witch Hazel extract in market contains very little of the Hazel."—(*Druggists' Circular, March, 1898.*)

"Nothing can equal **POND'S EXTRACT.** I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."—*Dr. O. G. Randall.*

Send two-cent stamp for our 48-page book "Tasty Dishes."
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY 76 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

POND'S EXTRACT cures Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Sore Feet and All Pain.

ARP SEES SIGNS

Butterflies Are Moving Earlier Than They Did Last Year.

BETOKENS AN EARLY FROST

Speaks of the Instinct in General. That of the Insects and the Human Being.

The butterflies are moving. It is two weeks earlier than they moved last year, and that would betoken an early frost if the insects know anything.

Providence may acquaint them with the times and seasons for their own preservation, for not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice. Every day these canary-colored butterflies skip along through the grove not in flocks nor in pairs, but singly and at their leisure, perhaps one in a minute on an average, and would never attract any notice if attention was not called to it. They are all alike—the same mature size, with wings about one and one-half inches of triangular shape, and they move southward in graceful leisurely flight and never stop to rest or to suck a flower. A friend wrote me from Milledgeville last year that he supposed they wintered in south Georgia or Florida, but my opinion is that they not only winter but die, for they never come back. Probably they lay their eggs before they leave home, and so we have a successive flight every year.

The instinct of birds and insects is a science to be studied. Neither the birds nor the butterflies have any set days for their migration. Some instinct tells them when to start and guides them in their flight. Even the little spider weaves his web in the night, knowing there will be no rain in the morning. The Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind and made him ashamed of his lack of knowledge. "Who causeth it to rain upon the earth and the bud of the tender herb to spring forth? Who can stay the bottles of heaven when the dust groweth into hardness and the clods cleave fast together? Who provideth for the raven his food when his young ones cry unto God? Doth the hawk fly by thy wisdom and the eagle mount up at thy command?"

Speaking of insects, I tell you, my brethren, there are some hideous kinds in this sublunary world. I have long been friendly with the tomato plant because it was insect proof, but this rainy season has developed some horrible worms upon the stems. Big, long, bull-headed, green worms with a sting in the tail can be seen all about among the vines. These green worms are covered with white pustules that are about one-eighth of an inch long and stand up thick and stiff and seem to be eggs or embryo or germs or something that is devilish. These white robes are so visible that they warn you where the worms are. The worm itself it not unlike a tobacco worm, but has a diamond back and division cords to match. I have seen pack saddles on green corn stalks that were horrible but beautiful, and this provokes me to remark that most all the devil's contrivances are beautiful. Just what such insects are made for passeth comprehension. So many harmless and lovely things abound in nature that we are sure our Creator loves us or He would not have made the birds to sing, the flowers to bloom, the stars to shine and the air to be filled with music. We have use for the horse and the cow, the dog and the cat, and for sheep and fowls, and even for honey bees, but what possible benefit can these hideous insects be to anybody. It looks as though the good God made all the good and beautiful things and then the devil got a privilege and put in his handiwork in the shape of venemous serpents, wild beasts, tarantulas and finished up with showers of mosquitoes. Cobe says that all these pisen and stingin' things were made to keep poor folks humble and make 'em enjoy their religion. That rich folks don't know nothin' about bull nettles and pisen oak and pack saddles in fodder pullin' time and these devils ridin' horses that chaw tobacco like a gentleman and if they spit in your eyes it will put 'em out. He says that some folks love riches so good that the Lord had to make poor folks to keep the rich ones in money, but in the long run the rich ones will come out at the little end of the horn.

Webster says that instinct is a natural impulse implanted by the Creator for the preservation of life whether it be animal or vegetable life. I was ruminating about this because it is said these butterflies lay their eggs somewhere before they leave home and never see them or their offspring afterwards. Instinct tells them where to lay them. Then there is a higher order of instinct which animates a higher order of animals and causes the parent to stay by the offspring and nourish and protect it. Birds and beasts will do this and will lay down their lives for their young.

Then there is the maternal instinct that when applied to the human race becomes maternal love and is the most effectual protection of little children. I believe that were it not for this motherly care a majority of little children would die—yes, die for lack of maternal attention. Fathers do not love infants as mothers do. They do not have time to nurse them, and would not if they did have time. The truth is that nursing a little helpless child is the hardest work in the world and nobody but a mother or a woman is willing to do it. A good, faithful nurse is entitled to higher wages than a cook or chambermaid. I say faithful and I mean it. The last time I was in Atlanta I was sitting on the south side of the Kimball house in George Adair's office when a grown negro girl came along rolling a white child in a baby carriage. The evening was intensely hot. The child was asleep and there was no parasol. The girl stopped to talk and flirt with a carriage driver who was near by and I endured it with pain for at least five minutes and then in desperation told her that if she didn't take that child to the shade I would call a policeman. It made her mad and she looker daggers at me, but she moved on. I have seen the same thing here in our town and once took the carriage away from the girl and turned it away from the sun. I tell you, mothers, you don't know how your little children suffer with these hired nurses when they are out of your sight.

But my wife never trusted any of them out of sight. Her maternal instinct was the strongest emotion of her life. It is strong yet, and though our Jessie is at home sick, her mother is happy with Jessie's children. She sent for them and is remembering her youth in looking after them. She slept with the little two-year-old last night and wanted the older one too, but was persuaded to get along with one. For a week past she has been running up and down stairs looking after our little ten-year-old grandchild, who is down with fever, and there is no telling how long my wife will live if she can have a sick child or a baby or two in the house to nurse. Miss Kellogg wrote a piece for some northern magazine on "The decline of the maternal instinct in New England." Such articles don't fit our people, and I hope they never will. There is nothing in life so beautiful as a mother's love for her children. Coleridge says:

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."

Fathers love their children, but their love is measured rather by their children's conduct and their affections can be weaned. A good, kind father whom I know helps his good wife to nurse them. The cares of the day never give him an excuse to oversleep at night when his wife is weary and worn with a fretful, teething child. He takes the little fellow in his arms and walks the floor and sings a lullaby while his wife is sleeping; but one time he got weary and worn himself, and in his desperation whispered, "You dear little darling, I wouldent take a million dollars for you—but I wouldent give a nickel for another." That's the difference. The poor mother does not remember the trouble and night watching, but would give a nickel for another and go through it all again.

Poor Hagar, I have ever grieved for her. Driven to the wilderness by her mistress, she put her little child afar away that she might not see it die. Poor women—mothers—how hard is your lot! Chained not infrequently to bad men and cannot get unchained. A woman was here last week begging for some old clothing for her little children, and it was the same old story—her husband was in the chaingang and she and her children on charity. But she clings to them with a broken-hearted mother's love.

Girls—girls! don't marry unless you can marry a good man. Put him on probation for a year, for on your choice depends your happiness. BILL ARP.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Rev. William Flagg, Jr., who has preached at St. Paul's African Methodist church so successfully for nearly two years, has been transferred to the Tennessee conference, and stationed at Memphis. He carries with him the best wishes of his many friends in this state.

Mrs. A. D. Cary, principal of Mitchell street public school, is at home again after spending more than two months studying at Harvard university, in Cambridge, Mass. She studied all the latest methods of instruction, and is therefore prepared to do some good work in her school this school year. While in Boston she delivered several lectures, and on her return visited New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The teachers' normal will open tomorrow and continue in session until Friday. All the schools will open Monday, the 5th of September. All the teachers are at home ready for the year's work. The great trouble is we will not have room enough to accommodate all of our children. We trust before another school year begins there will be at least two more large school buildings, and Roach street and Summers Hill school buildings enlarged.

Rev. C. H. Brightharf, of Milledgeville, was in the city this week. He has been preaching there in the First Baptist church twelve years. He is one of the leading men in his denomination, and is doing an excellent work there.

Dr. B. J. Simens, the only colored physician of that little city, he says, has a large practice, and is doing well.

There is no trouble between the races, and everything is moving along in Christian harmony.

St. Paul's school will open September 5th at 241 Auburn avenue—Miss Fannie Habersham, A. B., principal-elect. For terms and further information apply to Rev. M. A. Green, priest-in-charge of St. Paul's church.

St. Paul's Episcopal church will have the first grand entertainment of the season on tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. It will be a grand organ recital. It has been looked forward to with much interest. The following is the programme in full:

Part I.—Instrumental sola, Professor A. H. St. George Richardson; vocal solo, Miss Minnie Steele; organ solo, Professor N. L. Black; recitation, Mrs. N. B. Hill; vocal solo, Mrs. M. R. Green; duet (violin and piano), Misses Bessie Pitts and Shelby Boynton; vocal solo, Mr. B. F. Scott; instrumental solo, Miss Bessie Landrum.

Part II.—Vocal solo, Miss Hattie G. Eskridge; select reading, Miss Mattie Sykes; vocal solo, Mrs. R. M. Cheeks; duet (cornet and piano), Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sloan; soprano solo, Mrs. M. E. Bowen; recitation, Mrs. S. S. Butler; vocal solo, Mrs. L. E. Black; duet (violin and piano), Mr. W. G. Alexander, Jr., and Miss Lottie Howard; soprano solo, Mrs. W. F. McKimsey.

This is the first thing of the kind ever given by this church and this, with the names of the participants, is sufficient reason why the house should be filled at 8 o'clock. Do not be late if you expect to get a seat. The recital will take place at 241 Auburn avenue.

The Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia, in the September number contains a fine article on Blind Tom.

For the past several years many conflicting rumors have been afloat about Blind Tom. Some said he was in a suffering condition in New York, others said that after his extensive travels at home and abroad, during which time he not only charmed the thousands that heard him perform on the piano, but made several fortunes for his managers, that he was now a beggar. Another rumor said that Tom was drowned during the flood at Johnstown, Pa., and really it is said that after the flood he was identified and buried and that today a stone marks the grave supposed to be that of Blind Tom, marked "Tom Wiggins," which is Tom's real name. But the article referred to will set all these rumors at rest since it shows that Tom is not only living, but is in good health. He is being well cared for by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lerche at their beautiful home on the Shrewsbury river. There he has all the comforts of life. He has a little dog named Paderewski that he is very fond of. His many friends and admirers will be glad to know that Tom is still living and plays his piano as in days gone by.

The older I grow and read the daily papers and see therein daily occurrences where the mob reigns instead of the courts of justice the more firmly am I convinced that the courts, law and justice are luxuries that are served up to only a few. How any sane man can pay his taxes to support the courts, pay the judges, the sheriffs, jurors, jailer, etc., and then prohibit them from discharging the duties for which they were elected and paid I cannot see. It proves this indisputible fact, however, that we do not respect, regard or have confidence in our laws or those who administer them. I do not wish to shield any criminal for any crime whatever, but I do believe in honoring the law, else it becomes a mere "sounding brass and a tinkling symbol." If the present method of mob rule continues, as it surely will unless a bold stand is taken by the pulpit and press, the time is not far distant when every man will be his own judge, his own juror and his own executioner. Then there will be no use for prisons; the sound of church bells will mean nothing. This may seem to be the views of a pessimist, but with the present growth of mob violence and the encouragement it receives from the press and pulpit by their silence, all go to prove that the time is coming. All this is more alarming when it is known that the great daily and weekly press of this country with the mighty pulpit could rise up and crush this mob spirit with one blow and they haven't the courage to do so. I advise the ministers of my race and our editors to continue to preach and teach the people to cease committing crimes, to buy homes and become good and peace-loving citizens. Do your duty and God will be pleased and humanity blessed.

The friends of Mrs. B. T. Harvey will be glad to learn that she is herself again after several weeks' illness.

The other evening I was returning from the bedside of a very sick person. The sun had hid his face behind the western hills and the evening shades were falling fast. My mind was absorbed thinking of my patient and what I could do to save his life if possible. Then I thought how all life must rest in death; how the countless millions and millions that are dead outnumber by far the millions living today. Just then I heard a sweet and plaintive voice singing these dear old lines:

"Jesus, I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,
Thou from hence my all shall be."

I looked the way the voice came and through the twilight I saw sitting in the door of an humble home a woman, with her hands to her face. As I drew nearer I saw that she was bent with the weight of years and seemed to be alone in the world. I spoke to her and in the conversation that followed she said she was alone; husband had died long years ago; all of her children were gone and she was only waiting on the Master's call. She had no friends.

It is to me a sad sight to see those dear old people who have worn themselves out in the service of others now wandering up and down the world alone, hungry and half clothed. May God hop them and open the heart of the Christian world to help these dear old people. Well may they sing:

"Jesus, I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,
Thou from hence my all shall be."

He will never forsake them as man seems to have done. H. R. BUTLER.

SEEING THINGS IN EUROPE.

Some Girl Travelers Meet and Compare Notes on Various Sights.

From The New York Sun.

"You didn't see the rose garden at Nuremberg?" she exclaimed with an affectation of sympathy in her look and voice. "Why, it's one of the most beautiful things in the town. Really, it isn't worth while going there unless you see that."

The person to whom this remark was addressed had traveled in Europe before and she knew how to reply in kind. So it was no merely feminine intuition that made her say:

"Oh, we heard it was worth going to. Everybody told us so. Did you go to Munich?"

"Oh, yes. We were there three days. Had a lovely time. We happened to be there while the emperor was passing through, and they told us few people ever saw Munich so gay."

"You went to the Hofbrau, of course, and drank beer out of those big stone mugs—steins, they call them—that you have to wash yourself and get your own beer?"

"No-o," faltered the other. "We didn't do that, but—"

"You mean to say you went to Munich and didn't go where they have those lovely radishes and the beer is so cold and everybody goes? Why, it's one of the most interesting places in Europe. You oughtn't to have missed it."

"But I never drink beer, and—"

"But you'd have drunk it. It's as cold as ice."

"We went to see Ludwig's castles, though, and they're beautiful. Did you make that trip through the mountains? We rode in carriages for three days from Garnisch—Mary and Charles and papa and all of us. They were elegant."

"Yes, I was there. But they didn't strike me as being so grand. Too new and spick and ready-made looking. Besides, there's no historical association about them—no queens or murders or anything of that kind."

"That's what we like about 'em. Not musty and dingy and cobwebby. We're coming, goodby. Now do write. You know the banker's address in Paris. It's the same as yours. We'll be there in two weeks."

Two of the girls ran along the station toward an elderly traveler who was standing an open acompartment beckoning to them impatiently. The two other girls waved to them after the door of the carriage was shut. The train was to leave a few moments later. As they sauntered over to the party awaiting them one said excitedly to the other:

"Why, Mary, I could have fainted when you told Helen Brown you had been to see Ludwig's palaces. What in the world did you tell such a fib for? Mamma would be horrified."

"Why, I told her just because I knew she was going to say they were the only solitary things in all Europe worth see ing the moment she discovered we hadn't been there. When you've traveled in Europe as much as I have you'll find out that all people ask you about your trip for to find out what you haven't seen, and then rave over it. They all do it to their best friends. I got even with her about the brewery, and I was determined to stop her right there. Walk faster; they're calling us. The train is about to start."

Gold in Dodge County.

From The McRae, Ga., Enterprise.

John W. Coleman, of Clark's district, took to Eastman last week three pieces of solid gold which this wife found in the gizzard of a chicken. J. B. King says that the pieces are undoubtedly gold and he has them on exhibition at his jewelry store. The question is, where did the chicken find the gold? It may be that Mr. Coleman is living over a gold mine.

Editor McIntosh, of The Albany Herald, will issue a special "Hay Day" and trade edition on September 24th. While in no sense in Ellaville to build a crate factory by next season, and probably in connection a cannery. This will be a good move and we hope it will be carried out.

A Cannery for Ellaville.

From The Ellaville, Ga., News.

The difficulty and delay in getting at a reasonable figure all the crates needed this season, will, we learn, induce our fruit growers in Ellaville to build a crate factory by next season, and probably in connection a cannery. This will be a good move and we hope it will be carried out.

W. F. MANRY & CO.,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

ROOM 8, CONSTITUTION BUILDING..... TELEPHONE 508

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, OF LONDON.

Organized under the laws of Great Britain, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.
Principal Office—No. 44 Pine Street, New York City.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock.....£896,550
2. Amount paid up in cash.....£448,275

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value.....$2,424,778 37

III. LIABILITIES.

14. Total liabilities.....$ 942,834 81

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

6. Total income actually received during the first six months in cash.....$ 665,279 47

V. EXPENDITURES DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash.....$ 638,362 47

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Personally appeared before the undersigned Charles L. Case, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the manager of the London Assurance Corporation, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. CHARLES L. CASE, Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of August, 1898.
PAUL GOLDBERG, Notary Public (No. 44).

Name of State Agent—ROBERT McI. FRIEND.
Name of Agent at Atlanta—W. F. MANRY & CO.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Organized under the laws of Great Britain, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.
Principal Office in United States—21 Nassau Street, New York.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock subscribed.....£1,360,000 00
2. Amount paid up in cash.....272,064 00

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value.....$2,617,466 13

III. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities.....$1,639,556 22

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total income actually received during the first six months in cash.....$ 915,089 11

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash.....$1,231,771 40

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Personally appeared before the undersigned William Wood, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that that he is the joint manager and attorney of the Palatine Insurance Company, Ltd., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. WILLIAM WOOD.
Joint Manager and Attorney.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of August, 1898.
E. S. INNET, Notary Public New York County.

Name of State Agent—JOHN C. WHITNER.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—W. F. MANRY & CO., WHITNER & COLE.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

UNITED STATES BRANCH SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.
Principal Office—54 Pine Street, New York city.

ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value.....$2,720,790 18

LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities.....$1,651,332 18

INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total income actually received during the first six months in cash.....$ 866,168 18

EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash.....$ 830,889 18

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Personally appeared before the undersigned J. J. Purcell, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the assistant manager of the United States Branch Sun Insurance Office, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. J. J. PURCELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of August, 1898.
JOHN A. HILLERY,
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Georgia, in New York.

Name of State Agent—A. B. ANDREWS.
Name of Agent at Atlanta—W. F. MANRY & CO.

EUREKA MAGNESIA AND LITHIA WATER.

Strongest Magnesia Water ever discovered. Acts promptly on the KIDNEYS and LIVER, CURING diseases of these organs when other waters and medicines fail entirely. Permanently cures CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. A trial will convince anyone of its superior medicinal properties.

Trade Supplied Wholesale and Retail by
EUREKA LITHIA WATER COMPANY,
39 MARIETTA ST., - - ATLANTA, GA.
Agents wanted in every town in Georgia.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan and Renting Agents.
$3,750—One of the most desirable lots on Piedmont avenue; cost about $5,000.
$1 850—New 6-room cottage and lot on paved street and car line; north side.
$4,500—Beautiful Jackson street, corner lot, 50x140; not far out.
$1,600—26 acres land near Manchester, on main road; lies beautifully.
$7,500—Peachtree lot; east front; nice shade; 90 by over 300 feet; a bargain.
$700—Beautiful Park avenue lot, 50x200.
$2,500—Nice farm, 50 acres, and 2-story house; 5 miles from carshed.
$1,500—4 acres and nice branch, on electric line; beautiful building site; between Atlanta and Decatur.
Money to loan, 5 to 8 per cent. Come see us.
Office, 12 E. Alabama St. Telephone, 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, now occupied by Fourth National bank; best stand in the city for financial institution. Rent reasonable to right party.
No. 3 North Broad st., $65.
No. 30 S. Pryor st., store, basement; three floors above and two-story warehouse in rear.
No. 62 N. Pryor st., $50.
No. 12 Walton st., $75.
No. 163 Marietta st., nice store, $15.
No. 51 Magnolia st., railroad front; coal and wood yard, $35.
Beautiful offices in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets; heat, light and elevator service. This is one of the best, if not the best, locations in the city. Rent lowest in Atlanta.
Beautiful place in Edgewood, Ga., fronting Ga. R. R., 8 rooms.....$20 00
No. 51 N. Forsyth st, 18 rooms.....60 00
227 S. Forsyth st., 7 rooms.....25 00
277 Washington st., 12 rooms.....52 50
67 Smith st., 6 rooms.....18 00
245 Fulton st., 7 rooms.....18 00
49 E. Georgia ave., 10 rooms.....35 00
162 Loyd st., 8 rooms.....25 00
29 Garnett st., 8 rooms.....25 00
Money to loan on real estate.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Office 509 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts. Telephone 332.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
Piedmont Ave.—Choice elevated lot, east front, best part of street, at a bargain. Also handsome home on Piedmont ave., at price that will interest you.
House and lot in two blocks Governor's Mansion on Spring street for only $3,000; rented for $300 per annum.
Washington St.—Two-story 8-room house, north of Richardson st., for just $4,250.
Capitol avenue lot, 50x190, to alley, north of Georgia avenue, near Crumley, cheap for $1,500.
CENTRAL CORNER—Large two-story brick house, corner lot 67x100, rented for $900 per annum, for only $11,000.
PEACHTREE ST.—New modern two-story house, close in on Peachtree, $16,500; also vacant lots at a bargain.

15 Acres $4,500.

The above is just beyond city limits on paved street. Has plenty of fruits. Land in high state of cultivation. Your chance to get a bargain on the turn of the market.

See T. H. Sappington, 8 East Wall.

$2,400 will buy a bargain in 7-r. h., south side, and we can make terms to suit you.

C. H. Girardeau & Co. 8 East Wall.

G. W. ADAIR
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House

If you have a vacant house on a good street, list it with me and I will get you a tenant.

The following property belongs to a man who needs money and it must be sold at once. If you want a bargain in a pretty vacant lot, come in and let me show these to you: Three beautiful 50-foot lots on Pearl street, one lot on Georgia avenue, 50 feet front, near Southern shops; if improved will always rent well; one lot, 78x184, on Bowden street in one hundred yards of Peachtree street.

This property is all on good streets and only needs improving to make it pay a handsome interest on investment.

It needs a buyer and you might as well get the benefit of it as the next man. This is the pick-up you have been waiting for.

G. W. ADAIR.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER
IS FROM THE
Standard Printing Ink Co
No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI O.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

ECZEMA

Itching humors, torturing, disfiguring eczema, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp diseases

DUE TO BAD BLOOD.

CURED BY

Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.)

The Great Blood Remedy.

The causes of Eczema are variable. In some cases a salt, acrid water forming in the blood, without any known cause, and then asserting itself through the pores of the skin in small vesicles or thin scales, and is torn off by scratching.

Many severe cases of Eczema are caused by plunging in cold water when bathing.

The **Salt Rheum often strikes inward,** and in such cases the sufferer is an object of much pity. The disease fastens on the nerves, and prevents the free flow of the animal spirits. In this case the patient is sick at the stomach, and sick at heart, discouraged and cast down; the mind often becomes sour and morose; everything goes wrong; you had rather trust your enemy than friend. In this case it will take about 7 or 8 bottles of Botanic Blood Balm [B. B. B.] to get the humor out of the blood and a cure thus effected.

In any case the real cause of Eczema is the acrid condition of the blood, and to cure this annoying disease requires only patience and plenty of Botanic Blood Balm [B. B. B.]. Dr. Gilliam made his first cure with this medicine years ago, and the medicine has been a godsend to over 500 sufferers since. Recollect that your system is saturated with this Eczema, or Salt Rheum, humor, and this poison must be forced out, and B. B. B. will do it as sure as the sun is to rise.

Pregnant women can use B. B. B. with the utmost safety. It will prevent the child from having cancer or the mother a nursing sore mouth.

The following testimonials prove what we say to be true:

Julia E. Johnson, Stafford's P. O., S. C., writes: **"I had suffered thirteen years with eczema,** and was at times confined to my bed. The itching was terrible. My son-in-law got me one-half dozen bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, which entirely cured me, and I ask you to publish this for the benefit of others suffering in like manner."

From James Pinkerton, Putnam Co., Georgia:

Cured of Itching Eczema.

"I have been suffering for nearly thirty years with an itching and burning all over my face and body. I took eighteen bottles of one blood medicine, and it did me no good. I commenced last January to use Botanic Blood Balm [B. B. B.], and after using five bottles I felt better and stouter than I have for thirty years. My health is better and I weigh more than I ever did. The itching has nearly ceased, and I am confident that a few more bottles of B. B. B. will cure me entirely. I am sixty-two years old and can now do a good day's work in my field. I consider it the best medicine I have ever seen, for it certainly did me more good than all the medicine I had ever taken. I had in all nearly a hundred risings on my face, neck and body." JAMES PINKERTON, Putnam Co.

We have many more testimonials, which we will gladly show. They are printed in a little book, which will be sent free of charge to any one who addresses us.

Botanic Blood Balm [B. B. B.] is a purely vegetable preparation, originally compounded by Dr. Gilliam, and used in his private practice. It has cured many people of all blood humors, from the common pimply to the worst case of Blood Poison.

It is put up in large bottles and sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles sent, charges prepaid, on receipt of $5.00. Address,

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

LADIES Relief at Last
DR. MARTEL'S
French Female Pills

Safe, Always reliable. Ask your druggist for them. *Insist on having the Genuine.* Put up only in metal boxes with the *French Flag* on top in Blue, White and Red, or send to FRENCH DRUG CO., No. 59 & 61 Pearl St., New York, U. S. A., for Dr. Martel's Book, "RELIEF FOR WOMEN," containing full particulars and testimonials, sealed letter by return mail free. Mention this paper.

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

KREIS STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS.
SILK AND WOOLENG OODS Cleaned and Dyed in superior manner. No. 13 Trinity avenue.

MACHINISTS.
H. P. ASHLEY, Engineer and Machinist, 27 South Forsyth Street. Grinds Oil Mill Rollers.

SIGN PAINTING.
SIGN PAINTING. Grant-Wells Co. Up-to-date. 7½ South Broad. Phone 89.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
CANCERS, DROPSY, FITS, Blood Poison, Private Diseases, Female complaints, etc., cured by expert specialist. Optum and Morphine habits cured at home in two weeks. Dr. O. H. Snider, Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. RILEY & CO.,
No. 26 South Broad Street.
FINANCIAL BROKERS.

We loan cheap money on choice improved Atlanta Real Estate, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Bank Stocks, Municipal Bonds; buy Commercial Paper from wholesale dealers.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

United States Branch Phoenix Assurance Company, of London.

organized under the laws of the state of G reat Britain, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.
Principal office 37 and 39 Liberty street, New York city.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock.....Not applicable.
2. Amount paid up in cash.....Not applicable.

II. ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by company.....Nil
2. Loans on bond and mortgages (duly recorded, and being first liens on the fee).....Nil
3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company par value.....$2,096,000 00
Market value (carried out).....2,207,971 25—$2,207,971 25
Amount loaned thereon (carried out).....Nil
5. Cash in the company's principal office.....$ 1,433 32
6. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank.....475,072 90
7. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission.....414,610 11

Total cash items (carried out).....$ 891,117 33—$ 891,117 33
10. Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks.....266 40
Reinsurance due from other companies on losses already paid.....15,673 81

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value.....$3,115,157 79

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Losses due and unpaid.....$ 26,161 00
2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.....330,774 00
3. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon.....32,306 00
4. Total amount of claims for losses.....389,240 00
5. Deduct reinsurance thereon.....156,916 00
6. Net amount of unpaid losses carried out.....$232,324 00—$ 232,324 00
10. The amount of reserve for reinsurance.....1,413,441 83
11. All other claims against the company, commission and brokerage.....$ 75,047 46
Reinsurance.....
Return premiums.....101,839 97
13. Surplus beyond all liabilities.....33,948 25—210,935 68
1,258,556 28
14. Total liabilities.....$3,115,157 79

TO BE ANSWERED BY COMPANIES DOING AN INSTALLMENT BUSINESS.

1. Amount of unearned premiums by installment notes—being the whole amount of such notes.....Nil

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

3. Received for interest.....$962,833 91

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

4. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states.....$ 911,624 57
6. American branches of foreign companies will please report amount sent to home offices during the first six months.....40,686 22
Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash.....952,310 79
Total amount of insurance outstanding.....$304,605,651 00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Personally appeared before the undersigned E. B. Clark, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the assistant manager of United States branch of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of August 1898.
E. M. CLARK.
GEORGE O. RUGER, Notary Public.

Name of agent at Atlanta,

Amos Fox & Co.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GA.

For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.

For information, address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

Stricture CURED while You Sick. $5.00 required in one year.

Carter's Grand-Solvent Bougies will disolve, digest and forever remove Urethral Strictures in 15 days. Bougies dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures Gleet and enlarged Prostates. Valuable treatise free.
T. JAMES ASS'N, Dept. 55, Bond Hill, O



Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Kodaks Rented
10c Per Day.

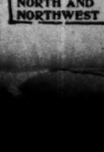
My time is exclusively devoted to developing, printing and enlarging for amateurs.

EXPERT ON FILM.
McCLEERY,
Atlanta, Ga.
414 and 415 Norcross building.

PETER LYNCH.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's *English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists. Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
R. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent.
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent.
ATLANTA, GA.

Offensive Perspiration

is caused by acrid and poisonous secretions, which are being naturally discharged from the body, but which, besides giving rise to disagreeable odors, cause many irritating skin troubles.

Comfort Powder

does not check the perspiration. This would be dangerous—but it neutralizes the scalding fluids that do harm, and leaves the skin smooth, soft, and sweet.

All Druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DAN'S COURAGE.

A Story of Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

By Mrs. Ollie W. Field.

"Milly, can't you make dat chile hush cryin'? I'ze jes' bound to finish ironing, case Miss Mary tole me ter be sho and have 'em done by 4 o'clock, and I knows by de way de sun shining in dat door it ain't fur from dat now. Take him down under de oak tree by de road to cool off." Elnora hardly looked up from her ironing board, where lay the daintiest and snowiest of white lawn wrappers, receiving the finishing touches from ther skilled iron. The log cabin was at torrid heat. In the great mud chimney glowed the wood fire, with her smoothing irons heating in front. Over head was the burning afternoon heat of that August sun. Elnora stopped her ironing just a moment and wiped the perspiration from her chocolate colored brow. "You ain't a bit like yer mammy, gal, you is too slow." Milly, the negro girl, thus spoken to, a child about ten years old, reluctantly rose and picked up the crying pickaninny. She went down the path to a large spreading oak tree, which cast its cool, refreshing shade over the dusty road. She deposited the baby on the parched grass and proceeded to gather up acorn cups and to pull the long gray moss for his amusement. Its cries were soon turned into joyful chatter, thanks to the change from the hot cabin to the shade and open air. Soon Milly's attention was attracted by the approaching rumble of what she thought was a carriage, with tall black plumes all over it. It was a hearse. With open mouth and wide-stretched eyes, she gazed curiously on. The driver came up into the shade of the mighty oak and checked the heated horses to a halt. He inquired of the child how far it was to Refuge. "Sissy, run bring me a drink of water from the house yonder. I am nearly perished." Milly's astonishment lent wings to her usually dilatory feet. She ran back to the house for the water and while there saw that her mother had finished ironing and was gone with the clothes. The teamster drank long and often from Milly's gourd until his thirst was fully appeased. Again taking his seat, the panting horses were given a crack of the whip and the hearse soon passed out of sight, leaving Milly standing by the roadside enveloped in a cloud of dust.

In the meantime Elnora, with her basket of clothes gracefully poised on her bandanna-capped head, delivered the result of her labor to Mrs. Fort, or "Miss Mary," as she was lovingly called. "I'll assort the clothes this evening and you can come for your basket and money in the morning, Elnora." "Yes, maam, dat's all right." After a short conversation Elnora started to go, but stopped at the door to say, "Miss Mary, ain't you got none of them good fig preserves? I'ze been feeling uncommonly poorly today and want something to put a good taste in my mouth." Mrs. Fort knew what that meant and gave to her bountifully from the delicacies of the "white folks' table." The negro woman had been born and reared in Mrs. Fort's family and had always received kind treatment. For her humble service they gave her food, clothing and money. Little cared she and Ike for what conflicts raged in the great political world. What mattered that to them—they had good "white folks." Since Mrs. Fort had been widowed she looked upon Elnora as more than a servant. She had also become her trusted nurse. Elnora had never seen anything in her "Miss Mary" but the beautiful and good.

Promptly the next morning Elnora went for her wash money. "Milly was telling about a mighty curious carriage stopping down dar by de big oak tree for de hosses to res' yisterday. De cullud man ax her for a drink of water." "Why that must have been the hearse taking old Mrs. Tapley to be buried." Just then a tall manly boy came running in and heartily gave Mrs. Fort a loving kiss on that marble brow. It was Dan ,her fifteen-year-old son. "Mamma, Colonel Meade says old Mrs. Tapley died with yellow fever. He just received a telegram from Ocean Springs, where she died. It has recently been pronounced epidemic there." "Why, Elnora, if tht is so, Milly and your baby will take it," said Mrs. Fort, who unselfishly always thought rfist of others.

Those who have never experienced yellow fever epidemic can hardly realize the wild panic. All who can, flee as from certain death. Sorrow and fear overwhelm the land. But yellow fever moves majestically on, conquering and slaying thousands. Shotgun quarantines were instituted on the public roads, all the men had to serve in turn at the picket. It so happened that young Dan Fort and Colonel Meade stood guard together one day. Colonel Meade was the wealthiest man of the village. If his influence had been used in the right direction he could have accomplished much good. But he had always been a whisky man. In the election the year before it was mainly through Colonel Meade's efforts that the prohibition ticket had been defeated, and the sale of intoxicating beverages allowed. Many a boy could go back to the sparkling decanter on Colonel Meade's sideboard, where he had taken that fatal "first drink." Dan Fort had been taught the evil effects of stimulants, and knew if a boy never took this first drink, he would never become a drunkard. "Dan, if you will drink plenty of whisky, you won't have yellow fever," said Colonel Meade passing his flask over to Dan. Dan refused. "Why, you're a fool, boy, right here in the face of yellow jack, to refuse to drink, whe nsome of your best medical authority say it is a safeguard against yellow fever!" Still Dan rejected the whisky. Colonel Meade was chagrined after many fruitless attempts.

In the course of a few days the little negroes took yellow fever. Mrs. Fort was in the cabin with food and medicine daily, until herself stricken. She had been in poor health for years. Her case had puzzled many doctors, until she had quit all of them. At times she would faint away and the pale, cold form would seem almost lifeless. Hours would pass before Elnora could restore her. The faithful negress had served her thus as companion, nurse and doctor. On the fifth day after her attack the yellow fever expert pronounced Mrs. Fort dead. Orders were given for her to be buried at once. Such was the alarm and confusion that none were present but the immediate family. Disease germs liberate rapidly from a corpse, increasing the danger, so that the dead are required to be buried immediately. Elnora was offended that her beloved "Miss Mary" should be buried without religious ceremony. Mrs. Fort lay there still and cold. For the first time in her life Elnora felt the weight of responsibility. If she could just ask Miss Mary what to do—but the overwhelming grief that she would have that dear counselor no more, completely engulfed the negro. Then a sudden thought leaped through her brain. Suppose Mrs. Fort was not dead! Hadn't she often fainted and been cold and unconscious for hours! Oh, heavens! If they were to bury her alive! The brain was maddened between sorrow and this apprehension. Dan came to her relief. "Elnora, we cannot bury mother today. Ike is digging the grave. The coffin has been sent. But Elnora, my mother shall not be buried until you are satisfied that she is dead," declared Dan. This grief was momentarily cast aside at the possibility of his mother being buried while in what might be a death-like swoon. But no one would believe it and the orders were positive. So they, Elnora and Ike, the servants and Dan, the son, agreed they would have a sham burial. Ike and Dan buried the coffin. But Elnora took the body into one of the back rooms. She opened up the room where Mrs. Fort had been ill, to make it appear that she was there no more. They intended, if she were really dead, to bury at night and no one need ever be any the wiser. Dan did not know much more. He was the next victim of yellow fever. Elnora had double work, as she dared not call in the yellow fever doctor now. But with her old fashioned warm blankets and orange tea she brought Dan through. Imagine his joy when he regained consciousness and Elnora whispered, "Don't let Miss Mary know. She is much better, but very weak." Mrs. Fort never knew for months afterwards what a narrow escape she had from being buried alive. Colonel Meade was also stricken by "yellow jack." His body had been so long bound by drink that all earthly help could not avail. He died at 2 o'clock one night. An hour later they were hastily leaving to consign his body to its last resting place. But in such alarm and confusion no one could be found to dig the grave. Finally a man agreed to do so if they would keep the body a mile distant. The ground was so hard that at night fall the grave was not ready. Colonel Meade's remains were kept waiting out in the open field under that boiling sun. When the grave digger had finished, night had wrapped her dark veil over the mourning earth. Colonel Meade was buried in the dark. His theory did not prove true. Experience shows that those who habitually drink are easiest to contract and to die from the disease. Many others died. Sadness and mourning and work of desolation stalked abroad through the pestilence. When the frosts came in the fall, Dan Fort left for college. When he told Elnora goodby he placed a paper in her hand. It was a deed to the cabin and land where she lived—a gift from his mother, presented in "consideration of faithfulness and love."

The Sparrows of New York.

Virginia Estmore, in The New York Post.

Among the philosophers pure and simple that modern-day exigencies have developed and brought to the front, the New York sparrow must be conceded to take first rank. He is a born optimist, and bound to make the best of things, no matter at what odds. He would like a tree for his home and grassy lawns to disport on and forage over, but, lacking these, he establishes his family in such fashion as he may in the cold, unyielding stone exteriors of the city dwellings, and flits over the asphalt and flagstones of the pavement, or the tin flats of the house roofs, in search of food and needed exercise.

Whoever has seen him tugging at a length of string far too heavy and awkward for him, and eventually making off with it to his home up under the stone eaves, will appreciate his pluck and dogged persistency. He is something of a diplomat as well, sailing in and settling neighborly wrangles in his colony with right good will. Indeed, any one who has watched a colony of the tribe in any one of the uptown side streets will conclude that the sparrow has decided views in regard to co-operative agencies, and believes in the theory that union is strength, organization half the battle, and in many other well-tried industrial maxims.

Occupants of two-story front rooms on the sunny side of closely built streets are often awakened on cold, late-dawning winter mornings by the twitter of birds, a soft cheeping, chirping and fluttering, suggestive of spring. All along under the eaves of the houses up and down the street wisps of straw and ravelings, hanging from the hollow, ornamental uprights that support the roof, tell where the sparrows have taken up their winter quarters, using the telegraph wires that stretch along on a level with their homes as a promenade ground and boulevard for the colony. The wire sways sometimes when the little forms poise upon it, and so, perhaps, reminds them of the leafy boughs of summer.

The telegraph wire, stretching straight and taut, is too risky and elevated a promenade ground for any but sober-headed old folks to use. Are there any young Browncoats in the colony, we wonder? But those high-up nests are well secured from prying eyes, and whether there is a young brood in any of them is not disclosed. Certain it is that some of the sparrow voices sound young and uncertain and others sound like a mother calling for her brood.

The hardy little sparrows have only a touch of tawny orange in their wing feathers, and that is so blended with the brown of their coats as to match admirably the somber coloring of the houses and pavements. They are not beautiful, and they cannot sing, but they chirp and plume their feathers, and make much ado to show their gladness at the dawn. On cold, snowy days their comfort is far from assured, but their persistent cheerfulness under adversity declares a sturdy facility for making the best of things.

Children and Sand Hills.

First in a child's outfit should be a sand heap, if the young ones are quite young. Almost the first thing that human beings want to do after they learn to eat is to dig. A cartload of sand is one of the cheapest and most satisfying playthings in the world. It is worth a house full of dolls and painted donkeys on sticks. Watch Johnny and Nellie at their work, and you will wish more heartily that you can find the same novelty and enthusiasm in your employments. That sand pile is a very cosmos. Mountains are builded with it with the use of tin shovels and beach pails; there are caves in the cool depths near the foot of those Himalayas—caves big enough for the cat to turn around in; Johnny makes the fort on his side, and Nelly lays out a garden on hers. Johnny's fort mounts murderous clothespins, and the garden has trees and flowers and fountains made of burned matches, wisps of paper and broom straws, while china dolls walk abroad there and take the air. "What trifling!" did you say? Not so. This is one of the most serious affairs in life. Don't you see that in this play the little ones are learning? Probably they acquire more exact information in an hour than they gain all day in school. They are gathering ideas—facts—about this physical world that they must use their whole lives long, for all knowledge rests upon them; ideas about substance, gravity, density, form, distance.—Charles M. Skinner, in Ladies' Home Journal.

PAID $250,000 FOR ONE WORD.

Price at Which a Great Corporation Valued a Lawyer's Opinion.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hon. William M. Evarts once received the enormous fee of $250,000 for a legal opinion he expressed in just one word of three letters.

A great corporation desired a legal opinion on a matter involving millions of dollars, for upon it practically depended that corporation's very existence. It decided to refer the question, which was wholly one of the correct interpretation of law, to William M. Evarts, and to be guided wholly by his opinion. Its lawyer stated the case to the senator, and asked him the important question. Evart's reputation and success are wholly due, not as a cross-examiner or conductor of cases, but simply to his remarkable knowledge of law and his power, which seems almost like intuition, of determining just how the supreme court will decide any question of law.

When the attorney for the great corporation put his question, so vitally important to that corporation's existence, Evarts sat buried in thought for a moment, and then answered in one word, "Yes." His bill for that one word was $250,000, and the corporation paid it without a murmur. Evarts's answer proved to be correct.

JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE

Sshools and Correspondents

The schools will open one week from tomorrow and it is probable that a greater number of pupils will attend than ever before in the history of the system. The Junior desires to continue during the next term its correspondence feature and intends making it one of the most interesting departments.

The correspondents of last year who desire continuing their work this year are requested to communicate with the editor of The Junior during the present week. The correspondents of last year who have left the schools they represented during the last term will of course not be expected to continue their work unless authorized to do so.

Those who desire to correspond from schools this year will please communicate with the editor of The Junior during the present week, and by the time school commences the correspondence department of the paper will be in shape.

Address "Junior Editor, care Constitution."

Cleveland C. Frederick, Wellston, Ga.—Dear Junior: I live in the country one mile from Wellston and fifteen miles from Macon. I would like to correspond with any of the cousins between eleven and fifteen years of age. I inclose 5 cents to join the Grady Hospital Club.

Lula West, Dunn, N. C.—Dear Junior: There are many boys and girls who write for The Constitution, and I thought I would write. My papa takes The Constitution, and I think it is a great paper. Papa is a farmer. I go to school. I send 5 cents to the Grady Hospital. Correspondence wanted.

Ira Gillikin, Nacogdoches, Tex.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl eight years old. I live on a farm with my grandpapa and grandmamma. Grandpapa was taking The Constitution before I could remember. I like to read the cousins' letters. My papa lives in town. I send 10 cents to the Grady hospital.

Florence Huey, Woodward, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am a farmer's daughter of thirteen summers. I live twelve miles from Birmingham. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins who live in Texas and near the Mississippi river and I wish some of you would send me a nice piece of poetry, as I am making a scrapbook. I send 2 cents to the Grady hospital.

Augusta Spitchley, Hazlehurst, Miss.—Dear Junior: Cousins, how are you spending the summer days Pleasantly, I hope. Why is it the older girls and boys do not write oftener? I am a lover of music and flowers; I have a beautiful flower garden. My older brothers are at home on Sunday; they are working on railroads. How glad I am when they come home. I would like to know Grummel's name.

Charles H. Rowan, Jr., Point Pleasant, La.—Dear Junior: Inclosed you will find 10c for the Grady Hospital. I live in the country, on the Mississippi river, twenty-eight and one-half miles south of the city of Vicksburg; that city I visit quite often. I am an agent, also a subscriber to The Constitution and I enjoy reading the Junior's letters very much. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins.

R. I. Bradford, Vancleave, Miss.—Dear Junior: I will not take a subject for I could not do it justice. I notice there has been quite an improvement in Junior writers of late. But there never was anything so well done that it couldn't be bettered. So, cousins, all come to the front and try to do your level best. I do not see that there is any harm in unknown correspondents. Inclosed find 10 cents for the Grady Hospital. Would like a few correspondents.

David L. Knox, Dexter, Tenn.—Dear Junior: There is one subject that I have not seen in The Junior, which would be a good one for us to study about, I think, i. e., "History." I know this is regarded by many as a dry and useless study, but if we study it correctly we will get some knowledge of the present condition of the country as well as that of the past. Another benefit which we get is the history of many words in our language, especially those in geography. This may be illustrated by the two words: latitude and longitude, which we get from the Romans. Living on the Mediterranean they used that as a center and spoke of the country to the north and south as so far from the side of the sea; their word for side was "latus," so we have latitude. In speaking of distance to the east or west they counted from the length of the sea, their word being "longus," so we have our word longitude. Would be glad to hear from any of the cousins of either sex, between the ages of fifteen and twenty years.

Lonnie Raines, Humboldt, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I live in the part of the state about eighty-five miles from the Mississippi river. What a pleasure it is for a person when they are lonely to pick up The Constitution and read the nice letters on The Junior page. Of course some are better letters than others, but we need not stop writing because some one beats us a little. Correspondents solicited; age from fifteen to eighteen; either sex.

E. R. McConnell, Childress, Tex.—Dear Junior: I live in the little town of Childress, in the grand old state of Texas. I live between the Red river and Juan river. These rivers are not like most rivers. There is about fifteen feet of sand in the bottom. When it rains they rise to a depth of about five feet. I am thinking of going hunting Christmas and will go to the Pala river canyon. This canyon is about 150 miles from Childress. It is about 2,000 feet deep here, and wild animals of all descriptions roam through it. I would like for some of the cousins to write to me.

Loveridge and Mamie Coachman, Clearwater, Fla.—Dear Junior: The orange trees are white with blooms. The soldiers are leaving Tampa, going to various places. We live in thirty miles of Tampa. We went in bathing yesterday. What a fine time we did have. They are looking for the bicycle boys back this winter at Belleair. We enjoyed their racing so much the past winter. Clearwater is a winter resort for the northern folks. Bill Arp comes very often. We enjoy his lectures. His daughter, Mrs. Brumby, has a beautiful home here on the bay.

Daisy B. Norris, Columbus, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little country girl ten years old; live four miles from the city of Columbus. I like to live in the country. We have a nice time playing in the woods, gathering flowers on the creeks, roaming over the fields and riding horseback. Father keeps a dairy farm and brother helps milk the cows, while sister and I help mother cook and do the housework. I have no pets. I would like to correspond with some of the little folks of my age. Inclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Janie Hudson, Talmage, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am devoted to The Constitution and peruse with pleasure the bright and interesting letters of the juniors. I enjoyed reading about the "Merry Smack." It was a graceful compliment Miss Arnold paid our hero Hobson. Don't you think his brave men richly deserve a kiss, too?

Books are my pets. I never tire of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray and Goldsmith. As Mr. Arp says: "Books are truly an index to the character?"

Correspondence solicited. Age fifteen. I send a small contribution to the Grady hospital.

Fannie Bell Shelton, Preston, Va.—Dear Junior: I live in the country several miles from town. I enjoy country life so much. We have parties, picnics and lots of other things that we enjoy. We have nice flowers and fruit. Why don't more of the Atlanta cousins write? I hope some day that I may visit Atlanta and the Grady hospital. I know the bicycle party Aunt Susie saw was pretty. I'm going to get me a wheel soon. I would like correspondence, especially from Atlanta and Florida.

Lillian Harris and Helen McDonald, Horse Pasture, Va.—Dear Junior: We live in the country, and enjoy it so much. We don't think we would like to exchange have everything nice in the country to enjoy. We have horses, and often go riding, and we have jolly times. There is a beautiful waterfall just below our home where the water falls over a large rock several feet, and the surrounding country makes beautiful scenery, especially in the winter, when it's covered with ice. It is now surrounded with beautiful oak and maple trees and all kinds of wild flowers; and we have jolly times there. We solicit correspondence from all the states.

Lois Laughter, Edna, Tex.—Dear Junior: My home is in Jackson county, on the Lavaca river. The name of my father's farm is "Vale Reca," but we have no post-office any nearer than seven miles. My father and brother have a large cotton gin in Edna. Edna is our nearest post-office. The Mexican weevils are very bad here now. I am thirteen years old. Will some of the cousins please send me the "March of the Recruits?" I like reading very much, and I do not think there is anything wrong in reading good novels. I like Cooper's "Leather Stocking Tales." I have just finished "Pathfinder," and liked it very much. I would like some correspondents from different states.

Hortense Mullins, Ozark, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am a country girl and like country life very well. Don't know how I would like city life, as I never have lived in the city, but I think city boys and girls have a great deal better time than we country people. Last Sunday three of my cousins and myself took a ride down the creek in a batteau to a mill, and when we got there we found a large swing, and what a nice time we had swinging. Uncle Billie, come again and tell us more about the Chinese children. I saw where Mr. Lewis C. Angel wanted the song, "The Ship that Never Returned." If he will send me the "Yellow Rose of Tears" I will send it to him. Correspondence solicited of either sex.

Claude Thames, Fort Valley, Ga.—Dear Junior: I live five miles from Fort Valley, in the great peach section of Georgia. How many of the cousins ever visited a large peach farm. I live near two of as large peach farms as there are in the United States.

The A. G. farm employs about one hundred white people—men, women and children—to work in the packing house, besides about two hundred negroes to gather the peaches for about four weeks. It is a sight worth seeing to visit a peach farm when the peaches are ripe. They are all ripe and gone now from this section and there is not likely to be much of a crop in three more years.

I would like to get the song, "Boys, Keep Away from the Gals." Will exchange "Sweet Bunch of Daisies," "Fatal Wedding," "Blue-eyed Boy."

Correspondents solicited, either sex.

Lula King, Fort Deposit, Ala.—Dear Junior: We have been taking The Constitution a long time and think we could not do without it. While others are writing on subjects, I will take for mine "Books and Character." It is needless to say that every one is ambitious to be well read. This we cannot hope to be, however, until we acquire discrimination enough to know what to read and what to avoid reading. We have only to study the lives of all who have obtained celebrity in the literary world to realize the great influence reading has on the formation of character. No one can read a book without unconsciously absorbing something from it that either strengthens or weakens some thought or conviction already in their mind. How important is it, then, that what we read should strengthen the good in us and weaken the bad, instead of vice versa. Above all things, we should avoid reading those things that give us false ideas of life. The reading of too much fiction does more to give us false ideas of life than any other reading. Its object being to temporarily distract the mind from the realties of life. It is easy to acquire the habit of reading books that hide what is sad and bitter and show us only what is sweet and joyous in life; but we should reflect that while the intoxication of so doing is most pleasant at the time, its after effect is mental enervation. Not that we should never read fiction, for I believe light literature is really beneficial when the mind needs to be relaxed from that high tension necessary to the accomplishment of any worthy aim. Let us all try and realize the great and lasting effect our reading will have on our characters and lives and read only those books whose influence will be for our good. Correspondents solicited.

G. C. Bowden, Clarkson, Ala.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Nature." How wonderful is nature. I can sit for hours and never tire looking at the beautiful trees and flowers that nature with her skilled hand has produced. Why do we not enjoy country life more than we do? Where we are free from the rumble of busy towns and cities; where we have the luxuries nature has provided for us. We may go into the forest and see tall trees of every kind. We may go along the bank of a small stream where fish abound and see the sweet smelling honeysuckle. Would like to exchange one set of Howe's improved guitar charts for either "Peck's Bad Boy" or "Sut Lovingood."

Ora Cleveland, Union, Miss.—Dear Junior: I have read with much interest the letters of this department for quite a while and they are improving every week. Then let us all try to improve, for improvement is the important result of striving. We do not lose the improvement when we fail while striving for an object. Our hopes are crushed, but we gain as much mentally, morally and physically as if we had won the prize. The loss becomes to us a gain. The education, moral and intellectual, of every individual must be principally his own work. Men of the same opportunities present to the world different results. Then let us present the very best results that is possible. Striving will improve our tact and talent, which are among the most important faculties bestowed upon man. We gain experience by striving, which is not only a great benefit to us, but to others who may undertake the same thing.

Charles E. Jackson, Dry Pond, Ga.—Dear Junior: There is nothing more interesting and instructive than to exchange our thoughts on different subjects, but why not discuss some important subject and not say so much about which have the harder time, boys or girls? Life is too short to waste our time in any such way. We should improve our time so that we may make the world better by having lived in it. Don't say you can't accomplish anything in life because your opportunities are not as good as somebody else's. If you will read the biographies of men, you will find that the greatest men the world ever produced began at the bottom. Don't sit down and wait for something to turn up, for by and by something will turn up—gray hairs and old age will turn up! Make a resolution to be somebody in this life, and then have energy and determination to do it. Correspondence solicited.

Lora Whatley, Yates, Ala.—Dear Junior: We take The Constitution and I enjoy reading all the cousins' letters; and Aunt Susie's, too. I think Mr. Lee's stories are just grand for little children. For my subject I will take, "Reading as a Means of Improvement." I think it grand to read good books. I also think reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body: As by one health is preserved, so by the other thought is confirmed. To get the highest intellectual good from reading, we must weigh and consider all of our reading. The foundation of knowledge must be laid by reading good literature, and studying good books. Would you know what to read? Study your own defect, adapt your efforts at acquirements not only to what best suits your taste, but to what you most need in order to be useful. It is wholesome and bracing for the mind to have its faculties kept on the stretch. Reading an essay or chapter of some good author is like climbing up a hill, and may do the sort of good if well read.

Jesse E. Mayo, Llano, Tex.—Dear Junior: We take The Constitution, and think it is the best paper published. I live in the country on a farm. I would like to hear from some of the cousins that are good housekeepers. I have many songs and books to exchange with the cousins.

I have so many that I could not name places with our city cousins, but we like to visit our city friends sometimes. We them all. If Miss Nola Smith will write me I will send her the words to her war song. I would like very much to get the songs "The Drummer Boy" and "All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight," "Fatal Wedding," "Bunch of Daisies" and "Ella's Grave." I would like to correspond with any of the cousins from any state.

'Answer—The Grady hospital is a home for the sick and poor who have no one to take care of them. It is named for Henry W. Grady. It is a monument to that great man. The Constitution, Jr., has a room in the children's ward, and by their help many a little sick child is cared for. "Aunt Susie.")

Nellie A. Sowell, Wallace, Ala.—Dear Junior: I will tell the cousins of a trip I took. It was on a camp fish at a creek five miles from my home. We started about 3 o'clock one Friday afternoon. There were some on horseback and some in wagons, and we certainly had a nice time going. When we arrived we found my uncle's family, who were to meet us, already there. We had supper about dark. My brother and cousin had some hooks set for catfish, and after supper they wanted to go to them. When they returned and told the "thrilling story" of how they pulled an eel out of the water and it fell back, my cousin, a girl of about my age, and I wanted to go, too, but mamma and aunt said "no." Now it's pretty hard when you want to have some fun real bad and mamma says "no," isn't it, cousins? So we had to slip off, but as we didn't get a scolding when we got back, it was all right. I can't tell you all we did, for it would take a book. We came home the next evening.

I have long wanted the words and music of "Mabel Clare." If any of you have them I will exchange the words of "Ben Bolt," "Nellie Gray," "We Parted by the River Side" (or any I have, which are too many to name in my letter), for them.

I want to get some information about the origin of 'Gypsies" also.

Bernice Mothershead, McFall, Mo.—Dear Junior: Many are the mysteries and abundant is the knowledge with which an investigating people find themselves surrounded; yet few are they who find wisdom and employ it for enlightening their fellow-beings. By constantly following the path of investigation we may at times walk in the tracks of wisdom, and may continue to follow them ever afterward without so much as catching sight of wisdom or coming nearer to her than when at first we began. True, we may become very learned, may know all that wisdom hath walked ruthlessly over, and be able to tell where we first discovered her path, and when no further trace of it can be found, yet we cannot know wisdom.

I heard once of two men who, upon discovering the tracks of wisdom, planned to capture and keep her all as their own. They started out, each following her tracks, but in opposite directions, and agreed to continue traveling thus until she was overtaken. After following them through the forest and across the plain, over seas, under earth and in the air, and all things else that now or will yet serve an intelligent purpose, they came together at a place where there were no more tracks. The journey had been a long one. The vigor of early manhood had passed into the decay of old age. The pathway over which they had traveled was stained with their life blood, but they could not return, for their strength was all gone. A great sombre shadow was settling fast around them; from afar came the merry ripple of children's laughter, and the breezes told of a mother singing a lullaby to her sleeping child. They each sat down on the sand with their own life's book before them, and began turning its pages. A page of joy, a page of tears, a page of love and a page of pain. Pages of sunshine and pages of rain, and human life is ever the same. The books fell from their hands onto the wet sand. It was better for them to have known than to read from the book that had cost them so great a price. They sat alone in the cold and watched. A star burst through the shadow and fell at their feet. With an exultant cry of joy each sprang forward and vainly clutched at the tiny speck of light. They could not hold it, but clasped each other and exclaimed: "Oh, I have found her at last. I know her not, nor will I ever know her name, she is mine forever. To know that I know her not and cannot know her is wisdom!" The star had vanished, as had also the two men. By its light they had unraveled all mysteries and assimilated all knowledge. The star was a thought.

P. W. Hardage, Free Trade, Miss.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Education." Education is one of the greatest questions of the age. It is a question that is being discussed throughout the land, and people are beginning to realize the necessity of an education. The young people realize that it is at their door, though once it was far off. In the early days of this country it was very much neglected, but today it is at our doors, and I would advise all young people to go to work to obtain an education. There is no boy in America, however humble his birth, who, in whatever capacity his lot may be cast, if he has a strong arm, a clear head, brave heart and honest purpose, may not, by the light of our public schools and the freedom of our laws, rise until he stands foremost in the honor and confidence of the country. The work of education partakes, in a peculiar way, of the spirit of the human mind in its efforts for culture. The mind must be as free from extraneous control as possible; must work under the inspiration of its own desires, and while instructors and books are necessary helps, the fullest and highest success must spring from the power of self-help. The student should first study what he needs most to know; the order of his needs should be the order of his study.

E. Hamner, Sipsey Turnpike, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am a "grown-up" cousin, but am not quite a "big man" yet. I live on a little farm in the country, and I like country life. I think one who lives in the country has a much broader range of freedom than one who lives in the city. True it is that the city cousins have better opportunities in the way of schools, churches, etc., and have more of society culture than most country people have, but when weighed for solid merit the cousins of the country will not be found entirely wanting. Contentment, too, is an item that is not to be overlooked in one's journey along down the pathway of life. What boy or girl reared among the beautiful wild flowers in the mellow hill atmosphere of the country, with the surrounding forests all a-ring with the echoing twitter of nature's own May-morning songsters, would ever think of exchanging their home for the narrow, cramped and smoky home of the city cousin? City life undoubtedly becomes dull from monotony, while country life on the farm is ever spiced with the very sweetest of nature's own varieties. Many are the veterans now bowed with age who delight to rehearse the happenings of their boyhood days round about the old country home on the farm. The picnics and fishing excursions, the joyous rompings around the old country schoolhouse after "lay-by time," the midsummer firefly's rhythmical flash, with the rock-me-to-sleep of the katydid, and even the quiet hum of the harvest evening in autumn with its bright fires and full moon are associated with memories too exquisitely sweet to ever be parted from.

I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Any of the cousins may write to me who wish to do so.

Fate of a Blue Rat

Even in the Klondike life is not altogether simple, nor always free from guile. Were proof of that truth needed it might be found in the history of our experience with the Blue Rat.

We came to know him through our need of a pony. We had two serviceable pack horses, but we needed a little pony to run along behind and carry the tent and a few little traps like that.

A citizen of Quesnelle possessed such a steed. This citizen was a German, and had a hairlip and a most seductive gentleness of voice. His name was Dippy, and I gladly make him historical. He sold to me the Blue Rat and gave me a chance to study a new type of horse.

Herr Dippy ("Dutch Dippy") was not a Washington Irving sort of Dutchman; he conformed rather to the modern New York tradesman. He was small, candid and smooth, very smooth of speech. He said: "Yes, the pony is gentle. He can be rode or packed, but you better lead him for a day or two till he gets quiet."

I did not see the pony until the morning we "hit the long trail" on the west side of the Fraser river, but my side partner had reported him to be "a nice little pony, round and fat and gentle." On that I rested.

In the morning Mr. Dippy joined us at the ferry. He held a horse by a rope and waited around to finish the trade. I presumed he intended to cross and deliver the pony which was in a corral on the west side, but he lisped out a hurried excuse, "The ferry is not coming back for today and so"—

Well, I paid him the money on the strength of my side partner's report; besides it was Hobson's choice.

Mr. Dippy took the $25 eagerly and vanished into obscurity. We passed to the wild side of the Fraser and entered upon a long and intimate study of the Blue Rat.

He shucked out of the log stable a smooth, round, lithe-bodied litti cayuse of a blue-gray color. He looked like a child's toy, but seemed sturdy and of good condition.

His fore-top was "banged" and he had the air of a mischievous resolute boy. His eyes were big and black, and he studied us with tranquil but inquiring gaze as we put the pack saddle on him. He was very small.

"He's not large, but he's a gentle little chap," said I to ease my partner of his dismay over the pony's surprising smallness.

"I believe he shrunk during the night," replied my partner. "He seemed two sizes bigger yesterday."

We packed him with a hundred pounds of our food. We put a small bag of oats on top and lashed it all on with rope, while the pony dozed peacefully. Once or twice I thought I saw his ears cross; one laid back, the other set forward—bad signs—but it was done so quickly, I could not be sure of it.

We packed the other horses while the blue pony stood resting one hind leg, his eyes dreaming.

I flung the canvas cover over the bay pack horse . . . something took place.

I heard a bang, a clatter, a rattling of hoofs. I peered around the bay and saw the blue pony performing some of the most finished, vigorous and varied bucking it has ever been given me to witness. He all but threw somersets. He stood on his ears. He humped up his back till he looked like a lean cat on a graveyard fence. He stood on his toe calks and spun like a weathervane on a livery stable, and when the pack exploded and the saddle slipped under his belly, he kicked it to pieces by using both hind hoofs as gently as a man would stroke his beard.

After calming the other horses I faced my partner solemnly.

"O, by the way, partner, where did you get that nice, quiet little blue pony of yours?"

Partner smiled sheepishly. "The little outen him, but when anything does go on I like to see it. You see, he had just drawed the last knot on the pack and as I came up he said, 'How's this for a million-dollar pony?' I saw pretty good. Who'd you get him off of?

"'A couple of tenderfeet,' he says, 'who couldn't handle him. Why, he's gentle as a dog. Then he slaps the pony on the rump. The little devil lit out both hind feet and took the old man on both knees and knocked him down over a pack saddle into the mud. Then he turned loose, that pony did, stranger. I have saw horses buck a plenty. Mexican bronks, wild cayuses in Montana and all kinds o' beasts in California, but I never seen the beats of that blue pony. He hailed from a bucker from Battle creek. The Butte man lay there a cussin' and a groanin'; his two knees in his fists, whilst a trail of flour an' beans an' sacks an' rubber boots led up the hill an' at the far end of that trail 'bout thirty yards up the durn cayuse was a-feedin' like a April lamb.'

"'What happened to him?'

"'Who?'

"'The pony?'

"'Old Butte, as soon as he could crawl a little, he says: 'Gimme my gun. I've been a-packin' of the trails of Rock mountains for forty years and I never was done up before. Gimme that gun.' He sighted her, stranger, most vicious, and pulled trigger. The pony gave one big jump and went a-rollin' an' a-crashin' into the gulch. 'You'll never kick again,' says the feller from Butte.'

Poor little Blue Rat. He had gone to the mystic meadows where no pack saddle could follow him. HAMLIN GARLAND.

HOBSON'S BOY PROTEGE.

Young Gielow Will Accompany the Hero of the Merrimac to Santiago.

From The New York Journal.

Roland S. Gielow is the boy whom Lieutenant Hobson has had detailed to go with him to Santiago as his personal assistant.

The boy is a son of Harry Gielow, the yacht designer, and comes from the same town in the south as does Hobson.

He is sixteen years old, and until he joined the Brooklyn naval reserves was a student at the New York Military academy on the Hudson. There, among his other accomplishments, he learned to sound the bugle with such proficiency that he became bugler for the Brooklyn battalion. He became popular among the men of the organization because of his bright manners and pleasing appearance.

His great ambition is to become a cadet at the Naval academy at Annapolis.

Lieutenant Hobson is particularly fond of him and made special application to the authorities at Washington recently to have him detailed as his assistant.

Lately the boy has been going about with Hobson on his business errands in this city. On Friday he was on the wrecking tug, dressed in his sailor uniform, among the others who were helping Hobson in his experiments with the air bags.

During the visit of Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, to Newark, he saved Patrick Halloran, it leaked out yesterday, from being run down by a trolley car. Halloran, who is twenty years old, is a cripple, both of his legs having been cut off, one at the knee and the other below the knee, in a railroad accident.

A wooden stump is attached to one of Halloran's legs, and he uses crutches also. He was at the Market street station of the Pennsylvania railroad when Lieutenant Hobson alighted from a train. He wanted to shake hands with the lieutenant, who had reached the street curb on his way to an Orange trolley car.

In his haste Halloran hobbled backward on his crutches instead of turning around, and was on the trolley track as a New York car, going west, came up at good speed to cross the steam railroad tracks and the trolley loop. The motorman clanged his bell and shouted, and the spectators shouted also.

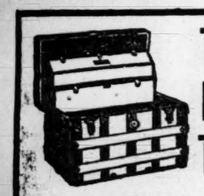
Halloran appeared to be dazed, for he did not move. But Lieutenant Hobson sprang to his side and pulled him off the tracks just as the trolley car passed, the footboard of the car grazing him and Halloran. Then the lieutenant sprang on the Orange [illegible] and rode away.

our leader
fitzhugh lee,



bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor st.



The Roller Tray

ALL STYLES

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

OUR OWN MAKE.

We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

77 Whitehall St.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO

TRUNK AND BAG CO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
GEO. P. HOWARD.

I am a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 5th.
J. W. KILPATRICK.

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I am a candidate for councilman from first ward. C. B. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward. J. J. MADDOX.

Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward.
W. H. McCLAIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Council from the Third ward.
JAMES E. WARREN.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th. JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

At the request of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to primary of October 5th. A. P. THOMPSON.

I am acandidate for councilman from the fifth ward. A. P. THOMPSON.

Sixth Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

Seventh Ward.

I shall be a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to city primary October 5th. J. W. POPE.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

I am a candidate for commissioner public works. Walter S. Larendon.

At the request of many tax payers, I announce myself a candidate for commissioner of public works. I will have associated with me Mr. Ben F. McDuffie.
CLARENCE E. MOORE,

For Comptroller.

I am a candidate for city comptroller, subject to the primary October 5th.
A. J. McBRIDE.

For City Marshal.

I am a candidate for re-election as city marshall. A. W. HILL.
A. M. SHOMO, Deputy.
8—7—3t—sun

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton. H. H. BAREFIELD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton. W. H. BETTIE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL C. ARMISTEAD.
8-24 8t wed sun

I hereby announce myself a candidate for city sexton. J. L. MOSTELLER.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
A. C. BILLUPS.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
EDGAR W. COOK.

I announce myself a candidate for city sexton. JOHN FICKEN.

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
J. B. SMITH.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.



By Mary Brent Reade

Count Leon Tolstoi's last book, "What Is Art?" has succeeded in stirring up some lively discussion not only about the "sacred precincts," but about the writer himself. The different points of view are full of interest. In an article on "Count Leo Tolstoi," published in Literature, of July 30th, we hear one of the strongest voices of opposition to the man and his theory. It is a strong, vigorous contribution, and almost boiling with conviction. Speaking of Tolstoi, the writer says: "It is not a reassuring history. Count Tolstoi, after establishing a brilliant record as a writer in fiction in early life, took up at about the age of fifty with socialism of the crudest sort; started what was practically a new religion, based upon a highly electic form of Christianity, and developed sundry views as to the relation of music—and cigarette smoking—to sexual morality which would have earned for any less distinguished and respected person the slang American epithet of a 'crank.' We are glad that Count Tolstoi is usually spared this indignity; it is an indulgence which he has merited by those great artistic performances of his which he now condemns; but it is really absurd, and indeed mischievous, to carry forbearance any further. 'Clotted nonsense,' to use Mr. Dennis's picturesque expression, does not become any less nonsensical because it has been poured out, and stirred up until it curdled, by a distinguished man."

The attitude of his disciples is beautifully expressed by his American translator, Mr. Charles Johnston. "The book has its strength and its weakness: the strength of nobility and manhood; the weakness of petulance and pain. Count Tolstoi has conquered, but he bears on his brow the scar of his sacrifice. He is like some great warrior, victorious, yet stained with the dust of conflict, his armor dented, and weak with wounds. Victory is his, but not the joy of victory."

Proceeding to the book itself, we find Count Tolstoi giving an interesting history of art, beginning with Baumgarten, down to Grant Allen, Herbert Spencer and several other writers of the day on aesthetics. The author, without the smallest hesitation, sets aside their various theories and calmly proceeds to set up his own. His contribution to the philosophy of art does not represent the widening circle, but the abandonment of all that has been heretofore accepted on this much analyzed, much contested subject.

In his chapter dealing with the symbolists and decadents he is unsparing in his characterization of the whole lot of them—Beaudelaire, Verlaine, Mallarme and Maeterlinck, and a number of others. They are devoid of innocence, sincerity or simplicity, "but are filled to overflowing with artificiality, striving after originality and self-conceit." Count Tolstoi, that ex and self-conceit." Art has come to a dead wall, because it is not led by the religious consciousness. It has become more and more corrupt because beauty was its ideal.

The art of the future will rest on a new and entirely different basis. It will have no counterpart in the "present art of the upper circles."

"The art of the future will be appreciated by all the people, and will not be confined to a few exalted spirits. Art will only be art which realizes the highest religious consciousness of the people of our time. Only those productions which shall convey the feelings which draw people to brotherly unity will be counted art, or which convey such feelings, common to all men, as shall have the power to unite all people. Only this art will stand out, be admitted, be appreciated."

As one carefully reads chapter after chapter of his message and finds that in them all the great ones of the earth are rejected—along with the hysterical brood of present day artists—that Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" is assured, and that "Hamlet" is "bad art," the reader wonders how the author can arrange anything like a beginning for his new school. With him the spirit of art is everything—technique, skill in reproducing the spirit nothing. But how can his peasant convey his best feelings without a proper medium? The author elaborates upon what the art of the future will be, but he nowhere explains how his theory can be worked out. In contrast with Tolstoi's denial of beauty in art, I recall the words of a lover of the beautiful, which seem to me to say more for it in than the Russian's whole book against it:

"When nature has finished her work on any particular form she has stamped it with some kind of beauty. * * * For nothing is really finished until it is beautiful, and beauty is the final form toward which nature constantly strives. * * * Beauty is neither incidental nor decorative in nature; it is structural and organic. It is not a charm which a man's work may possess or reject; it is essential to the wholeness and completeness of the work."

"WHAT IS ART?" By Count Leon N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Charles Johnston. Henry Altemus, publisher, Philadelphia.

* * *

In a little volume of exquisite verse, "By the Aurelian Wall," Mr. Bliss Carmen has proven himself possessed of the quality of a true artist, judged even by the standard of so captious a critic as Tolstoi. Says the latter: "Art is a human activity consisting in this, that one person consciously by certain external signs, conveys to others feelings he has experienced, and other people are affected by these feelings and live them over in themselves." This requirement our poet sems to more than fill, for he has, by means of verse, given us in a manner graced by sincerity and simplicity, his appreciations of great souls, with the rhythmic movement of nature, keeping true to their struggles and aspirations. From the opening elegy, in memory of Keats, to the closing one, "The Grave-Tree," the deepest interest and fullest sympathy is excited, and we do truly live over with the poet and in ourselves this emotional experiences.

What lover of Stevenson but will enter into every line of the poet's threnody for him?

"That intimate and magic name:
'Dead in Samoa' * * * Cry your cries,
O city of the golden dome.
Under the gray Atlantic skies."

We feel the dull cold and the ailing sun taking "the heart out of the day" as a premonition of the sorrowful news.

What telling lines describing the life of a great city, unheeding, uncaring for the lapse of the single life:

"The wintry city's granite heart
Beats on in iron mockery.
And like the roaming mountain rains,
I hear the thresh of feet go by.
"It is the lonely human surf
Surging through alleys chill with grime;
The muttering, churning ceaseless floe
Adrift out of the north of time."

But the scene of the city vanishes, musing stops as one sees the red and blue poster—

"Bidding the heart stand still to take
Its desolating stab of news."

Never has a more feeling, beautiful tribute to Stevenson been put into words. Goethe says the poet cannot write when his eyes are full of tears, but somehow Bliss Carmen seems to write not only with the eyes but the heart full of tears; yet one would not miss the pleasure of this wonderful art of his which embodies sadness, yet is not sad. For he sings of Stevenson:

"He was not born for age, Ah, no,
For everlasting youth is his!
Part of the lyric of the earth
With spring and leaf and blade he is."

* * *

In the "Seven Wind Songs" and "Andrew Straton" we are won for a time out of all thought of ourselves by the enchantment of their melody. Wind, and sea, and stars, make weird accompaniment for the "meanings of life" and the "purpose of love." Nature has surrendered her most cherished secrets to the poet. The tinkle of brooks, the different notes of the trees sighing and tossing and lashing in the wind; the magic music of the sea, sometimes a siren song luring to destruction, sometimes grand, heroic music have voices for him. All her melodic qualities she has made known to him, who echoes them with a fresh vibrating charm.

"In the Heart of the Hills" is another exquisite lament for a friend "who has slipped his cable, cleared the reef." The sorrow of the poet's soul is lightened and cheered by the great mother, who seems to draw in her vast and melodious flow all lesser things.

"The strong red journeying sun,
The pale and wandering rain
Will roam on the hills forever
And find him never again.

"Then twilight falls with the touch
Of a hand that soothes and stills,
And a swamp robin sings into light
The lone white star of the hills.

"Alone in the dusk he sings,
And a burden of sorrow and wrong
Is lifted up from the earth
And carried away in his song.

The poem "To Raphael" strikes an altogether different note. It is full of the delicious piquancy and daring that we find in some of Browning's poems:

"Master of adored Madonnas,
What is this men say of thee?
Thou wast something less than honors
Most exact epitome?

"Yes, they say you loved too many,
Loved too often, loved too well.
Just as if there could be any
Over-loving Raphael!

"You and Solomon and Cæsar
Were three fellows of a kind.
Not a woman but to please her
You would leave your soul behind."

Then the poet assumes that Catullus must be in a terrible plight,

"If those silver songs that lull us
Were result of mortal sin."

After sympathizing with Raphael's aspirations and temptations that undid him in a midaeval way he joins hands with him:

"Ah! my Raphael, here's to you!
It is much the same today."

* * *

"Be content; you have your glory
Life was full and sleep is well.
What the end is of the story.
There's no paragraph to tell."

* * *

Lingering over these poems seems to produce the vagrancy of the bee and we are tempted to sip the charm from every one of them. But time flies as well as the bee and the work-a-day world calls.

"BY THE AURELIAN WALL," by Bliss, Carmen, Lamson, Wolffe & Co., publishers, Boston. Price $1 net.

* * *

One cannot failed to be interested in Gandissant—surnamed the illustrious. Never has a commercial traveler and his confreres been so convincingly porrayed as by Balzac. So alive and enthusiastic is Gaudissart that he smiles and jokes from the very pages. It is scarcely necessary for Balzac to tell us of his "endless puns," his "big laugh," his "figure of a monk," and "a general Rabelaisian atmosphere." We are acquainted with the gentleman in a superficial sense, but it takes a master hand to have us recognize the complete man, mentally, morally and physically. This sort of knowledge we acquire before we have traveled far with him, and when the crowning act in his dramatic career comes in the shape of a duel, we are not surprised at the part which this prince of travelers sustains.

"Are you sure that the pistols will scatter sufficiently? I should be vexed to kill that man after all," said Gaudissart.

"You can sleep in peace."

The next morning the two adversaries, a little pallid, met before the bridge of La Cise. The brave Vernier all but killed a cow that was passing at ten paces from him on the edge of the road.

"Ah! you fired into the air," cried Gandissart.

"At these words the two enemies embraced each other."

"The Muse of the Department" is one of Balzac's surest and least exaggerated stories of provincial life. The meeting of Lonsteau, a journalist of Paris, cynical an blase with sixteen years of struggle with pleasure and poverty, and Madame de la Baudraye, a dweller in Sans Ctsse, one of the provinces, is one of Balzac's most intuitive touches. No wonder that the women of his day felt that he was a revealer of the feminine heart and life! In the conversation of Madame de la Baudraye is manifested all the impatience, the bitterness, the revolt of a woman who chafes against the limitations of her life.

"How is it," asked Lansteau, the mystifier, "that a woman as beautiful as you, and who appears to be so superior, can remain in the provinces? What do you do to resist this life?"

"Oh, that is it," said the chatelaine. "You do not resist. A profound despair or a stupid resignation, one or the other, there is no chance; that is the ground upon which our experience is based and in which are absorbed a thousand stagnant thoughts which, without fertilizing the earth, nourish in it the sickly flowers of barren souls." She then proceeds in a satirical fashion to describe to him the different avenues of life that are open to the women of the provinces. Each woman selects the path that, according to her character, affords her the most pleasure. Domestic economy, the preserving of fruits and vegetables, embroidery, maternal cares, little intrigues. Some spend most of the time strumming away on a piano that "sounds like a cauldron at the end of the seventh year." Madame's disgust rises as her words flow. "The conversation is bounded on the south of the intelligence by observations upon the intrigues hidden at the bottom of the stagnant waters of provincial life, on the north by the marriages talked of, on the west by jealousies, on the east by little sharp words."

This declaration of revolt sounds as if it might have issued from the lips of a woman of the latter half of the nineteenth century instead of the first half. The freshness, the charm, the enthusiasm of Balzac is almost magical. Instead of readers dropping away from him, they gather to him year after year. Each succeeding generation finds in him not only a splendid exponent of his own times, but of the human heart in all its phases. The fantastic element which was so apparent in his own day seems to disappear at this distance and adds perhaps, except to stern realists, an added charm to his writings.

His works mean to the nineteenth what Dante's did to the thirteenth century. The passions that stir most of his characters have the features of the present century, the desire for wealth, luxury, social distinction, etc. He was truly, as he loved to style himself, "the secretary of society," and "drew up the inventory of vices and virtues."

The superb edition brought out by George Barrie & Son affords a splendid background, for the work of this great novelist, who so loved the luxurious and artistic.

"LA COMEDIE HUMAINE: SCENES OF PROVINCIAL LIFE." Volumt VI; "The Illustrious Gandissant."

"THE MUSE OF THE DEPARTMENT." By Honore de Balzac. Printed only for subscribers by George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia.

* * * *

Mr. Arthur Hoeber, art editor and critic, has just finished a series of four articles on "A Century of American Book Illustration," which will appear in The Bookman during the forthcoming season. The articles will be fully illustrated, and the first paper will probably appear in the October number.

* * *

An announcement of unusual importance is made by the publisher of The Bookman which will interest such theater-goers as are desirous of an intelligent and independent criticism of the contemporary drama.

Mr. Norman Hapgood, whose dramatic criticisms, first in The New York Evening Post and during last season in the columns of The Commercial Advertiser, attracted a great deal of attention, has been engaged to conduct a new department in The Bookman on the "The Drama of the Month." Mr. Hapgood is one of the most brilliant critics of the stage in America, and he has frequently been urged to publish a volume of his dramatic essays.

* * *

Mr. Charles Hannan's new historical romance announced for early publication by Mr. John Long will, in order to avoid conflicting with other works already published, be now called "Castle Oriol, or the King's Secret," in place of the previously chosen title, "The Secret of the King."

* * *

"The Classics for the Million," by Henry Grey, a new edition of which was issued by Mr. John Long, of Chandos street, In March last, has now reached its eighteenth thousand. The press are unanimous that no similar work so fully meets a long-felt want by students and general readers. Mr. Long has just arranged with Messrs. Putnam's Sons, of New York, for an American edition.

Books Received.

Harper & Bros.:
"Sketch Books," by William Makepeace Thackeray. Biographical edition. Vol. V.
"The Paternal State in France and Germany," by Henry Gaullier.
"Labor Copartnership," by Henry Demorest Lloyd.
"Early Letters of George William Curtis to John S. Dwight." Edited by George Willis Cooke.
"The Moral Imbeciles," by Sarah P. McL. Greene.

John Murphy & Co., Baltimore:
"Guide to True Religion," by Rev. P. Woods.

The Werner Company, New York:
"Spain in History," by James A. Harrison.

The Century Company, New York:
"William Ewart Gladstone," by James Bryce.

Lamson, Wolffe & Co., Boston:
"New York Nocturnes," and other poems, by Charles G. D. Roberts. Boston, New York and London.

Flood & Vincent, Meadville, Penn.:
"Europe in the Nineteenth Century," by Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.
"Walks and Talks in the Geological Field," by Alexander Winchell, LL.D.
"Twenty Centuries of English History," by James Richard Joy.

Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York:
"The Lovers' Quest," by Earnest Glanville.

ALL BOOKS

Reviewed in The Constitution or elsewhere can be obtained at

SPECIAL PRICES

and without any delay from

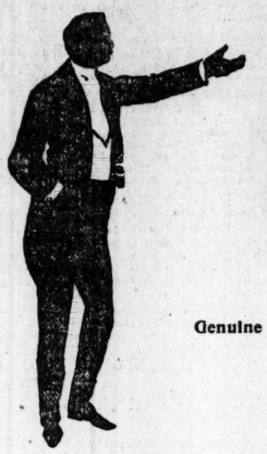
F. J. PAXON, Manager,

American Baptist Publication Society

93 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

THIS is the only Genuine kind

Any other kind is Not Genuine.



Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable.

Genuine must bear signature:

Brent Good

Say "CARTER'S" twice—

and be sure they are "CARTER'S."

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Brown's University School

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
Near University of Virginia. For boys and young men.
Healthful country location. Modern improvements. Thorough training and instruction. Best attention. Its students have fine records at University of Virginia and other leading institutions. Send for catalogue. J. THOMPSON BROWN, JR.,
8-10 wed fri men (U. Va.) Principal.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE,

NEAR MOBILE, ALA.
Boarding college conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Preparatory, commercial and classical courses. French, German and Spanish taught without extra charge. Large gymnasium, running track, etc. Climate exceptionally healthy. For particulars apply to the
REV. M. MOYNIHAN, S. J.,
7-21—sun tues thur President.

OHIO, CINCINNATI

MISS ARMSTRONG'S Family and Day School, Lliddesdale Place, Avondale, offers most favorable opportunities to special students, and to girls preparing for College. Circulars sent on application. 8-21.4t-sun.

MISS HANNA'S SCHOOL
15 EAST CAIN.
Opens First Monday in September.
This is a thoroughly graded School, according to the Public School System, using the same text books and course of study; it should therefore commend itself especially to those who, while they admit the worth of that system, prefer private instruction for their Children. For terms apply to Miss B. H. Hanna, Principal.

EMORY COLLEGE

OXFORD, GEORGIA.
Located on Ga. R. R., forty miles east of Atlanta. Situation, high and healthy. Students' morals carefully guarded. State law prohibits saloons, etc. Intercollegiate games not allowed. The College offers full courses in Philosophy, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Hebrew, Pure Mathematics, Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Political Economy, Law and Theology. Entire expenses for board, tuition, books and incidentals less than $200. 61st annual session begins Sept. 21, 1898. For catalogue and full information, address
C. E. DOWMAN, Oxford, Ga.

SECECT GRADED SCHOOL,
38 West Peachtree Street.
(ESTABLISHED 1876.)
Fall term begins Monday, September 5, 1898.
Thorough instruction in grammar, high school and collegiate grades.
MISS J. McKINLEY, Principal.
8-24-wed sun

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL
Broadway and Eleventh St.
(Opposite Grace Church.)
New York.
Conducted on European plan at moderate rates.
Wm. TAYLOR & SON,
Proprietors.

HOTEL GRAHAM
89th Street and Madison Avenue.
NEW YORK CITY.
AMERICAN PLAN
SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS
Summer Rates to Sept. 1st
7-13 wed sun

Hotel Chamberlin
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
Safer and Cooler than and Atlantic Coast Resort.
—SUMMER RATES:—
$3.00 per day or $17.50 per week
ALAN F. CAMPBELL
tAssistant Manager.
jun 5-4 sun

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT SPEAR & CO.
74-76 Whitehall Street.



This full size Gent's Willow Rocker extra large arms, our price all the time $2.75



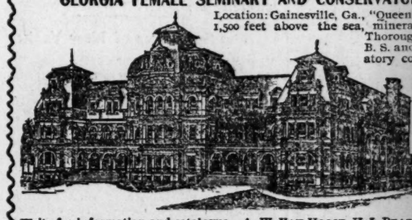
Get in the Push. $3.95.

These Goods On Credit Without Extra Charge

SPEAR & CO.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.



Location: Gainesville, Ga., "Queen City of the Mountains," 1,500 feet above the sea, mineral waters. Advantages: Thorough courses leading to A. B., B. S. and B. L. degrees. Conservatory courses in music, art and elocution. Handsomest music hall in the South, large pipe organ and 25 new pianos recently purchased. For recreation: Large campus, lawn tennis, bowling alley, swimming pool and gymnasium. A $450 Piano will be given to the best music pupil in 1898-'99. Rates reasonable. Several plans for obtaining scholarship.
Write for information and catalogue. A. W. VAN HOOSE, H. J. PEARCE, Associate Presidents.

Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.
J. W. ROBERTS, D. D., PRESIDENT.
Oldest Female College in the world. Located on College Hill, overlooking a city whose death-rate is among the lowest in America. Mild winters, magnificent buildings, steam heat, elevators, latest sanitary plumbing, thorough equipment. Inclosed campus of seven acres in flowers, grass and shade. Outdoor exercise for the pupils. Gymnasium. Highest curriculum for girls in the south. Music, art, literary and scientific courses. Every thing desired in a high-grade college. Terms reduced to $200 per year. Next session opens September 14th. For catalogue and further information address the president.

Hunter's School for Boys,
70½ N. Broad Street, Near Peachtree.
Seventh Year.
Fall term begins first Monday in September.

Cox College,
COLLEGE PARK, GA.
NEAR ATLANTA.
OLD SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE.
Begins its fifty-sixth session September 14th next. The building is furnished with modern appliances, including steam heat, electric lights and bells, water works, elevator and tower clock. Equipment for instruction includes library, museum, laboratories, telescope. The music department
Has Forty-five New Pianos, Pipe Organ
and other instruments. Faculty of 30 offer liberal and varied courses of study with high standards. Pupils enjoy attractions of city and country.
CHARLES C. COX, President.
WM. S. COX, Business Manager.
fri sun wed

Lynes' School
For Boys.
Owing to the crowded state of the public schools, I have concluded to open a strictly private school. Mathematics, science, English, Spanish, French, Latin, German, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting will be taught.
Young gentlemen or ladies may take Spanish or French. Apply to
J. COLTON LYNES, PH.D.,
502 English-American Building, or 23 East Harris Street.
8-17 wed sun

J. T. DERRY'S
Classical and English School for Boys will Reopen at 26 East Baker street, on Thursday, September 1st, 1898!

WASHINGTON SEMINARY
Begins its next session September 1, 1898, with a full faculty of twenty teachers and officers.
This school is well and favorably known in Atlanta and throughout the south. The work is thoroughly systemized, and all classes divided into small sections, so as to teach the individual girl.
The teachers are specialists in their departments. In this way the aim is to teach the pupils how to study, how to think and reason and to love study for the sake of an education. The faculty is unusually strong in the Kindergarten and Primary, Academy and Collegiate departments, Piano, Voice, Pipe Organ, Violin, Art and Elocution.
Boarding pupils will find Washington Seminary a thoroughly refined home school. Send for catalogue before selecting a school for your daughter.
Address 46 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.
8 14 4t sunthn

ASHEVILLE COLLEGE
For Young Women. Elegant equipments. Best sanitary appointments. Beautiful grounds, seven acres. Offers College courses with degrees, Seminary courses with diploma, and Preparatory school of best type, which admits to Wellesley and Smith on certificate. No school in the country offers better advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium well equipped. Students have use of Vanderbilt Arboretum. Climate delightful all the year.
ARCHIBALD A. JONES, Pres., Asheville, N. C.

Washington (Female) Seminary
46 WALTON ST., ATLANTA, GA.
Twenty officers and teachers, native and foreign. Kindergarten, primary and collegiate courses. Piano, voice, pipe organ, art and elocution. Session begins September 1, 1898. For catalogue address L. D. Scott, assistant Principal.
MRS. W. T. CHANDLER, Principal.
8—8—tues-fri-sun

ATTEND THE BEST.
THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE
Atlanta, Ga. Enter now. $25 for three months' tuition all departments, Business, Shorthand, English. Interesting monthly paper one year free. Send for

BARILI SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
Reopens September 5, 1898.
For the highest art of piano playing and singing. Professor Alfredo Barili, director. Rooms 5-8 Y. M. C. A. building, Atlanta, Ga.
Catalogue with full information, including rates, furnished upon application.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.
Acknowledged the formost school of musical learning
Now in its New Bld'g 202 Michigan Boul., Chicago
Entire bldg. occupied exclusively by this institution.

MUSIC, ELOCUTION, SCHOOL OF ACTING, LANGUAGES.
33d Season begins Sept. 12, 1898.
CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ACTING. HART CONWAY, Director has been added to the College. Catalogue Sent Free

Peacock's Gymnasium
SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF ALL AGES.
Number limited to 25; opens September 5th; rooms on first floor of Southern Shorthand college, next Equitable; gymnasium room 60x60 feet; large play yard. Send for our handsome illustrated catalogue. D. C. Peacock (Harvard Univ.), master. B. L. Clary (Webb's School and Vanderbilt), assistant.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $40.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 400 graduates. Cat. free.

China Painting Taught at Lycett's.
Reduced prices for summer months. Cool studio and all conveniences. Special course for teachers. Correspondence invited. 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE,
Athens, Ga.
The fortieth annual session of this institute will be resumed on Wednesday, September 14th. For catalogues and other information, apply to
M. A. LIPSCOMB, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE PRATHER HOME SCHOOL
251 W. Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.
Resumes exercises September 5, 1898.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate studies, Art, Elocution, Music, Journalism.
Location high, healthful, retired but accessible. Patronage from the most prominent families.
Full corps of trained and progressive teachers. A school of correspondence in Journalism, Literature and cognate subCataogueectsf, on application.
MRS. J. S. PRATHER, Principal.

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY
(Established by the State 1842.)
Charleston, South Carolina.
The academic year 1898-1899 will begin October 1st.
Terms—Board, tuition, clothing, washing, fuel, lights and medical and hospital attendance $300 a year, payable in advance, in three equal installments, viz: October 1st, January 1st and April 1st.
"The discipline, military instruction, bearing and general appearance of cadets; the general care and condition of arms and equipments and the entire military aspect of the military department of this Academy admits of no comparison to any of the colleges with which I have had experience. It is so superior in all its methods, scope, appointments and its distinctive military features that it must be classed alone, and can only be compared to our National Military Academy."
LT. COL. G. H. BURTON, Insp. Gen. U. S. A.
"As I have said in a former report, any graduate of good standing from this institution is qualified for the position of lieutenant in infantry."
MAJ. E. A. GARLINGTON, Insp. Gen. U. S. A.
For circulars of information address
South Carolina Military Academy,
Charleston, S. C.